

**United States Government
Compendium of
Interagency and Associated Terms**

**(a non-official guide to Department Dictionaries
and other terminology sources)
Washington DC, November 2019**

PREFACE

1. Scope

The United States Government Compendium of Interagency and Associated Terms (USG Compendium) identifies standard terminology experienced in cooperation activities of the Federal branches of government and their components. These organizational terms, together with their definitions, provide an overview of existing terminology for general understanding by all USG components. doctrine, delivering advice, or creating plans and facilitating training and exercises. **This compendium is in itself not authoritative, but instead compiles authoritative definitions from a variety of authoritative sources as an aid to the USG.**

2. Purpose

This document was founded on the demand of the Joint Doctrine Interorganizational Clearinghouse participants/staff officers to improve communication and mutual understanding within the federal government to increase efficiencies among and between workforces. As identified in multiple fora (e.g. conferences, workshops), interagency representatives expressed the need for terms with definitions that have useful, consistent, inclusive and exclusive meaning. Starting with the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security Dictionaries, this document begins that discussion by inventorying organizational terms and definitions from both legislative (US Code) and executive branches of government (Department and Agency Strategic Plans). This document is not intended to be an all-inclusive compilation of interagency terms, nor does it recommend one term over others. It is to be used as a guide only, and in no event will it become a vehicle for establishing or interpreting policy or doctrine for unified action of the work forces. It is published with the understanding that it not be definitive of the mission or function of any of department. The terms and definitions are not binding to the US Government. This document not intended to be used as a legal document nor reflect all the relevant statutory provisions, regulations or other guidance. Since definitions are presented without context, readers are advised to go to the original source listed for context.

3. Application

This document can be used as an aid when preparing correspondence or documents (e.g. policy, strategy, doctrine, legal, advisory, and planning), or facilitating training, education, and exercises.

4. Format

The primary parts of the USG Compendium are:

- a. Explanatory notes.
- b. Part I - terms and definitions.

- c. Part II - thematic lists.

5. Revision

Future editions of the USG Compendium will be updated based on upon properly formatted new or modified material submitted by individual departments and agencies to supporting editors of the Admissions Committee and by annual reviews according to demand. This document contains approximately 14,700 terms selected from a larger preliminary list. Each term was chosen for its interagency significance. This document does not attempt to replace a list of similar terms with a single definition. This collection did identify redundant terms with multiple definitions. Our evaluation is that organizations should consider pursuing legislative changes to identify a single and useful USG definition for broad and informative terms. USG organizations are responsible for providing updates to Department of Defense/Joint Chiefs of Staff/George Katsos/Senior Editor through the Joint Staff's Annual Call Memo request to Executive Secretariats for consideration.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Updates

Per guidance founded in the Joint Doctrine Interorganizational Clearinghouse directed Terminology Working Group, terminology changes to the USG Compendium (additions, modifications, or deletions of interagency terminology) are approved using one of the following methods:

- a. USG terminology proposals approved by the Editorial Staff from federal agencies and the National Security Council that include dictionaries, lexicons, and glossaries.
- b. USG terminology captured in senior level executive branch specific memoranda.
- c. Approved administrative changes/ updates by the Senior Editor.

2. Criteria

The USG Compendium reflects terms and definitions in Federal department dictionaries and other senior-level documents with standard terminology for interagency and associated use as well as in dedicated sections of laws and other relevant documents. Accordingly, the following standing operating procedure criteria determine the acceptability of terminology for inclusion in the USG Compendium:

- a. The term and definition are singled out in a dedicated section of organizational material.
- b. The term and definition does not cross reference other terms nor references/ sends the reader to other locations for clarity outside of the term.
- c. It is understood that the reader will look beyond the term and definition at the original source to determine context.
- d. The terms and definition exist in organizational documents approved at a senior level of management.
- e. Terms and definitions must be unclassified and from unclassified sources so that all users can access original documents.

3. Structure

The USG Compendium is separated into two parts (I - alphabetization of terms, and II - thematic lists.) The requirement is on the reader to analyze individual terms by viewing the original source placed in the document following each term and definition before comparing with similar terms or using in other documents.

a. Alphabetized list of generic and/or organizational terms. These terms are accompanied with a source and date. The date reflects issuance per Presidential policies with the rest as dates of entry into this document.

b. Four thematic lists are categorized as follows to expose readers to terms and definitions related to foreign and domestic activities:

- 1) Domestic Support - All-Hazard Emergency Management
- 2) Domestic Support - Homeland Security
- 3) Foreign Support - Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Assistance
- 4) Foreign Support - Stabilization and Security Assistance
- 5) Administrative Terms - Commonly used within Interagency Discussions

c. Thematic lists are introduced by coordination mechanisms that show arranged interaction and potential cooperation between workforces:

1) Domestic Coordination - National Response Framework and National Disaster Recovery Framework

2) Foreign Coordination - Notional United States Government Provide Support to Foreign United States Government Activities

4. Strategic Effect Terms

Departments and Agencies normally define mission task terms (n - deterrence, stabilization, etc.) instead of strategic effect terms (v) to avoid confusion within and between mission areas and levels of engagement. For strategic effect terms the standard dictionary definition often applies. The following is a lengthy but not whole inclusive list of strategic effect terms: advance, assure, coerce, compete, compel, contain, deceive, defeat, degrade, delay, delegitimize, deny, destroy, deter, discredit, disable, discourage, disrupt, divert, engage, enhance, integrate, isolate, kill, maintain, manage, neutralize, prevent, protect, stabilize, suppress, synchronize.

5. Shortened Word Forms

This version of the USG Compendium will not include shortened word forms (e.g. abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms). For a condensed list of interagency shortened forms see the DOD Dictionary found at (<http://www.jcs.mil/Doctrine/DOD-Terminology-Program/>) the FEMA Acronyms, Abbreviations & Terms (FAAT) List (https://www.fema.gov/pdf/plan/prepare/faatlist07_09.pdf), the Foreign Assistance Manual and associated Handbooks (<https://fam.state.gov/>), and the USAID Automated Directives System (ADS) (<https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/glossary.pdf>).

6. Joint Guide for Interagency Doctrine

Released in October 2019 and available at the Joint Electronic Library, this inaugural document contains USG structures, frameworks, relevant coordination mechanisms, force employment observations, organizational areas of responsibility regions, and notional framework mapping constructs. Moreover, the Joint Guide expands upon current knowledge and can assist in the strategic art of navigating the USG bureaucracy to make USG workforces work more efficiently together in achieving policy objectives.

PART I - TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

| TERMS AND DEFINITIONS | SOURCE |
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| 3 month rolling advance - An optional procedure that allows a recipient to simultaneously submit three advance requests covering 30-day sub-periods of a 90-day period for payment just prior to the beginning of each month. This allows for the maintenance of cash flow to the recipient while at the same time limiting the available cash to the recipient to immediate cash needs as required by Treasury's cash management policy. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18 |
| 360 degree sources - Customers, peers, other managers, subordinates, and other individuals with whom or for whom an employee may have worked who can provide feedback, from their various perspectives, about an employee's performance during any period of performance currently being evaluated. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, 462, May 18 |
| 401(k) Defined Contribution Pension Plan - A pension plan that requires the employer to specify an amount to contribute but does not specify the amount that may be paid as a benefit to the participant. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 637, May 18 |
| 656 Committee - Interagency Federal Energy Policy Committee, the group designated in section 656 of the DOE Organization Act to provide general oversight for interdepartmental FEMP matters. It is chaired by the Under Secretary of DOE and includes the designated Assistant Secretaries or Assistant Administrator of the Department of Defense, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Agriculture, Interior and the U.S. Postal Service and General Services Administration, along with similar level representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Veterans Administration. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| 802.11 - Refers to a family of specifications developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) for wireless network technology. 802.11 specifies an over-the-air interface between a wireless client and a base station or between two wireless. | USAID, ADS Glossary, May 18 |
| A and B rolls - Negative rolls of motion picture film, usually 16 mm, in which the shots are distributed between two rolls to permit special effect on printing. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| abatement - any set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards in accordance with standards established by appropriate Federal agencies includes - (A) the removal of lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust, the permanent containment or encapsulation of lead-based paint, the replacement of lead-painted surfaces or fixtures, and the removal or covering of lead contaminated soil; and (B) all preparation, cleanup, disposal, and post abatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| abducted child - a child who is the victim of international child abduction. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| abduction - the alleged wrongful removal of a child from the child's country of habitual residence, or the wrongful retention of a child outside such country, in violation of a left-behind parent's custodial rights, including the rights of a military parent. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| abduction case - a case that - (A) has been reported to the Central Authority of the United States by a left-behind parent for the resolution of an abduction; and (B) meets the criteria for an international child abduction under the Hague Abduction Convention, regardless of whether the country at issue is a Convention country. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| ability - capacity to perform an act, either innately or as the result of learning and practice. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| abolished position - An SES position which is surplus to the needs of the Agency due to any of the following reasons: (1) lack of work or curtailment of a function, (2) shortage of funds, (3) reorganization, (4) determination that the appointee's position no longer meets the definition for inclusion in the SES because of a change in duties or responsibilities, or (5) another action which results in the elimination or modification of an SES position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 455, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| aboveground storage tank - any tank or combination of tanks (including any connected pipe) (A) that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances; and (B) the volume of which (including the volume of any connected pipe) is located wholly above the surface of the ground. | DOE, US Code 42, §6991, Mar 17 |
| aboveground storage tank - storage tank where more than 90 percent of its capacity is above the ground may contain petroleum or regulated hazardous substances. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| abroad - all areas not included within the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §3902, Jan 17 |
| abroad - any area outside the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §522, Jan 17 |
| abroad - Any locations outside of the United States and its territories. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2313, Mar 17 |
| absence without official leave - a non-pay status and means any absence from duty which has not been approved in accordance with the provisions of applicable regulations and policy. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7471, Mar 17 |
| absent uniformed services voter - (A) a member of a uniformed service on active duty who, by reason of such active duty, is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote; (B) a member of the merchant marine who, by reason of service in the merchant marine, is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote; and (C) a spouse or dependent of a member referred to in subparagraph (A) or (B) who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, is absent from the place of residence where the spouse or dependent is otherwise qualified to vote. | FEC, US Code 52, §20310, Mar 17 |
| absolute risk - level of risk expressed with real-world units of measurement that allows for independent interpretation without comparison to estimates of other risks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| absolute risk [unmitigated] - level of risk that exists without risk controls hypothetical condition that would exist if risk mitigation measures were absent. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| abuse - any deliberate action intended to cause mental or physical harm. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| abuse - Use of a Government charge card to buy authorized items, but at terms (e.g., price, quantity) that are excessive, is for a questionable Government need, or both. Examples of such transactions include the purchase of a day planner costing \$300 rather than one for \$45; allowable refreshments at an excessive cost; and, year-end bulk purchases of computers and electronic equipment for a questionable Government need. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| academic training - Includes any program at a college or university leading to a degree (such as an Associate of Arts/Science, Bachelor of Arts/Sciences, Masters of Arts/Sciences, or doctorate). Academic training can also include post-doctoral studies. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| accelerated payment methods - A group of payment methods authorized under the Prompt Payment Act Implementation that, in certain instances, allows payment to be made to vendors prior to the normal 30 day waiting period. Accelerated payments have been expanded to include "Fast Pay", payments for invoices under \$2,500, payments to small businesses, and payments related to emergencies, and disasters. Accelerated payments may be made to any small business if the Bureau or Mission Director determines that such early payments are necessary. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |
| acceptability - The plan review criterion for assessing whether the contemplated course of action is proportional, worth the cost, consistent with the law of war, and is militarily and politically supportable. See also adequacy; feasibility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| acceptable level of competence - For the Civil Service, an acceptable level of competence means "Effective" performance by an employee of the duties and responsibilities of their assigned position which warrants advancement of the employee's rate of basic pay to the next higher step of the grade of their position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, 471, May 18 |
| acceptable performance - Performance that meets an employee's performance measure(s) at the Needs Improvement level (or higher) in the work objective(s) at issue. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 489, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| acceptable risk - level of risk at which, given costs and benefits associated with reduction measures, no action is deemed to be warranted at a given point in time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| acceptance - The act of an authorized representative of the U.S. Government assuming ownership of existing identified supplies tendered or approving specific services rendered as partial or complete performance of the contract requirements. This includes acknowledging that the supplies or services are in conformity with the applicable contract quality and quantity requirements. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| access - The ability and the means necessary to read, store or retrieve data, communicate with, or make use of any resource of an automated information system (AIS). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| access - In counterintelligence and intelligence use, a. a way or means of approach to identify a target; or b. exploitable proximity to or ability to approach an individual, facility, or information that enables target to carry out the intended mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| access - The ability and opportunity to obtain knowledge of classified information. An individual is considered to have access by being in a place where national security information is kept, processed, handled, or discussed, if the security control measures that are in force do not prevent that person from gaining knowledge of such information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, 567, 568, May 18 |
| access - the ability or opportunity to gain knowledge of classified information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| access - The approved ability and the means necessary to make use of information; controlled physical facilities; and/or information systems. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| access - The process of making a record available to an individual who is the subject of the record to inspect in person or by providing a copy of the record by mail. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 509, May 18 |
| access [information] - ability to obtain information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| access and functional need accommodation - circumstances that are met for providing physical, programmatic, and effective communication access to the whole community by accommodating individual requirements through universal accessibility and/or specific actions or modifications includes assistance, accommodation or modification for mobility, communication, transportation, safety, health maintenance, etc.; need for assistance, accommodation or modification due to any situation (temporary or permanent) that limits an individual's ability to take action in an emergency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| access approval authority - person responsible for final special access program (SAP) access approval and/or denial determination. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| access board - independent federal agency responsible for developing and maintaining accessibility standards and guidelines for built environments, transit vehicles, telecommunications equipment, and electronic and information technology (EIT). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| access case - a case involving an application filed with the Central Authority of the United States by a parent seeking rights of access. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| access control - The process of limiting access to the resources of an AIS system only to authorized users, programs, processes, or other AIS systems (computer networks). Synonymous with controlled access, controlled accessibility. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| access control - Organizations must limit information system access to authorized users, processes acting on behalf of authorized users or devices (including other information systems), and to the types of transactions and functions that authorized users are permitted to exercise. Also called AC | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| access control - physical - Security hardware, equipment and procedures designed to limit, control or prevent access to offices through the use of physical barriers, locking hardware, electronic systems and guard forces. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| access control - The process of granting or denying specific requests to - 1) obtain and use information and related information processing services; and 2) enter specific physical facilities (e.g., Federal buildings, military establishments, and border crossing entrances). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Access Control Facility, Version 2 - A National Security Agency (NSA)-approved, C-2 rated software product. It provides security for data stored on computer systems using the IBM Multiple Virtual System/Enhanced Services Architecture (MVS/ESA) operating system. Also called ACF2. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| access eligibility review - process and procedure addressing the suitability indicators of the person recommended for Special Access Program access. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| access eligibility waiver - access eligibility granted or continued despite the presence of substantial issue(s) information that would normally preclude access. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| access restriction - An access restriction is placed to preclude an employee's access to specified information. When access restrictions are imposed, OIG/SEC will coordinate with M/HR or OIG/M as appropriate and with the head of the office of the employee's assignment. The employee will be notified in writing of the restrictions, the reasons for the action, and the time period for the restrictions. Such restrictions will specify the subject matter or specifically designated projects/documents, or other conditional or probationary terms of access. The time period of the restriction may be indefinite or may depend on resolution of a precipitating issue(s) sufficiently to permit the restoration of full access eligibility. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, May 18 |
| access to information - Giving members of the public, at their request, information to which they are entitled by a law such as the Privacy Act or FOIA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| accessibility - information technology products or services that are in full compliance with the standards of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| accessibility - The degree to which the content of a website is available to everyone, including persons with disabilities. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| accessible - Having the legally required features and/or qualities that ensure entrance, participation, and usability of places, programs, services, and activities by individuals with a wide variety of disabilities. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| accident - a mine explosion, mine ignition, mine fire, or mine inundation, or injury to, or death of, any person. | DOL, US Code 30, §802, Mar 17 |
| accident - a sudden accident, or a natural event culminating in an accident, that results in death incurred at a discrete location by at least 75 natural persons. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1369, Jan 17 |
| accident - An aircraft related occurrence in which a person is fatally or seriously injured, the aircraft is substantially damaged or the aircraft is missing. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 9122, Mar 17 |
| accident - damage to or destruction of vehicles in surface or air transportation or pipelines, regardless of whether the initiating event is accidental or otherwise. | DOT, US Code 49, §1101, Mar 17 |
| accident investigation - any form of investigation by Coast Guard personnel of an aircraft accident, other than a safety investigation. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §678, Jan 17 |
| accidental hazard - source of harm or difficulty created by negligence, error, or unintended failure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| accidental release - an unanticipated emission of a regulated substance or other extremely hazardous substance into the ambient air from a stationary source. | DOE, US Code 42, §7412, Mar 17 |
| accommodation exchange - The conversion of U.S. dollars into the currency of the host country (local currency) or another currency. The term describes the process of the selling local currency for U.S. dollars. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17 |
| accommodation exchange transaction - The authorized exchange of equivalent monetary values in different forms to authorized persons; for example, foreign currency in exchange for U.S. dollar check(s). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>accommodations (airplane) - 1) First Class – Air travel accommodations at a higher cost than that for standard – economy class accommodations, but lower than premium fare. 2) Premium Fare – Air travel accommodations at a cost higher than that for standard first-class accommodations. 3) Business Class – Air travel accommodations at a cost lower than first-class accommodations and higher than the standard, economy fare. 4) Economy – Standard coach fare, unrestricted, subject to seasonal variances.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 523, May 18</p> |
| <p>accompanying supplies - Unit supplies that deploy with forces.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>accompanying, accompanied - a. an alien who is issued an immigrant visa within 6 months of - (1) The date of issuance of a visa to the principal alien; (2) The date of adjustment of status in the United States of the principal alien; or (3) The date on which the principal alien personally appears and registers before a consular officer abroad to confer alternate foreign state chargeability or immigrant status upon a spouse or child. b. An accompanying relative may not precede the principal alien to the United States.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>account deactivation - A method of temporarily blocking a Purchase Cardholder’s ability to make transactions using the Purchase Card without canceling the account altogether.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18</p> |
| <p>account servicing - The portion of the claim management cycle that includes monitoring the status of accounts of indebtedness, monitoring records of current debts, billing for amounts due, collecting amounts due, handling debtor correspondence, performing follow-up functions, and providing accurate reporting of debt portfolios.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18</p> |
| <p>account setup information - Specific information (such as name, address, office symbols, transaction limits, merchant category codes, and hierarchy level) necessary for the bank to establish a Purchase Card account.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18</p> |
| <p>accountability - The concept that an individual user is held responsible for system actions that occur while the system password is actively enabling system access.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18</p> |
| <p>accountability - The ability to account for personal property by providing a complete audit trail for property transactions from receipt to final disposition.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>accountability - The obligation imposed by law or lawful order or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping accurate record of property, documents, or funds.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16</p> |
| <p>accountability for results (or results accountability) - The establishment of clear responsibility and expectation related to achieving formally approved results. Expectations concerning accountability vary with the degree of control that an individual or Operating Unit has over the results they are managing.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, 203, May 18</p> |
| <p>Accountability Report - Annual report to OMB and Congress that integrates the following information: - Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act report; - Chief Financial Officers Act Annual Report (including audited financial statements); - Management's Report on Final Action as required by the Inspector General Act; and - Available information on Agency performance compared with its stated goals and objectives, in advance of the statutory Government Performance and Results Act requirement.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18</p> |
| <p>accountability statements or statements of accountability - U.S. disbursing officers (USDOs) prepare and submit statements of accountability to the Department of Treasury monthly on Form SF-1218, Statement of Accountability (Foreign Service Account (FSA), which determine the accountability of the disbursing officers FSA account.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>accountable officer - An officer or employee who is designated as such or in possession of official funds. This individual is personally accountable for all funds advanced to or in possession of the individual until one of the following occurs - (1) The funds are returned to the U.S. disbursing officer (USDO), bureau, or cashier who advanced them; (2) The funds are deposited in the proper U.S. Government depositary account. The accountable individual may be granted relief if certain conditions are met.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| accountable officer - Any U.S. Government officer or employee who by reason of his or her employment is responsible for or has custody of U.S. Government funds. An accountable officer is personally liable to the U.S. Government for any loss of the funds in his or her charge, regardless of fault, unless relief is granted or the loss is recovered. Accountable officers include such officials as authorized disbursing officers, certifying officers, collecting officers, cashiers, or consular officers and other employees who have custody of U.S. Government funds. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| accountable property - Personal property that must be tracked on property records, including capitalized property, inventoried as required, that meets the following criteria - (1) Regardless of cost - (a) Government accountable property on loan; (b) Motor vehicles; (c) Aircraft; (d) Boats; (e) Heritage assets; (f) Leased property; (g) Firearms, aiming, and night-vision optics; (h) Sensitive personal property; (i) Protective personnel equipment (helmets, vests, etc.); (j) Classified or unclassified CPUs, monitors, and laptop computers; (k) All personal property located in warehouse or storeroom; (l) Two-way mobile radio systems with programmed frequencies such as emergency and evacuation or local guard force channels; (m) Fuel; (n) Furniture and equipment in residence; (o) Fire extinguishers; and (p) Munitions list items; (2) Serialized property having an acquisition cost of \$500 or greater per item; and (3) Nonexpendable personal property with an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per item. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| accountable property - Property that must be tracked on accountable property records and inventoried, as required. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-1 H-013, Mar 17 |
| Accountable Property Officer - An official appointed by Agency Property Management Officers who is responsible for nonexpendable property or information technology (IT) property. The IT APO is separately designated by IRM. This official is charged with budgeting, accountability, receipt, storage, issuance, record keeping, inventory, reporting, and certification of all property resources records and reports within the accountable area. For IT property this pertains to all Federal Information Processing (FIP) resources. Also known as APO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 532, 534, 547, 629, May 18 |
| accountable property records - Formal records of personal property that assign specific responsibility for control to an individual. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, May 18 |
| accounted for -(A) the person is returned to United States control alive;(B) the remains of the person are recovered and, if not identifiable through visual means as those of the missing person, are identified as those of the missing person by a practitioner of an appropriate forensic science; or (C) credible evidence exists to support another determination of the person's status. | DOD, US Code 10, §1513, Jan 17 |
| accounting functions - The methods and procedures used by the Department to record, classify, and report information on its financial position and operations. Encompassed are the various operations related to financing sources and gains, expenses, losses and transfers out, costs, assets, liabilities, and net position activities. This includes the manual and automated procedures and processes from the point a transaction is authorized (initiated) to issuance of financial statements and management information reports containing the data in detail or in summary form. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| accounting standards and principles - Those conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define acceptable accounting practice. Accounting standards include broad guidelines of general application and may also include detailed practices and procedures. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| accounting standards or principles - those conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define acceptable accounting practice at a particular time. Accounting standards include broad guidelines of general application and may also include detailed practices and procedures. | White House, OMB, Circular A-134, Mar 17 |
| accreditation - approval given to an organization for performing specific functions after it has met defined requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| accreditation - Security accreditation is the official management decision given by a Designated Approving Authority (DAA) to authorize operation of an information system, and to explicitly accept the risk to agency operations, agency assets, or individuals based upon the agreed upon implementation of a prescribed set of security controls. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| accreditation - The official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system and to explicitly accept the risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation) or agency assets, based on the implementation of an agreed upon set of security controls. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| accredited - currently certified by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or making satisfactory progress toward achieving accreditation. | ED, US Code 20, §1067k, Mar 17 |
| accrediting entity - an entity that has been designated by the Secretary to accredit agencies (including to temporarily accredit) and/or to approve persons for purposes of providing adoption services in the United States in cases subject to the Convention. Also called AE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| accretion of additional duties and responsibilities - A situation where the incumbent has acquired additional duties and responsibilities, which represent a logical extension of the old job, and which, when fully performed, warrant promotion to a higher grade. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 415, May 18 |
| accrual - The estimated cost of goods and/or services or other performance received but not yet paid for by the Agency. Accruals are calculated for specific agreements and help provide current information on the financial status of an activity (or group of activities), agreement, or program. In the case of construction, they may be based on percent completed. The value of the liability recognized during the period for goods and/or services received but not disbursed or invoiced but not recorded. It may also refer to the value of associated expenditures (expenses). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 631, May 18 |
| accrual accounting - The basis of accounting that records revenues when earned and expenditures (expenses) when the goods are received or services performed even though the receipt of the revenue or the payment of the expenditure may take place, in whole or part, in another accounting period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 631, May 18 |
| accrual basis - The basis whereby transactions and events are recognized when they occur, regardless of when cash is received or paid. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 631, May 18 |
| accrual date - The date of the incident causing the loss or damage or when the loss or damage is or should have been discovered by the claimant through exercise of due diligence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17 |
| Accrual Reporting System - USAID/W-based financial system used to gather Phoenix obligations for Acquisition and Assistance (A&A) obligations and contract information to estimate USAID/W accruals. Also called ARS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 631, May 18 |
| accrued annual leave - annual leave accruing to an officer during one leave year. | DHHS, US Code 42, §210-1, Jan 17 |
| accrued expenditure - Charges incurred during a given period that reflect cost/liabilities incurred and the need to pay for (1) services performed by employees, contractors, vendors, carriers, grantees, lessors, and other payees; (2) goods and tangible property received and accepted; and (3) amounts becoming owed in the future under programs for which no current service or performance is required, such as annuities, insurance claims, and other benefit payments and some cash grants. (JFMIP) Accrued expenditure includes both expenditure and accrual components. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 631, May 18 |
| accrued expenditures - the charges incurred by the recipient during a given period requiring the provision of funds for: (1) goods and other tangible property received; (2) services performed by employees, contractors, sub-recipients, and other payees; and, (3) other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance is required. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| accrued income - the sum of: (1) earnings during a given period from (i) services performed by the recipient, and (ii) goods and other tangible property delivered to purchasers, and (2) amounts becoming owed to the recipient for which no current services or performance is required by the recipient. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| accrued leave - Leave earned by an employee during the current leave year that is unused at any given time in that year. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| accrued leave - The leave earned by an employee during the current leave year that is unused at any given time in that year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| accrued liabilities - The amount owed for expenses or charges incurred but for which payments are not due until a later period. (JFMIP) Accrued liabilities will be adjusted for advances to preclude overstated General Ledger balances. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 631, May 18 |

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| accrued liability - the excess of the present value, as of a particular valuation date of a pension plan, of the projected future benefit costs and administrative expenses for all plan participants and beneficiaries over the present value of future contributions for the normal cost of all applicable plan participants and beneficiaries. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe regulations to carry out this paragraph. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| accrued revenue - Revenues are earned by USAID and are owed to USAID as performance occurs, regardless of the timing of collection or whether billing has occurred. Receipts collected in advance of performance are unearned revenue (deferred income) until performance occurs, and develop into accrued revenues as the money is earned by USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| accumulated annual leave - unused accrued annual leave carried forward from one leave year into a succeeding leave year. | DHHS, US Code 42, §210-1, Jan 17 |
| accumulated depreciation - The total depreciation recorded on an asset since its acquisition. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| accumulated leave - The unused leave remaining to the credit of an employee at the beginning of a leave year. For purposes of lump-sum payment, accumulated leave means the regular carryover balance from the previous leave year, and unused annual leave accrued during the then current leave year, plus any unused restored annual leave maintained in a special leave account. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| accumulated leave - The unused leave remaining to the credit of an employee at the beginning of the leave year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| accumulating costs - the collecting of cost data in an organized manner, such as through a system of accounts. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| acknowledged special access program - special access program established and administered so that its existence may be affirmed (e.g., may be publicly acknowledged) however, specific details, technologies, materials, techniques, etc., of the program are classified as specified in the applicable security classification guide and made known only to those individuals approved for access to the special access program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| acknowledgment - A declaration by an individual before a notarizing officer that an instrument (such as a deed, mortgage, lease, contract for the sale of land, etc.) signed by the individual is the individual's act and deed - The purpose of an acknowledgment is to permit the instrument to be recorded or received in evidence - An acknowledgment is almost never made under oath or affirmation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| acknowledgment - A message from a telegraphic addressee informing the originator that the communication has been received. Also called ACK. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| acknowledgment - Brief response to members of Congress to indicate receipt of correspondence. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| acoustic - relating to sound or sound waves includes conceptualization, initiation, design, development, testing, contracting, production, deployment, logistic support, modification, and disposal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| acoustic intelligence - Intelligence derived from the collection and processing of acoustic phenomena. Also called ACINT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| acoustic sensor - sensor that passively detects and utilizes the presence of sound in order to activate a device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| acquired - leased for a period of sixty continuous days or more, or purchased. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6374, Jan 17 |
| Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome - The term given to the illness that results in the body's inability to fight infection. Also known as AIDS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 1407, May 18 |

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| acquired immune deficiency syndrome - also called AIDS. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 104A, Mar 17 |
| acquirer - organization responsible for the design, development, and delivery of capabilities (capital assets and services). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| acquisition - the acquiring by contract with appropriated funds of supplies or services (including construction) by and for the use of the Federal Government through purchase or lease, whether the supplies or services are already in existence or must be created, developed, demonstrated, and evaluated. Acquisition begins at the point when agency needs are established and includes the description of requirements to satisfy agency needs, solicitation and selection of sources, award of contracts, contract financing, contract performance, contract administration, and those technical and management functions directly related to the process of fulfilling agency needs by contract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| acquisition - Means the acquiring by contract with appropriated funds of supplies or services (including construction) by and for the use of the Federal Government through purchase or lease, whether the supplies or services are already in existence or must be created, developed, demonstrated, and evaluated. Acquisition begins at the point when agency needs are established and includes the description of requirements to satisfy agency needs, solicitation and selection of sources, award of contracts, contract financing, contract performance, contract administration, and those technical and management functions directly related to the process of fulfilling agency needs by contract. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| acquisition - the process of acquiring, with appropriated funds, by contract for purchase or lease, property or services (including construction) that support the mission and goals of an executive agency, from the point at which the requirements of the executive agency are established in consultation with the CAO of the executive agency; and include: the process of acquiring property or services that are already in existence, or that must be created, developed, demonstrated, and evaluated; the description of requirements to satisfy agency needs; solicitation and selection of sources; award of contracts; contract performance; contract financing; management and measurement of contract performance through final delivery and payment; and technical and management functions directly related to the process of fulfilling agency requirements by contract. | White House, OMB, Circular A-123, Mar 17 |
| Acquisition & Assistance Policy Directive - Issued by the Director, Office of Acquisition & Assistance (M/OAA), to provide information of interest to contracting personnel, such as advance notification or interim implementation of changes in acquisition or assistance regulations, reminders, procedures, and general information. Also known as AAPDs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 302, 306, May 18 |
| acquisition and cross-servicing agreement - Agreement, negotiated on a bilateral basis with countries or international organizations, that allow United States forces to exchange most common types of support, including food, fuel, transportation, ammunition, and equipment. Also called ACSA. See also cross-servicing. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16, May 19 |
| acquisition cost - All costs to the U.S. Government for putting the property into use when the property is originally acquired. It includes the amount paid to vendors plus any transportation charges, installation/assembly, handling charges and storage costs, labor and other direct or indirect production costs (for goods produced or constructed), and outside services for designs, plans, or specifications, billed from sources other than the vendor. It does not include training costs or warranty costs. When the acquisition cost of an item is unavailable, the fair-market value of the item is considered the acquisition cost. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| acquisition cost - the amount prudently required to be expended by a public housing agency in acquiring property for a low-income housing project. | DHS/DOT, US Code 42, §1437a, Mar 17 |
| acquisition cost of equipment - the net invoice price of the equipment, including the cost of modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make the property usable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Other charges, such as the cost of installation, transportation, taxes, duty or protective in-transit insurance, shall be included or excluded from the unit acquisition cost in accordance with the recipient's regular accounting practices. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |

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| acquisition decision event - predetermined point within the acquisition phases at which the investment will undergo a review prior to commencement of the next phase. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| acquisition management - process of obtaining systems, supplies, or services to satisfy operational needs includes conceptualization, initiation, design, development, testing, contracting, production, deployment, logistic support, modification, and disposal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Acquisition Manager - The designated official who is responsible for procuring IT services and supplies with appropriated funds. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 547, May 18 |
| acquisition of personal property - Property acquired through purchase, donation, excess from other agencies, or transfer upon completion of a contract. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, May 18 |
| acquisition plan - The result of the coordinated and integrated efforts of all personnel responsible for an acquisition working together to develop a comprehensive plan for fulfilling the agency need in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost. DOSAR requires domestic requirements offices to develop formal, written acquisition plans for all acquisitions whose value, including base and all option amounts, exceeds \$5 million. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| acquisition planning - the process by which the efforts of all personnel responsible for an acquisition are coordinated and integrated through a comprehensive plan for fulfilling the agency need in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost. It includes developing the overall strategy for managing the acquisition. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| acquisition planning - The process by which the efforts of all personnel responsible for an acquisition are coordinated and integrated through a comprehensive plan to fulfill needs in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost. This includes developing the overall strategy for managing the acquisition. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112, Mar 17 |
| Acquisition Program Manager - person with significant discretionary authority empowered to make final scope-of-work, capital-investment, and performance acceptability decisions for their acquisition program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Acquisition Program Manager - totality of activities directed to accomplish specific goals and objectives, which may deploy new or improved capabilities in response to approved requirements and/or existing capabilities, and which may have multiple projects to obtain specific capability requirements or capital assets includes directed, funded acquisitions that provide new, improved, or continuing systems or services in response to an approved need; may include elements of related work outside of the scope of the discrete projects in the program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| acquisition support agencies - Defense Agencies and Department of Defense Field Activities that carry out and provide support for acquisition-related activities. | DOD, US Code 10, §2333, Jan 17 |
| acquisition workforce - individuals who perform various acquisition-related functions to support the accomplishment of the mission of an agency, including requirements definition, measurement of contract performance, and technical and management direction. | White House, OMB, Circular A-123, Mar 17 |
| acquisitions - Used generically to include both light-duty motor vehicles and medium-duty passenger vehicles acquired by procurement, lease, transfer, forfeiture, or confiscation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| Acquisitions Coordinator - An affiliate of the Development Experience Clearinghouse who coordinates the capture of USAID development experience documentation for the Development Experience System (DEXS). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| Acquisitions Liaison - A designee of each operating unit and contractor or grantee who assists the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) Acquisitions Coordinator to capture USAID development experience documentation for the Development Experience System (DEXS). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| acquisitions period - One of the three periods in the project cycle preceded by study period and followed by the operations period. The acquisition period encompasses the source selection period. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| act of God - an unanticipated grave natural disaster or other natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible character the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |

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| act of international terrorism - (A) an act of torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage, or hostage taking; and (B) providing material support or resources. | DOE, US Code 42, §10609, Mar 17 |
| act of international terrorism - (A) any act substantially contributing to the acquisition of unsafeguarded special nuclear material or any nuclear explosive device by an individual, group, or non-nuclear-weapon state; and (B) any act, as determined by the Secretary, which materially supports the conduct of international terrorism, including the counterfeiting of United States currency or the illegal use of other monetary instruments by an individual, group, or country supporting international terrorism. | DOS, US Code 22, §2708, Jan 17 |
| act of international terrorism - an act (A) which is violent or dangerous to human life and that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; and (B) which appears to be intended - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| act of mercy - In personnel recovery, assistance rendered to evaders by an individual or elements of the local population who sympathize or empathize with the evaders' cause or plight. See also evader; evasion; recovery; recovery operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| act of piracy - any act of aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure attempted against a vessel of the United States by an individual not authorized by the United States, a foreign government, or an international organization recognized by the United States to enforce law on the high seas. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §8107, Mar 17 |
| act of terrorism - any act that the Secretary determines meets the requirements under subparagraph (B), as such requirements are further defined and specified by the Secretary. (B) An act meets the requirements of this subparagraph if the act - (i) is unlawful; (ii) causes harm to a person, property, or entity, in the United States, or in the case of a domestic United States air carrier or a United States-flag vessel (or a vessel based principally in the United States on which United States income tax is paid and whose insurance coverage is subject to regulation in the United States), in or outside the United States; and (iii) uses or attempts to use instrumentalities, weapons or other methods designed or intended to cause mass destruction, injury or other loss to citizens or institutions of the United States. | DHS, US Code 6, §444, Jan 17 |
| act of war - any act occurring in the course of - (A) declared war; (B) armed conflict, whether or not war has been declared, between two or more nations; or (C) armed conflict between military forces of any origin. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2331, Mar 17 |
| acting within the scope of his office or employment - acting in line of duty. | DOJ, US Code 28, §2671, Jan 17 |
| action - A law suit or other proceeding pending before a court or a quasi-judicial body or a body acting in such a capacity. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| action addressee - The post or element to which a cable is directed by the originator for action. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| action addressee - The post or element to which a telegram is directed by the originator for action. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| action focus - purpose and information type it provides. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| action phase - In amphibious operations, the period of time between the arrival of the landing forces of the amphibious force in the operational area and the accomplishment of their mission. See also amphibious force; amphibious operation; landing force; mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| actionable information - information and/or intelligence that allows a decision to be made or action to be taken by the appropriate party. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| activated - receiving an order placing a Reservist on active duty. | DOC, US Code 15, §636, Mar 17 |

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| activation - Order to active duty (other than for training) in the federal service. See also active duty; federal service. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| activation [message] - message providing notice of intended potential reaction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| active collection - The debt is being collected through the use of all appropriate debt collection remedies, including but not limited to, demand letters, credit bureau reporting, offset, garnishment, foreclosure, litigation, and referral to the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) for collection (known as cross-servicing). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| active defense - The employment of limited offensive action and counterattacks to deny a contested area or position to the enemy. See also passive defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| active duty - (A) full-time duty in the Armed Forces, other than active duty for training; (B) full-time duty (other than for training purposes) as a commissioned officer of the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service (i) on or after July 29, 1945, or (ii) before that date under circumstances affording entitlement to full military benefits or (iii) at any time, (C) full-time duty as a commissioned officer of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or its predecessor organization the Coast and Geodetic Survey (i) on or after July 29, 1945, or (ii) before that date (I) while on transfer to one of the Armed Forces, or (II) while, in time of war or national emergency declared by the President, assigned to duty on a project for one of the Armed Forces in an area determined by the Secretary of Defense to be of immediate military hazard, or (III) in the Philippine Islands on December 7, 1941, and continuously in such islands thereafter, or (iii) at any time, for the purposes of chapter 13 of this title; (D) service as a cadet at the United States Military, Air Force, or Coast Guard Academy, or as a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy; and (E) authorized travel to or from such duty or service. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| active duty - A tour of active duty that is used for training members of the Reserve Component to provide trained units and qualified persons to fill the needs of the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war or national emergency and such other times as the national security requires. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19 |
| active duty - full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. It includes such Federal duty as full-time training duty, annual training duty, and attendance, while in the active military service, at a school designated as a service school by law or by the Secretary of the military department concerned. It does not include full-time National Guard duty. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Jan 17 |
| active duty - full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. Such term includes full-time training duty, annual training duty, and attendance, while in the active military service, at a school designated as a service school by law or by the Secretary of the military department concerned. Such term does not include full-time National Guard duty. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| active duty for a period of more than 30 days - active duty under a call or order that does not specify a period of 30 days or less. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| active duty for training - (A) full-time duty in the Armed Forces performed by Reserves for training purposes; (B) full-time duty for training purposes performed as a commissioned officer of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service (i) on or after July 29, 1945, or (ii) before that date under circumstances affording entitlement to full military benefits, or (iii) at any time, for the purposes of chapter 13 of this title; (C) in the case of members of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of any State, full-time duty under title 32, or the prior corresponding provisions of law; (D) duty performed by a member of a Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program when ordered to such duty for the purpose of training or a practice cruise under chapter 103 of title 10 for a period of not less than four weeks and which must be completed by the member before the member is commissioned; and (E) authorized travel to or from such duty. Does not include duty performed as a temporary member of the Coast Guard Reserve. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| active duty for training - A tour of active duty that is used for training members of the Reserve Component to provide trained units and qualified persons to fill the needs of the Armed Forces in time of war or national emergency and such other times as the national security requires. Also called ADT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |

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| active duty period - The portion of the RIF notice period in which an employee is in work status. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 454, May 18 |
| active duty service - Service in the armed forces of the United States performed on a full-time basis with military pay and allowances. Additionally, active duty military service means that all of an individual's time and efforts are at the disposal of military authorities; he or she disassociates himself or herself from the performance of civilian employment during the period of military service. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 61341, Mar 17 |
| Active Guard and Reserve - National Guard and Reserve members who are on voluntary active duty providing full-time support to National Guard, Reserve, and Active Component organizations for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve Components. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CICSMS 31501, Sep 16 |
| active infrared sensor - sensor that emits an infrared beam to a receiver forming an invisible link that, when broken, acts as a trigger to activate a device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| active ingredient [pesticide] - substance (or group of structurally similar substances if specified by the Agency) that prevents, destroys, repels or mitigates any pest, or that functions as a plant regulator, desiccant, or defoliant within the meaning of FIFRA. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| active lock - electric locking device that holds a portal closed and cannot be opened for egress by normal operation of the door hardware magnetic locks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| active military, naval, or air service - (A) active duty; (B) any period of active duty for training during which the individual concerned was disabled or died from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty; and (C) any period of inactive duty training during which the individual concerned was disabled or died (i) from an injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty; or (ii) from an acute myocardial infarction, a cardiac arrest, or a cerebrovascular accident occurring during such training. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| active participation in hostilities - a. Taking part in combat or military activities related to combat, including sabotage and serving as a decoy, a courier, or at a military checkpoint; or b. Taking part in direct support functions related to combat, including transporting supplies or providing other services. c. Active participants in hostilities may include (non-exhaustive) - (1) Combatants; (2) Porters; (3) Spies or informants; (4) Couriers; (5) Human mine detectors; or (6) Executioners. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| active sensor - detecting device that transmits some type of energy and detects a change in the received energy created by the presence of motion of the target. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| active server pages - Microsoft's server-side technology for dynamically-generated web pages in conjunction with a Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) web server. Also called ASP. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| active service - service on active duty or full-time National Guard duty. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| active status - the status of a member of a reserve component who is not in the inactive Army National Guard or inactive Air National Guard, on an inactive status list, or in the Retired Reserve. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| active-duty list - a single list for the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps which contains the names of all officers of that armed force, other than officers who are serving on active duty. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| activity - 1. A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission. 2. A function, mission, action, or collection of actions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| activity - action or collection of actions performed in completing a task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| activity - Previous definition of activity no longer valid. An activity is a sub-component of a project that contributes to a project purpose. It typically refers to an award (such as a contract or cooperative agreement), or a component of a project such as policy dialogue that may be undertaken directly by Mission staff. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |

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| activity -A specific task or grouping of tasks that provides a specialized capability, service or product based on a recurring government requirement. Depending on the grouping of tasks, an activity may be an entire function or may be a part of a function. An activity may be inherently governmental or commercial in nature. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| activity address code - a distinct six-position code consisting of a combination of alpha and/or numeric characters assigned to identify specific agency offices, units, activities, or organizations by the General Services Administration for civilian agencies and by the Department of Defense for defense agencies. Also called AAC. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| activity cycle - Loosely outlined by five stages - Idea, Pending, Cleared, Completed, and Closed - the Activity Cycle aims to focus people on the intentionality of implementation and evaluating its impact. Throughout the Activity Cycle, lessons learned must be documented and then subsequently used in creating follow-on activities. Similarly, new ideas may stem from one activity that lead to other ideas in an effort to maximize the positive impact. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| Activity Manager (Definition under review) - Member of a Development Objective Team or sub-team who is responsible for the day- to-day management of one or more specific activities. The Activity Manager is selected by the development objective team, and may or may not also have the delegated authorities of a Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) (Note —COTR replaces —CTO) whose authority to carry out contract management functions is designated by a Contracting or Agreement Officer. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 306, 591, 592, 621, May 18 |
| activity-based intelligence - An analytic method applied to structured data from multiple sources, to discover objects, relationships, or behaviors by resolving significant activity. Also call ABI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, May 18 |
| actual cost - all costs associated with the use and operation of an aircraft. | White House, OMB, Circular A-126, Mar 17 |
| actual cost - an amount determined on the basis of cost incurred (as distinguished from forecasted cost), including standard cost properly adjusted for applicable variance. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| actual expense - Payment of authorized actual expenses incurred, up to the limit prescribed by the agency. Entitlement to reimbursement is contingent upon entitlement to per diem, and is subject to the same definitions and rules governing per diem. This expense is sometimes called actual subsistence expense. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| actually imposed - The phrase actually imposed refers to the actual length of the sentence imposed by the court, including sentences that are imposed but suspended, and not the period of imprisonment served. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| actuals - Expenses obligated during each quarter and reported on the FSC-60 reports. Obligations accumulate from quarter to quarter during the year. The FSC-60 reports are prepared by Financial Services Centers (FSCs) and Financial Management Centers (FMCs) and are transmitted to serviced posts. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| actuarial reduction - The reduction applied to an annuity if a redeposit is owed and not repaid. The base for reduction is the numeric age factor multiplied by the amount owed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| acute radiation dose - Total ionizing radiation dose received at one time and over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| acute radiation syndrome - An acute illness caused by irradiation of the body by a high dose of penetrating radiation in a very short period of time. Also called ARS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| ad valorem - includes ad valorem equivalent. Whenever any limitation on the amount by which or to which any rate of duty may be decreased or increased pursuant to a trade agreement is expressed in terms of an ad valorem percentage, the ad valorem amount taken into account for purposes of such limitation shall be determined by the President on the basis of the value of imports of the articles concerned during the most recent representative period. | DHS, US Code 19, §2481, Mar 17 |

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| adaptation - adjustment of natural or human systems to a new or changing environment includes anticipatory and reactive adaptation, private and public adaptation, and autonomous and planned adaptation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| adaptation [learning] - tailoring existing training to better fit current needs in terms of content, design and/or delivery | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| adaptation strategy - a land use and management strategy that can be used - (A) to increase the sequestration capabilities of covered greenhouse gases of any ecosystem; or (B) to reduce the emissions of covered greenhouse gases from any ecosystem. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17272, Mar 17 |
| adaptive ecosystem management - a natural resource management process under which planning, implementation, monitoring, research, evaluation, and incorporation of new knowledge are combined into a management approach that - (i) is based on scientific findings and the needs of society;(ii) treats management actions as experiments;(iii) acknowledges the complexity of these systems and scientific uncertainty; and(iv) uses the resulting new knowledge to modify future management methods and policy. | DOI, US Code 16, §6703, Mar 17 |
| adaptive equipment - includes, but is not limited to, power steering, power brakes, power window lifts, power seats, and special equipment necessary to assist the eligible person into and out of the automobile or other conveyance. Also includes (A) air-conditioning equipment when such equipment is necessary to the health and safety of the veteran and to the safety of others, regardless of whether the automobile or other conveyance is to be operated by the eligible person or is to be operated for such person by another person; and (B) any modification of the size of the interior space of the automobile or other conveyance if needed because of the physical condition of such person in order for such person to enter or operate the vehicle. | DVA, US Code 38, §3901, Mar 17 |
| adaptive risk - category of risk that includes threats intentionally caused by humans. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| addict - any person who habitually uses any habit-forming narcotic drugs so as to endanger the public morals, health, safety, or welfare, or who is or has been so far addicted to the use of such habit-forming narcotic drugs as to have lost the power of self-control with reference to his addiction. | DHHS, US Code 42, §201, Jan 17 |
| additional coverage - a plan of crop insurance coverage providing a level of coverage greater than the level available under catastrophic risk protection. | USDA, US Code 7, §1502, Mar 17 |
| additional help - An additional help document provides non-mandatory guidance intended to clarify Agency policy and its application contained in the ADS. For example, these may include "how-to" guidelines and non-mandatory reference material created internally or externally. These documents may repeat policy, but do not contain new policy. Additional help documents are optional reading. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| additional project - An economically justified activity is also an activity that is “additional.” A project is “additional” if it would not go forward on comparable terms without the support of a DCA guarantee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| Additional Protocol - a protocol additional to a safeguards agreement with the IAEA, as negotiated between a country and the IAEA based on a Model Additional Protocol as set forth in IAEA information circular (INFCIRC). | DOS, US Code 22, §8008, Jan 17 |
| additional renewable fuel - fuel that is produced from renewable biomass and that is used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel present in home heating oil or jet fuel. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| add-on security - The retrofitting of protection mechanisms, implemented by hardware or software, after the AIS system has become operational. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| address - a physical address or electronic address, such as an electronic mail address or temporarily assigned network address (including an Internet protocol address). | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1841, Jan 17 |
| address designator - A plain language name (full or abbreviated), routing indicator, call sign, or address group of a unit, activity, or other authority used to indicate the originator and/or addressee(s); used in ACP and JANAP format. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| adequacy - The plan review criterion for assessing whether the scope and concept of planned operations can accomplish the assigned mission and comply with the planning guidance provided. See also acceptability; feasibility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| adequate evidence - information sufficient to support the reasonable belief that a particular act or omission has occurred. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| adequate quarters - Housing that is comparable to what an employee would occupy in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area, with adjustments for family size and locality abroad. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| adequate security - security protections commensurate with the risk resulting from the unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction of information. This includes ensuring that information hosted on behalf of an agency and information systems and applications used by the agency operate effectively and provide appropriate confidentiality, integrity, and availability protections through the application of cost-effective security controls. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| adjudicate - To make a decision/formal judgment on a matter under consideration. For purposes of this chapter, adjudicate refers to decisions made in relation to passport applications. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| adjudication [security] - examination of an individual's character and conduct over a sufficient period of time designed to make a determination as to their suitability or fitness for employment, eligibility for access to classified information, special access programs (SAP), materials, or areas, or for their retention in federal employment and continued access to classified information and special access programs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| adjudicative determination - An examination of a sufficient period of a person's life to make an affirmative decision that the person is an acceptable security risk. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| adjudicative guidelines - The Government-wide Adjudicative Guidelines for Determining Eligibility for Access to Classified Information issued pursuant to Executive Order 12968. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| adjusted noninsured crop disaster assistance program yield – (A) in the case of an eligible producer on a farm that has at least 4 years of production history under the noninsured crop disaster assistance program that are not replacement yields, the noninsured crop disaster assistance program yield without regard to any replacement yields; (B) in the case of an eligible producer on a farm that has less than 4 years of production history under the noninsured crop disaster assistance program that are not replacement yields, the noninsured crop disaster assistance program yield as calculated without including the lowest of the replacement yields; and (C) in all other cases, the production history of the eligible producer on the farm under the noninsured crop disaster assistance program. | USDA, US Code 7, §1531, Mar 17 |
| adjusted return on operations - The core measure used by USAID to assess the financial sustainability of a microfinance institution. A value of one or greater implies full financial sustainability. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| adjustment - A method to correct element(s) of information by reversing the incorrect data and replacing it with the correct data. Two entries are required (debit and credit). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| ADM USAID - This term refers to USAID administrative messages. These messages are clearly of interest to USAID only such as: Administrative Audit/Purchasing, Contracting Support, Travel, Operating Expenses. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| administering office - the lowest subdivision of any Federal agency that has direct operational responsibility for managing a Federal domestic assistance program. | White House, OMB, Circular A-89, Mar 17 |
| administration - As it relates to an estate, the management and settlement of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator who has no executor, performed by a duly qualified person generally under the supervision of a court. It usually involves collecting the decedents assets, paying the debts, and distributing the remainder of the estate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| administration - general administration and general expenses, departmental administration, sponsored projects administration, student administration and services, and all other types of expenditures not listed specifically under one of the subcategories of Facilities (including cross allocations from other pools). | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |

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| administrative activity [training] - block of scheduled time in a training program used specifically for non-training administrative tasks or support activities necessary for organizing or managing the program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| administrative approval - The initial approval of an invoice or voucher received for payment. The approving officer is an employee (normally the CTO) directly concerned with acceptance of the supplies, services, etc., billed. The approval is necessary before the invoice or voucher is certified for payment by the authorized certifying officer, except as may be specifically exempted by USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |
| administrative charges - Additional costs incurred in processing and handling a debt because it has become delinquent. Charges should be based on actual costs incurred or cost analyses that estimate the average of actual additional costs incurred for particular types of debt at similar stages of delinquency. Administrative charges must be accrued and assessed from the date of delinquency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| administrative contracting officer - Contracting officer whose primary duties involve contract administration. Also called ACO. See also contracting officer; procuring contracting officer. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, Sep 16 |
| administrative control - Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| administrative control - Special handling, transmission, mailing, safeguards, storage, and/or destruction provided to sensitive but unclassified (SBU) material. See the definition for SBU. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| administrative controls - Safeguards that ensure that contracting activities will be carried out in conformity with applicable regulations and Department policy. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| administrative costs - expenditures incurred by State boards and local boards, direct recipients (including State grant recipients under part B of subchapter I and recipients of awards under parts C and D of subchapter I), local grant recipients, local fiscal agents or local grant subrecipients, and one-stop operators in the performance of administrative functions and in carrying out activities under subchapter I that are not related to the direct provision of workforce investment services (including services to participants and employers). Such costs include both personnel and nonpersonnel costs and both direct and indirect costs. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, May 18 |
| administrative costs - The expenses associated with processing and handling a debt from the date of the delinquency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| administrative error - An error due to the failure to follow Agency policies and essential procedures that results in loss of annual leave through no fault of the employee, or an error made on official leave records. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 480, May 18 |
| administrative expenses - funds that are to be used by grantees for grant management and monitoring activities, including costs related to any staff or activity unrelated to services or indirect costs. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-71, Jan 17 |
| administrative inquiry - An inquiry by agency management to gather facts and information relating to an incident or allegation that may serve as grounds for disciplinary action, conducted by agency investigating officials. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| administrative judge - Formerly hearing examiner, a person appointed by EEOC to conduct hearings on equal employment opportunity complaints. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 110, May 18 |
| administrative loading - A loading method that gives primary consideration to achieving maximum utilization of troop and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Also called commercial loading. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| Administrative Officer/Counselor - The State Department officer responsible for managing all administrative and support activities of an overseas post, except for USAID activities under independent administration. Responsibilities include management of and budgeting for real property operations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| administrative offset - The withholding of money payable by the United States to, or held by the United States for, a person to satisfy a debt the person owes the government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |

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| administrative property - Administrative property is basic common-use furniture, furnishing, and equipment (including residence property) usually available through normal supply channels (e.g., desks, chairs, office machines, sofas, beds, refrigerators, etc.). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 534, May 18 |
| administrative property - Basic common-use furniture, furnishings, and equipment (including residence property) usually available through normal supply channels (e.g., desks, chairs, office machines, sofas, refrigerators, etc.). USAID uses the term OE-funded property. All U.S. Government-owned personal property is either administrative property or program property. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| administrative records - Records relating to budget, personnel, supply, and similar housekeeping, or facilitative functions common to most offices, in contrast to program records. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| administrative sanctions - Corrective or preventative, often disciplinary in nature, actions taken as part of a response to an incident where policy, procedure, or rule of behavior has been violated. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| administrative v. program records - Administrative records are records relating to the housekeeping or facilitative functions common to most offices, for example, budget, personnel, equipment, and supplies. Program records document the unique, substantive functions for which an office is responsible. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4151, Mar 17 |
| administrative wage garnishment - The process by which Federal agencies require a private sector employer to withhold up to 15 percent of an employee's disposable pay to satisfy a delinquent debt owed to the Federal government. A court order is not required. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| administrative withdrawal [classified information] - previously authorized access eligibility level downgraded or withdrawn, as appropriate, when regular access to a prescribed level of classified information is no longer required in the normal course of an individual's duties. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| administrative workweek - A period of seven consecutive calendar days beginning on a day and hour established in advance. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| administrative workweek - A period of seven consecutive calendar days beginning on Sunday and ending on the following Saturday. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, 481, May 18 |
| administrative workweek - Any period of 7 consecutive 24-hour periods designated in advance by the head of agency. For Department of State domestic offices and most posts abroad, the administrative workweek extends from Sunday, 12 -00 a.m., to Saturday, 11 -59 p.m. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| administrative workweek - period of 7 consecutive 24-hour periods. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| administratively controlled correspondence - Correspondence which does not require the same protection as National Security Information but should be protected from unauthorized disclosure for administrative reasons, i.e., Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 503, May 18 |
| Administratively Determined Appointment - An appointment action under which personnel may be appointed, compensated, and removed by the Administrator without regard to the provisions of any other law. Also called AD. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 103, 413, May 18 |
| Administratively Determined Personnel - An appointment action under which personnel may be appointed, compensated, and removed by the Administrator without regard to the provisions of any other law. Also called AD. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 412, May 18 |
| administrator or administratrix - A person appointed by a court to administer the estate of a decedent. Such person, if named in the decedents will, is designated as executor or executrix. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| admonishment - A warning or caution to an employee. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| adopted child - a. a child (adopted child), if the child - (1) Was legally adopted while under the age of 16 (or under the age of 18, if this is the sibling of a child adopted under 16 who meets the requirements of INA; and (2) Has been in the legal custody of, and resided with, the adopting parent(s) for at least two years, provided that no natural parent of any such adopted child must thereafter, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege or status. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |

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| <p>adoption - a judicial or administrative act that establishes a permanent legal parent-child relationship between a minor and an adult who is not already the legal parent, and which terminates any prior legal parent-child relationship with any former parents. Generally speaking, to qualify as an adoption for immigration purposes, the adopted child should have the same rights and privileges which are accorded to a birth child (such as inheritance rights, etc.). Simple, conditional, or limited adoptions, such as those conducted under Islamic Family Law in some countries, are more accurately described as guardianship and are not considered adoptions for U.S. immigration purposes.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>adoption - A legal process in which an individual becomes the legal parent of another's child. The source of an adopted child-e.g., whether from a licensed placement agency or otherwise-is not a factor in determining eligibility for leave.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18</p> |
| <p>adoption - the legal process by which an individual becomes the legal parent of another's child.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>adoption agreement - This is the legal document, filed with the Internal Revenue Service, which allows the employer to establish and implement a 401(k) pension plan.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 637, May 18</p> |
| <p>adoption or adopted - legal adoption prior to the time of the injury.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §902, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>adoption record - any record, information, or item related to a specific Convention adoption of a child received or maintained by an agency, person, or public domestic authority, including, but not limited to, photographs, videos, correspondence, personal effects, medical and social information, and any other information about the child. An adoption record does not include a record generated by an agency, person, or a public domestic authority to comply with the requirement to file information with the Adoption Tracking System on adoptions not subject to the Convention pursuant to the IAA.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Adoption Service Provider - an agency (private, nonprofit organization licensed to provide adoption services in at least one state) or a person (an individual or a private, for-profit entity, including a corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company, but not including public authorities, providing adoption services). The one provider responsible for ensuring all six adoption services are provided and being responsible for supervised providers where used is called the primary provider. Also called ASP.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>adoption services - any one of the following six services - a. Identifying a child for adoption and arranging an adoption; b. Securing the necessary consent to termination of parental rights and to adoption; c. Performing a background study on a child or a home study on PAP(s) and reporting on such a study; d. Making non-judicial determinations of the best interests of a child and the appropriateness of an adoptive placement for the child; e. Monitoring a case after a child has been placed with prospective adoptive parent(s) until final adoption; or f. When necessary because of a disruption before final adoption, assuming custody and providing (including facilitating the provision of) child care or any other social service pending an alternative placement.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Adoptions Tracking System - the computer system developed by the Department to track the process of both incoming and outgoing adoption cases (i.e., orphan and Convention adoption cases of children both immigrating to, and emigrating from, the United States), support the functions of the Central Authority, and aggregate data for mandatory reporting to Congress. This system is sometimes referred to as the case registry. Also called ATS.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>ADS clearance - The ADS Clearance process is the mechanism for vetting and clearing Agency-wide internal regulations (policy directives) and required operating procedures. ADS Authors must obtain ADS clearance for all new, substantively revised, or canceled material before issuance. Editorial changes do not require clearance.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 504, May 18</p> |
| <p>ADS drafter - An Automated Directives System (ADS) drafter is an individual (or team) that creates or participates in drafting ADS material when asked by the primary author.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18</p> |
| <p>adult correctional institution - a facility in which persons (including persons under 21 years of age) are confined as a result of a conviction for a criminal offense.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §6472, Mar 17</p> |

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| adult education - academic instruction and education services below the postsecondary level that increase an individual's ability to - (A) read, write, and speak in English and perform mathematics or other activities necessary for the attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent; (B) transition to postsecondary education and training; and (C) obtain employment. | DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17 |
| adult education and literacy activities – programs, activities, and services that include adult education, literacy, workplace adult education and literacy activities, family literacy activities, English language acquisition activities, integrated English literacy and civics education, workforce preparation activities, or integrated education and training. | DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17 |
| adult family member - Family member 18 years or older. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18 |
| adult learning theory - body of knowledge that recognizes the role that the adult learner plays in terms of goals, past experience, expectations and the need and ability to control the learning experience. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household - an individual, other than a prospective adoptive parent, over the age of 18 whose principal or only residence is the home of the prospective adoptive parents. This definition excludes any child of the prospective adoptive parents, whose principal or only residence is the home of the prospective adoptive parents, who reaches his or her eighteenth birthday after the prospective adoptive parents have filed the advanced processing application (or the advanced processing application concurrently with the orphan petition) unless the USCIS Director has an articulable and substantive reason for requiring an evaluation by a home study preparer and/or fingerprint check. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| adult with a special need - a person 18 years of age or older who requires care or supervision to - (A) meet the person's basic needs;(B) prevent physical self-injury or injury to others; or (C) avoid placement in an institutional facility. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii, Jan 17 |
| adulterated – if in reference to any pesticide any pesticide - 1) its strength or purity falls below the professed standard of quality as expressed on its labeling under which it is sold; (2) any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the pesticide; or (3) any valuable constituent of the pesticide has been wholly or in part abstracted. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| advance - a payment made by Treasury check or other appropriate payment mechanism to a recipient upon its request either before outlays are made by the recipient or through the use of predetermined payment schedules. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| advance - A payment made by U.S. Treasury Department check or other appropriate payment mechanism to a recipient upon its request either before outlays are made by the recipient or through the use of predetermined payment schedules. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| advance - An amount paid prior to the later receipt of goods, services, or other assets. Advances are ordinarily made only to payees to whom an agency has an obligation, and they do not exceed the amount of the obligation. A common example is a travel advance, which is an amount made available to an employee prior to the beginning of a trip for cost incurred in accordance with the Travel Expense Act of 1949 (5 U.S.C 5705) and in accordance with standardized government travel regulations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 631, May 18 |
| advance decision - A determination as to the propriety of a debt collection action requested from and rendered by an authorized official prior to the action being taken. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| advance funding actuarial cost method or actuarial cost method - a recognized actuarial technique utilized for establishing the amount and incidence of the annual actuarial cost of pension plan benefits and expenses. Acceptable actuarial cost methods shall include the accrued benefit cost method (unit credit method), the entry age normal cost method, the individual level premium cost method, the aggregate cost method, the attained age normal cost method, and the frozen initial liability cost method. The terminal funding cost method and the current funding (pay-as-you-go) cost method are not acceptable actuarial cost methods. The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue regulations to further define acceptable actuarial cost methods. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| advance guard - Detachment sent ahead of the main force to ensure its uninterrupted advance; to protect the main body against surprise; to facilitate the advance by removing obstacles and repairing roads and bridges; and to cover the deployment of the main body if it is committed to action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |

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| <p>advance incremental funding - a series of partial payments for the articles or services that includes - A) one or more partial payments before the commencement of work or the incurring of costs in connection with the manufacture of the articles or the performance of the services, as the case may be; and (B) subsequent progress payments that result in full payment being completed as the required work is being completed.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §2563, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>advance or advance payment - Payment made by Treasury check or other appropriate payment mechanism to an organization upon their request prior to or in anticipation of outlays for USAID-funded cost for performance or delivery under a contract or other type of procurement arrangement or work under a grant or cooperative agreement; or through the use of pre-determined payment schedules. Advances differ from partial, progress, interim, and mobilization payments because they are not based on actual performance or actual costs incurred.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18</p> |
| <p>advanced battery technology - electrochemical storage devices and systems, including fuel cells, and associated technology necessary to charge, discharge, recharge, or regenerate such devices, for use as a source of power for an electric motor vehicle and any other associated equipment.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13435, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced biofuel - fuel derived from renewable biomass other than corn kernel starch; (i) biofuel derived from cellulose, hemicellulose, or lignin; (ii) biofuel derived from sugar and starch (other than ethanol derived from corn kernel starch); (iii) biofuel derived from waste material, including crop residue, other vegetative waste material, animal waste, food waste, and yard waste; (iv) diesel-equivalent fuel derived from renewable biomass, including vegetable oil and animal fat; (v) biogas (including landfill gas and sewage waste treatment gas) produced through the conversion of organic matter from renewable biomass; (vi) butanol or other alcohols produced through the conversion of organic matter from renewable biomass; and (vii) other fuel derived from cellulosic biomass.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §8101, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced biofuel - renewable fuel, other than ethanol derived from corn starch, that has lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the Administrator, after notice and opportunity for comment, that are at least 50 percent less than baseline lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced conventional weapons - (A) such long-range precision-guided munitions, fuel air explosives, cruise missiles, low observability aircraft, other radar evading aircraft, advanced military aircraft, military satellites, electromagnetic weapons, and laser weapons as the President determines destabilize the military balance or enhance offensive capabilities in destabilizing ways; (B) such advanced command, control, and communications systems, electronic warfare systems, or intelligence collection systems as the President determines destabilize the military balance or enhance offensive capabilities in destabilizing ways; and (C) such other items or systems as the President may, by regulation, determine necessary for purposes of this title.</p> | <p>DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>advanced conventional weapons - (A) such long-range precision-guided munitions, fuel air explosives, cruise missiles, low observability aircraft, other radar evading aircraft, advanced military aircraft, military satellites, electromagnetic weapons, and laser weapons as the President determines destabilize the military balance or enhance offensive capabilities in destabilizing ways; (B) such advanced command, control, and communications systems, electronic warfare systems, or intelligence collection systems as the President determines destabilize the military balance or enhance offensive capabilities in destabilizing ways; and (C) such other items or systems as the President may, by regulation, determine necessary for purposes of this title.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>advanced degree - any U.S. academic or professional degree (or foreign equivalent degree) above that of baccalaureate.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U), Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced education - education or training above the secondary school level but does not include technical training provided to a member of the armed forces to qualify such member to perform a specified military function, to workshops, or to short-term training programs.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §2005, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>advanced education nurses - individuals trained in advanced degree programs including individuals in combined R.N./Master's degree programs, post-nursing master's certificate programs, or, in the case of nurse midwives, in certificate programs in existence on the date that is one day prior to November 13, 1998, to serve as nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, nurse midwives, nurse anesthetists, nurse educators, nurse administrators, or public health nurses, or in other nurse specialties determined by the Secretary to require advanced education.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §296j, Jan 17</p> |

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| <p>advanced electric or hybrid vehicle - a vehicle which - (A) minimizes the total amount of energy to be consumed with respect to its fabrication, operation, and disposal, and represents a substantial improvement over existing electric and hybrid vehicles with respect to the total amount of energy so consumed; (B) is capable of being mass-produced and operated at a cost and in a manner which is sufficiently competitive to enable it to be produced and sold in numbers representing a reasonable portion of the market; (C) is safe, damage-resistant, easy to repair, durable, and operates with sufficient performance with respect to acceleration, cold-weather starting, cruising speed, and other performance factors; and (D) at a minimum, can be produced, distributed, operated, and disposed of in compliance with any applicable requirement of Federal law.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §2502, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced force operations - Operations conducted to refine the location of specific, identified targets and further develop the operational environment for near-term missions. Also called AFO.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>advanced imaging technology - (i) a device used in the screening of passengers that creates a visual image of an individual showing the surface of the skin and revealing other objects on the body; and (ii) may include devices using backscatter x-rays or millimeter waves and devices referred to as whole-body imaging technology or body scanning machines.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §44901, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced manufacturing technology - numerically-controlled machine tools, robots, automated process control equipment, computerized flexible manufacturing systems, associated computer software, and other technology for improving manufacturing and industrial processes.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §3701, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced manufacturing technology - processes, equipment, techniques, practices, and capabilities that are applied for the purpose of - (A) improving the productivity, quality, or energy efficiency of the design, development, testing, or manufacture of a product; or (B) expanding the technical capability to design, develop, test, or manufacture a product that is fundamentally different in character from existing products and that will result in improved energy efficiency.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13506, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced materials - a field of research including the study of composites, ceramics, metals, polymers, superconducting materials, materials produced through biotechnology, and materials production technologies, including coated systems, that provide the potential for significant advantages over existing materials.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §3701, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced materials - materials that are processed, synthesized, fabricated, and manufactured to develop high performance properties that exceed the corresponding properties of conventional materials for structural, electronic, magnetic, or photonic applications, or for joining, welding, bonding, or packaging components into complex assemblies, including - (A) advanced monolithic materials such as metals, ceramics, and polymers; (B) advanced composite materials such as metal matrix (including intermetallic), polymer matrix, ceramic matrix, continuous fiber ceramic composite, and carbon matrix composites; and (C) advanced electronic, magnetic, and photonic materials, including superconducting, semiconductor, electrooptic, magneto-optic, thin-film, and special purpose coating materials used in technologies for energy efficiency, renewable energy, or electric power applications.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13506, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking - An information gathering document issued prior to the development of a specific proposed rulemaking. Also called ANPRM.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 156, 516, May 18</p> |
| <p>advanced nuclear reactor technologies - (A) advanced light water reactors that may be commercially available in the near-term, including but not limited to mid-sized reactors with passive safety features for the generation of commercial electric power from nuclear fission; and (B) other advanced nuclear reactor technologies that may require prototype demonstration prior to commercial availability in the mid- or long-term, including but not limited to high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors and liquid metal reactors, for the generation of commercial electric power from nuclear fission.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13491, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced readiness contracting - A type of contracting that ensures contracts are in place before an incident for commonly needed commodities and services such as ice, water, plastic sheeting, temporary power, and debris removal.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |

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| <p>advanced shipbuilding technology - (A) numerically controlled machine tools, robots, automated process control equipment, computerized flexible manufacturing systems, associated computer software, and other technology for improving shipbuilding and related industrial production that advance the state-of-the-art; and (B) novel techniques and processes designed to improve shipbuilding quality, productivity, and practice, and to promote sustainable development, including engineering design, quality assurance, concurrent engineering, continuous process production technology, energy efficiency, waste minimization, design for recyclability or parts reuse, inventory management, upgraded worker skills, and communications with customers and suppliers.</p> | <p>DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §53733, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced training - level of training designed to provide experienced personnel with refresher training, updated information, or higher level abilities may also address specialized skills required for a specific assignment, increased responsibilities, or career enhancement.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced training - the training and instruction offered in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps to students enrolled in an advanced education program beyond the baccalaureate degree level or to students in the third and fourth years of a four-year Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps course, or the equivalent period of training in an approved two-year Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps course (except that, in the case of a student enrolled in an academic program which has been approved by the Secretary of the military department concerned and which requires more than four academic years for completion of baccalaureate degree requirements, including elective requirements of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps course, such term includes a fifth academic year or a combination of a part of a fifth academic year and summer sessions).</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §2101, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>advanced workplace practices – innovations in work organization and performance, including high-performance workplace systems, flexible production techniques, quality programs, continuous improvement, concurrent engineering, close relationships between suppliers and customers, widely diffused decision-making and work teams, and effective integration of production technology, worker skills and training, and workplace organization, and such other characteristics as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §2703, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>advanced workplace technologies – (A) numerically controlled machine tools, robots, automated process control equipment, computerized flexible manufacturing systems, associated computer software, and other technology for improving the manufacturing and industrial production of goods and commercial services, which advance the state-of-the-art; or (B) novel industrial and commercial techniques and processes not previously generally available that improve quality, productivity, and practices, including engineering design, quality assurance, concurrent engineering, continuous process production technology, inventory management, upgraded worker skills, communications with customers and suppliers, and promotion of sustainable economic growth.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §2703, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>adversary - A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>adversary - person, group, organization, or government that conducts or has the intent to conduct detrimental activities.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>adversary template - A model based on an adversary's known or postulated preferred methods of operation illustrating the disposition and activity of adversary forces and assets conducting a particular operation unconstrained by the impact of the operational environment.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>adverse action - An action against an employee in the form of furlough for 30 days or less, suspension in excess of 14 days, removal, or reduction in grade or pay taken for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the service.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 487, May 18</p> |
| <p>adverse decision - an administrative decision made by an officer, employee, or committee of an agency that is adverse to a participant. The term includes a denial of equitable relief by an agency or the failure of an agency to issue a decision or otherwise act on the request or right of the participant. The term does not include a decision over which the Board of Contract Appeals has jurisdiction.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §6991, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>adverse environmental effect - any significant and widespread adverse effect, which may reasonably be anticipated, to wildlife, aquatic life, or other natural resources, including adverse impacts on populations of endangered or threatened species or significant degradation of environmental quality over broad areas.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §7412, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| adverse event - occurrence or condition that caused harm may be due to acts of commission or omission. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| adverse marking decision - a determination by the Customs Service which an exporter or producer of merchandise believes to be contrary to the North American Free Trade Agreement. | DHS, US Code 19, §1304, Mar 17 |
| adversely affected employees - Federal civilian employees serving competitive or excepted service appointments in Tenure Groups I, II, or III, who are identified for release from their competitive level by an agency, as a direct result of a performance decision resulting from a streamlined or standard competition. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| adversely affected employment - employment in a firm, if workers of such firm are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this part. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| adversely affected incumbent worker - a worker who - (A) is a member of a group of workers who have been certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under subpart A; (B) has not been totally or partially separated from adversely affected employment; and (C) the Secretary determines, on an individual basis, is threatened with total or partial separation. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| adversely affected worker - an individual who, because of lack of work in adversely affected employment, has been totally or partially separated from such employment. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| advice - Information transmitted to an agency by OMB stating the relationship of particular legislation and reports thereon to the program of the President or stating the views of OMB as a staff agency for the President with respect to such legislation and reports. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-19, Mar 17 |
| advisory [message] - message highlighting trends, developments, or situations that may threaten life and/or property issued for information purposed only and not requiring formal action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| advisory and assistance services - those services provided under contract by nongovernmental sources to support or improve: organizational policy development; decision-making; management and administration; program and/ or project management and administration; or R&D activities. It can also mean the furnishing of professional advice or assistance rendered to improve the effectiveness of Federal management processes or procedures (including those of an engineering and technical nature). In rendering the foregoing services, outputs may take the form of information, advice, opinions, alternatives, analyses, evaluations, recommendations, training and the day-to-day aid of support personnel needed for the successful performance of ongoing Federal operations. All advisory and assistance services are classified in one of the following definitional subdivisions: (1) Management and professional support services, i.e., contractual services that provide assistance, advice or training for the efficient and effective management and operation of organizations, activities (including management and support services for R&D activities), or systems. These services are normally closely related to the basic responsibilities and mission of the agency originating the requirement for the acquisition of services by contract. Included are efforts that support or contribute to improved organization of program management, logistics management, project monitoring and reporting, data collection, budgeting, accounting, performance auditing, and administrative technical support for conferences and training programs. (2) Studies, analyses and evaluations, i.e., contracted services that provide organized, analytical assessments/evaluations in support of policy development, decision-making, management, or administration. Included are studies in support of R&D activities. Also included are acquisitions of models, methodologies, and related software supporting studies, analyses or evaluations. (3) Engineering and technical services, i.e., contractual services used to support the program office during the acquisition cycle by providing such services as systems engineering and technical direction to ensure the effective operation and maintenance of a weapon system or major system or to provide direct support of a weapon system that is essential to research, development, production, operation or maintenance of the system. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| advisory committee - A committee, board, commission, council, conference, panel, task force, or other similar group, or any subcommittee or subgroup thereof, which is formed or utilized by USAID to obtain advice or recommendations and is NOT composed entirely of full-time employees of the Federal Government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 105, 516, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| advisory letter - Advisory letters are issued to Rating Officials and Appraisal Committee members by Performance Boards when a current evaluation is deficient in some manner but the deficiency does not adversely affect the employee's competitive standing. These letters are not placed in an employee's Performance Evaluation File. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 463, May 18 |
| advisory sensitivity attributes - User-supplied indicators of file sensitivity that alert other users to the sensitivity of a file, to handle it in a manner appropriate to its defined sensitivity. Advisory sensitivity attributes are not used by the automated information system (AIS) to enforce file access controls in an automated manner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| advocates - advises, recommends, furthers by overt act, and admits belief in. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| aerial port - An airfield that has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and materiel as well as an authorized port for entrance into or departure from the country where located. See also port of debarkation; port of embarkation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| aeromedical evacuation - The movement of patients under medical supervision to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. Also called AE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| aeromedical evacuation control team - A core team assigned to a component-numbered Air Force air operations center air mobility division that provides operational planning, scheduling, and execution of theater aeromedical evacuation missions and positioning of aeromedical evacuation ground forces. Also called AECT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| aeronautical facility - communications facility where flight plans or position reports are normally filed during flight operations. | DOT/FAA, AIM 5-6-3, Definitions, May 19 |
| aeronautics - the science and art of flight. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| aerospace defense - 1. All defensive measures designed to destroy or nullify attacking enemy aircraft and missiles and also negate hostile space systems. 2. An inclusive term encompassing air defense, ballistic missile defense, and space defense. See also air defense; space defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27, May 18 |
| affected employees - employees who may reasonably be expected to experience an employment loss as a consequence of a proposed plant closing or mass layoff by their employer, | DOL, US Code 29, §2101, Mar 17 |
| affected person - Anyone who may use, benefit from, or be harmed by the disseminated information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 578, May 18 |
| affiant - A person who makes and signs an affidavit. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| affidavit - A written declaration (1) confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before an officer having authority to administer such oath or affirmation or (2) containing a declaration under penalty of perjury - An affidavit is most commonly used as a method of presenting a fact witnesses statement to a court - Unlike a deposition, an affidavit is taken without notice to the other party or parties. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| affidavit - A written statement made voluntarily and confirmed either by (1) the oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before an officer having the authority to administer such oaths, or (2) by conforming to the rules of a particular court for signing an affidavit without the use of a notary or equivalent. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| affiliate - a person other than the owner that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the owner. | DOT, US Code 49, §30106, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>affiliate - a. One of two subsidiaries both of which are owned and controlled by the same parent or individual; b. One of two legal entities entirely owned and controlled by the same group of individuals, each individual owning and controlling approximately the same share or proportion of each entity; or c. In the case of a partnership that is organized in the United States to provide accounting services, along with managerial and/or consulting services, and markets its accounting services under an internationally recognized name under an agreement with a worldwide coordinating organization that is owned and controlled by the member accounting firms, a partnership (or similar organization) that is organized outside the United States to provide accounting services is considered to be an affiliate of the U.S. partnership if it markets its accounting services under the same internationally recognized name under the agreement with the worldwide coordinating organization of which the U.S. partnership is also a member.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>affiliated - the relationship between a member of the Commission and - (A) an individual who holds the position of officer, trustee, partner, director, or employee of an agency, project, or person of which that member, or relative of that member of, the Commission is an officer, trustee, partner, director, or employee; or (B) a nongovernmental agency or project of which that member, or a relative of that member, of the Commission is an officer, trustee, partner, director, or employee.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §6435a, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>affiliated persons – the following persons shall be considered to be affiliated or affiliated persons: (A) Members of a family, including brothers and sisters (whether by the whole or half blood), spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants. (B) Any officer or director of an organization and such organization. (C) Partners. (D) Employer and employee. (E) Any person directly or indirectly owning, controlling, or holding with power to vote, 5 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of any organization and such organization. (F) Two or more persons directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with, any person. (G) Any person who controls any other person and such other person. A person shall be considered to control another person if the person is legally or operationally in a position to exercise restraint or direction over the other person.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>affiliates - associated business concerns or individuals if, directly or indirectly - (1) Either one controls or can control the other; or (2) A third party controls or can control both.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>affiliation period - a period which, under the terms of the health insurance coverage offered by the health maintenance organization, must expire before the health insurance coverage becomes effective. The organization is not required to provide health care services or benefits during such period and no premium shall be charged to the participant or beneficiary for any coverage during the period.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-3, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>affinity - A relationship that one spouse has to blood relatives of the other spouse because of marriage.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>affirmation - A solemn and formal declaration that a statement, or series of statements, is true (for example, I, (Name), do solemnly affirm under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.) - When an oath is required, an affirmation may be taken in its place by any person having conscientious scruples against taking an oath - As a general rule, an affirmation has the same legal force and effect as an oath.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>affirmation - A solemn and formal declaration that an affidavit is true or that the witness will tell the truth; this declaration may usually be substituted for an oath in proceedings in U.S - courts.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>affirmative procurement program - acquisition program assuring the purchase of environmentally preferable products and services in accordance with federally mandated “green” procurement preference programs to the maximum extent possible.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>affixed - attached to a textile fiber product in any manner.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §70, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Affordable Care Act - Comprises two pieces of legislation - the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010) - that were signed into law in March 2010 and that aim to expand access to private and public health insurance while improving quality and lowering health care costs.</p> | <p>DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17</p> |

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| affordable readiness - optimal balance between operational effectiveness and dollar efficiency at a level that meets mission requirements | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| afloat pre-positioning force - Shipping maintained in full operational status to afloat pre-position military equipment and supplies in support of combatant commanders' operation plans, consisting of the three maritime pre-positioning ships squadrons, the Army's afloat pre-positioning stocks-3 ships, and the Defense Logistics Agency, and the Air Force ships. Also called APF. See also maritime pre-positioning ships. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| afloat pre-positioning operations - Pre-positioning of ships, preloaded with equipment and supplies that provides for an alternative to land-based programs. See also operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| after-action review - 1. A process that provides commanders with direct feedback regarding the accomplishment of selected joint mission-essential tasks, conditions, and standards, stated in terms of training objectives, for the evaluation of training proficiency. 2. An analytical assessment of training events that enables the training audience, through a facilitated professional discussion, to examine actions and results during a training event. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| age - Refers to individuals who are at least 40 years old. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 110, May 18 |
| agency - (1) each executive department of the Government; (2) each agency or independent establishment in the Executive Branch of the Government; (3) each corporation owned or controlled by the Government, except the Tennessee Valley Authority; and (4) the General Accounting Office. | White House, OMB, Circular A-45, Mar 17 |
| agency - (A) an Executive agency; (B) a military department; (C) an agency in the judicial branch; (D) the Library of Congress; (E) the Botanic Garden; and (F) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol; but does not include - (i) a Government controlled corporation; (ii) the Tennessee Valley Authority; (iii) the Virgin Islands Corporation; (iv) the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice; (v) the Central Intelligence Agency; and (vi) the National Security Agency, Department of Defense. | USG, US Code 5, §3401, Mar 17 |
| agency - (A) an Executive agency; (B) a military department; and (C) an employing authority in the legislative branch. | USG, US Code 5, §3581, Mar 17 |
| agency - A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance). Governmental organizations are most often in charge of an incident, though in certain circumstances private-sector organizations may be included. Additionally, nongovernmental organizations may be included to provide support. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| agency - an executive department, a military department, a Government Corporation, or an independent establishment within Title 5, United States Code. | White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17 |
| agency - any executive agency or department, military department, Federal Government corporation, Federal Government-controlled corporation, or other establishment in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, or any independent regulatory agency. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| agency - Any executive department or independent commission, board, bureau, office, agency, Government-owned or controlled corporation, or other establishment of the Government, including any regulatory commission or board and also the municipal government of the District of Columbia. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-19, Mar 17 |
| agency - each authority of the Government of the United States, whether or not it is within or subject to review by another agency, but does not include - (A) the Congress; (B) the courts of the United States; (C) the governments of the territories or possessions of the United States; (D) the government of the District of Columbia; - (E) agencies composed of representatives of the parties or of Representatives of organizations of the parties to the disputes determined by them; (F) courts martial and military commissions; (G) military authority exercised in the field in time of war or in occupied territory. | USG, US Code 5, §551, Mar 17 |
| agency - In intelligence usage, an organization or individual that collects and/or processes information. Also called collection agency. See also agent; intelligence process; source. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Agency - United States Agency For International Development, its offices, bureaus, divisions, and posts abroad. Any Executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency. The United States Information Agency or the Agency for International Development and its participating agencies, as appropriate. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| Agency acronym - The Agency's acronym, USAID, refers to both the Washington office and field missions. The field missions use USAID/(name of Mission) and Washington uses USAID/W. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 503, May 18 |
| Agency Audit Follow-Up Official - The senior management official designated by the Administrator. The Assistant Administrator for Management is USAID's Audit Follow-up Official. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18 |
| Agency employees - Direct hire employees with competitive or noncompetitive status for appointment or promotion. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| Agency Financial Report - An alternative to the Performance and Accountability Report as allowed. Together, the AFR, the Annual Performance Report, and the Summary of Performance and Financial Information provide performance and financial information that enables Congress, the President, and the public to assess the performance of a Federal agency relative to its mission and the stewardship of the resources entrusted to it. Also called AFR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| Agency Financial Report - A report on the agency end of fiscal year financial position that includes, but is not limited to, financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and a report of the independent auditors. The report also includes a performance summary that, when combined with the Annual Performance Report, meets the requirements for submitting the consolidated Performance and Accountability Report. Also called AFR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| Agency Financial Report - An annual report submitted by the CFO to the Secretary and the Director of OMB in accordance with the Chief Financial Officer Act, the Government Performance and Results Act, the Government Management Reform Act, the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act, the Improper Payments Information Act, and the Reports Consolidation Act. The report includes a number of elements, such as - (1) A description and analysis of the status of financial and performance information in the Department; (2) Annual financial statements and related audit reports; (3) The Departments annual program performance information; (4) The Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA); and statement of assurance by the Secretary; and (5) Other relevant Department reports and information. Also called AFR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| agency head - (A) in the case of the executive branch of Government or an agency of the legislative branch other than the House of Representatives or the Senate, the head of the respective agency; (B) in the case of the judicial branch of Government, the chief judge of the respective court; (C) in the case of the Senate, the President pro tempore, in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate; and (D) in the case of the House of Representatives, the Speaker of the House, in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the House. | DOS, US Code 22, §6106, Jan 17 |
| agency head or head of the agency - the Secretary, Attorney General, Administrator, Governor, Chairperson, or other chief official of an executive agency, unless otherwise indicated, including any deputy or assistant chief official of an executive agency. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| agency information - information collected or maintained by or on behalf of an agency. | DHS, US Code 6, §151, Jan 17 |
| agency information system - an information system used or operated by an agency or by another entity on behalf of an agency. | DHS, US Code 6, §149, Jan 17 |
| agency level - The highest level of responsibility of an entity authorized to use a Purchase Card account (i.e., Agency, board, commission, corporation, department, tribal organization, and institute). An entity may be composed of sub-elements (e.g., Bureau, service, activity, component, division, office). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| agency limitation - Any administrative division or subdivision of funds made by agency officials that restricts the use of Federal Government funds. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |

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| Agency Management Control Review Committee - A group of senior USAID officials who provide oversight for the Agency's management control program, including the identification, correction, and reporting on management control deficiencies. The Agency MCRC also provides oversight and assistance regarding audit management issues. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 592, 596, May 18 |
| Agency Notice - The Agency's official method of disseminating official, unclassified information of significant but temporary interest. Agency Notices are not for material that is to be retained for any length of time, with the exception of Policy Notices. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 504, May 18 |
| Agency Objective - A development result that contributes to the achievement of an Agency goal as defined in the Agency Strategic Plan (ASP). Agency Objectives generally denote preferred approaches or areas of emphasis for programs that support specific goals. They should not be confused with Strategic or Special Objectives. Agency Objectives provide a general framework for more detailed planning that occurs for specific country and regional programs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| agency of the United States – an executive department, independent establishment, or other agency or instrumentality of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a corporation in which all stock is beneficially owned by the Federal Government. | DOD, US Code 41, §6501, Mar 17 |
| agency of the United States - any executive department, a military department, United States Code, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the China Trade Act registrar, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Surface Transportation Board, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, an arbitration board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or a board. | DOJ, US Code 18, §6001, Mar 17 |
| agency of the United States Government - any agency of the legislative branch and any court of the judicial branch as well as any agency of the executive branch. | DOS, US Code 22, §6106, Jan 17 |
| agency of the United States Government – any agency, department, board, wholly or partly owned corporation, instrumentality, commission, or establishment of the United States Government. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| agency or instrumentality of a foreign state - any entity - (1) which is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise, and (2) which is an organ of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, or a majority of whose shares or other ownership interest is owned by a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, and (3) which is neither a citizen of a State of the United States, nor created under the laws of any third country. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1603, Jan 17 |
| agency or operating agency - an organizational unit or sub-division within a governmental unit that is responsible for the performance or administration of awards or activities of the governmental unit. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| Agency organizations - In USAID/Washington (USAID/W) this includes bureaus and independent offices. Overseas this includes USAID missions, USAID Offices, USAID Sections of Embassy, Offices for Multi-country Programs, Offices for Multi-country Services, etc. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 541, 542, 543, 546, May 18 |
| agency parking - Vehicle parking spaces under the jurisdiction and/or control of a Federal agency that are used for parking U.S. Government vehicles, other official vehicles, visitor vehicles, and employee vehicles. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| agency parking - Vehicle parking spaces under the jurisdiction and/or control of a Federal agency which are used for parking government vehicles. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 514, May 18 |
| agency performance - Performance of a commercial or inherently governmental activity with government personnel. Often referred to as “in-house performance.” | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| Agency personnel - Refers to any individual who is employed by USAID or one of its contractors. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| agency priority goal - Strategic objectives may include an Agency Priority Goal (APG). An APG is a near-term result or achievement that Department wants to accomplish within approximately 24 months. APGs are limited in number and reflect the top near-term performance improvement priorities of the Department. | DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| agency profiles - A list of key, subject-matter words that are of interest to organizations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| Agency program approach - A tactic commonly used to achieve a particular Agency Objective. Several program approaches are associated with each Agency Objective. These are identified in the Agency Strategic Plan (ASP). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Agency Program Coordinator - The Agency Program Coordinator oversees the International Merchant Purchase Agreement Card (I.M.P.A.C.) program. He/she serves as the focal point for coordination of the applications, issuance and destruction of cards, and administrative training. This individual also serves as the liaison between USAID and the GSA Contracting Officer. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| agency property management officer - An individual designated to serve as a focal point for property management with responsibility and authority to account for the effective acquisition, control, use, and disposal of property for that agency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| agency records management schedule - agency specific record schedule developed for all records not covered by the General Records Schedule from the National Archives and Records Administration schedules are submitted for NARA approval on an SF 115 and contains descriptions of record series or systems and disposition instructions for each; the instructions specify when the series is to be cut off, when eligible temporary records are to be destroyed or deleted, and when permanent records are to be transferred to National Archives and Records Administration. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Agency Representative - A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, tribal, or local government agency or private organization that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| agency source - A service provider staffed by government personnel. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| Agency strategic framework - A graphical or narrative representation of the Agency's strategic plan; the framework is a tool for communicating USAID's development strategy. The framework also establishes an organizing basis for measuring, analyzing, and reporting results of Agency programs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Agency Strategic Plan - a plan that provides general and long-term goals that the agency aims to achieve, the actions the agency will take to realize those goals, the strategies planned, how the agency will deal with challenges and risks that may hinder achieving results, and the approaches it will use to monitor its progress. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| agency tender - The agency management plan submitted in response to a solicitation for a standard competition. The agency tender includes an MEO, agency cost estimate, MEO quality control plan, MEO phase-in plan, and copies of any MEO subcontracts (with the private sector providers' proprietary information redacted). The agency tender is prepared in accordance with Attachment B and the solicitation requirements. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| Agency Tender Official - An inherently governmental official with decision-making authority who is responsible for the agency tender and represents the agency tender during source selection. Also called ATO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| Agency-contracted financial audit - An audit of specific USAID-funded grants or contracts where the Office of Inspector General (OIG) manages non-Federal auditors and issues the resulting audit report. Non-Federal auditors are generally U.S. or U.S.-affiliated firms hired under OIG contracts. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |

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| Agency-issued Letter of Credit - An instrument certified by an authorized official of USAID's Bureau for Management, Financial Management (M/FM) that authorizes the recipient to request an electronic draw down (or advance) of funds through the Bureau of Management, Office of Financial Management, Cash Management and Payment Division, Grants and Interagency Billings Team (M/FM/CMP/GIB). LOCs are not issued to non-U.S. organizations organized, located, and operated outside the U.S. unless the organization maintains an account in a U.S. bank able to accept a funds transfer from the U.S. Treasury. LOC financing is available for advance payments where the amount required for advances is at least \$120,000 over the life of the contract or grant and there is a continuing relationship with the organization for at least one year. Also called LOC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18 |
| Agency-shared platform - Hardware that is part of the Agency-supported automation network and shared by multiple users. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 550, May 18 |
| agent - a nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological substance that causes agricultural disease or the adulteration of products regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture under any provision of law. | USDA, US Code 7, §8901, Mar 17 |
| agent - any person charged with responsibility for the operation of all or a part of a coal or other mine or the supervision of the miners in a coal or other mine. | DOL, US Code 30, §802, May 18 |
| agent - In intelligence usage, one who is authorized or instructed to obtain or to assist in obtaining information for intelligence or counterintelligence purposes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| agent of the class - A class member who acts for the class during the processing of the class complaint. Any person or class of individuals presenting a complaint to an EEO Counselor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 110, May 18 |
| aggravated felony - The term applies to federal and state offenses and violations of foreign law for which the imprisonment was completed within the previous 15 years. A conviction for an aggravated felony is not a ground of inadmissibility, but a previously-removed alien is permanently inadmissible for a visa if convicted of an aggravated felony. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| aggravating - a health condition that existed on September 11, 2001, and that, as a result of exposure to airborne toxins, any other hazard, or any other adverse condition resulting from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, requires medical treatment that is (or will be) in addition to, more frequent than, or of longer duration than the medical treatment that would have been required for such condition in the absence of such exposure. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300mm-5, Jan 17 |
| aggregate - A grouping of several circuits into one path for long-haul transmission. Normally referred to by the assigned amount of bandwidth and connects a post to a relay facility. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| aggregate lifetime limit - a dollar limitation on the total amount that may be paid with respect to such benefits under the plan or health insurance coverage with respect to an individual or other coverage unit. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-26, Jan 17 |
| aggregate lifetime limit - with respect to benefits under a group health plan or health insurance coverage, a dollar limitation on the total amount that may be paid with respect to such benefits under the plan or health insurance coverage with respect to an individual or other coverage unit. | DOL, US Code 29, §1185a, Mar 17 |
| aggrieved person - a person who is the target of an electronic surveillance or any other person whose communications or activities were subject to electronic surveillance. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| aggrieved person - a person who is the target of an electronic surveillance or any other person whose communications or activities were subject to electronic surveillance. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| aggrieved person - a person whose premises, property, information, or material is the target of physical search or any other person whose premises, property, information, or material was subject to physical search. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §1821, Jan 17 |
| aggrieved person - a person whose premises, property, information, or material is the target of physical search or any other person whose premises, property, information, or material was subject to physical search. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1821, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| aggrieved person - any person (A) whose telephone line was subject to the installation or use of a pen register or trap and trace device authorized by this subchapter; or (B) whose communication instrument or device was subject to the use of a pen register or trap and trace device authorized by this subchapter to capture incoming electronic or other communications impulses. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §1841, Jan 17 |
| aggrieved person - any person (A) whose telephone line was subject to the installation or use of a pen register or trap and trace device authorized by this subchapter; or (B) whose communication instrument or device was subject to the use of a pen register or trap and trace device authorized by this subchapter to capture incoming electronic or other communications impulses. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1841, Jan 17 |
| agile development - a development methodology that uses an iterative approach to deliver solutions incrementally through close collaboration and frequent reassessment. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| aging and disability resource center - an entity administering a program established by the State, as part of the State's system of long-term care, to provide a coordinated system for providing - (A) comprehensive information on available public and private long-term care programs, options, and resources; (B) personal counseling to assist individuals in assessing their existing or anticipated long-term care needs, and developing and implementing a plan for long-term care designed to meet their specific needs and circumstances; and (C) consumer access to the range of publicly supported long-term care programs for which consumers may be eligible, by serving as a convenient point of entry for such programs. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii, Jan 17 |
| aging research - research on the aging process and on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, disorders, and complications related to aging, including menopause. | DHHS, US Code 42, §242q-4, Jan 17 |
| Agreement Officer (See also, Contracting Officer) - A person with the authority to enter into, administer, terminate and closeout assistance agreements, and make related determinations and findings on behalf of USAID. An Agreement Officer can only act within the scope of a duly authorized warrant or other valid delegation of authority. The term "Agreement Officer" includes persons warranted as "Grant Officers." It also includes certain authorized representatives of the Agreement Officer acting within the limits of their authority as delegated by the Agreement Officer. A person representing the U.S. Government through the exercise of his/her delegated authority to enter into, administer, and terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. This authority is delegated by one of two methods: to the individual by means of a "Certificate of Appointment", SF-1402, as prescribed in FAR 1.603-3, including any limitations on the scope of authority to be exercised, or to the head of each contracting activity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 302, 306, 331, May 18 |
| Agreement Officer's Technical Representative - The individual who performs functions that are designated by the Agreement Officer, or is specifically designated by policy or regulation as part of the administration of an assistance award (grant or cooperative agreement). Also called AOTR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, May 18 |
| Agreement To Continue In Service - Employees selected for training agree to remain with the Agency for a pre-determined minimum period. If the employee leaves the Government before the agreed upon time, the Agency has the right to require repayment for the amount of time not served. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 459, May 18 |
| agreement vessel - (A) an eligible vessel or a qualified vessel that is subject to an agreement under this chapter; and (B) a barge or container that is part of the complement of a vessel described in subparagraph (A) if provided for in the agreement. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §53501, Mar 17 |
| agricultural biosecurity - protection from an agent that poses a threat to - (A) plant or animal health; (B) public health as it relates to the adulteration of products regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture under any provision of law that is caused by exposure to an agent; or (C) the environment as it relates to agriculture facilities, farmland, and air and water within the immediate vicinity of an area associated with an agricultural disease or outbreak. | USDA, US Code 7, §8901, Mar 17 |
| agricultural commodities - agricultural commodities and livestock. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4022, Jan 17 |
| agricultural commodity - (A) an agricultural commodity; and (B) any regional or market classification, type, or grade of an agricultural commodity. | DOI, US Code 16, §590j, Mar 17 |

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| agricultural commodity - (A) any agricultural commodity (including livestock) in its raw or natural state;(B) any class of goods within an agricultural commodity; and (C) in the case of an agricultural commodity producer described in paragraph (2)(B), wild-caught aquatic species. | DHS, US Code 19, §2401, Mar 17 |
| agricultural commodity - any agricultural commodity or the products thereof produced in the United States, including wood and processed wood products, fish, and livestock as well as value-added, fortified, or high-value agricultural products. Effective beginning on October 1, 1991, for purposes of subchapter III, a product of an agricultural commodity shall not be considered to be produced in the United States if it contains any ingredient that is not produced in the United States, if that ingredient is produced and is commercially available in the United States at fair and reasonable prices. | USDA, US Code 7, §1732, Mar 17 |
| agricultural countermeasure - (A) a product, practice, or technology that is intended to enhance or maintain the agricultural biosecurity of the United States; and (B) does not include a product, practice, or technology used solely in response to a human medical incident or public health emergency not related to agriculture. | USDA, US Code 7, §8901, Mar 17 |
| agricultural disease emergency - an incident of agricultural disease that requires prompt action to prevent significant damage to people, plants, or animals. | USDA, US Code 7, §8901, Mar 17 |
| agricultural employer - any person who owns or operates a farm, ranch, processing establishment, cannery, gin, packing shed or nursery, or who produces or conditions seed, and who either recruits, solicits, hires, employs, furnishes, or transports any migrant or seasonal agricultural worker. | DOL, US Code 29, §1802, Mar 17 |
| agricultural land - any land located in one or more States and used for agricultural, forestry, or timber production purposes as determined by the Secretary under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary. | USDA, US Code 7, §3508, Mar 17 |
| agricultural operation - all eligible land, whether or not contiguous, that is - (A) under the effective control of a producer at the time the producer enters into a contract under the program; and (B) operated with equipment, labor, management, and production or cultivation practices that are substantially separate from other agricultural operations, as determined by the Secretary. | DOI, US Code 16, §3838d, Mar 17 |
| agricultural product - an agricultural commodity, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, including a processed product of an agricultural commodity. | USDA, US Code 7, §241, Mar 17 |
| agricultural product - any fresh fruit or vegetable or any commodity or product derived from livestock or fowl, that is marketed in the United States for human consumption. | USDA, US Code 7, §138, Mar 17 |
| agricultural products - includes agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, and dairy products, livestock and poultry, bees, forest products, fish and shellfish, and any products thereof, including processed and manufactured products, and any and all products raised or produced on farms and any processed or manufactured product thereof. | USDA, US Code 7, §1626, Mar 17 |
| agricultural research facility - a proposed facility for research in food and agricultural sciences for which Federal funds are requested by a college, university, or nonprofit institution to assist in the construction, alteration, acquisition, modernization, renovation, or remodeling of the facility. | USDA, US Code 7, §390, Mar 17 |
| agricultural structure - any structure used exclusively in connection with the production, harvesting, storage, raising, or drying of agricultural commodities. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4022, Jan 17 |
| agriculture - aquaculture and fisheries. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| agriculture – the science and practice of activity related to food, feed, and fiber production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization, and trade, and also includes family and consumer sciences, nutrition, food science and engineering, agricultural economics and other social sciences, forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture, floraculture, veterinary medicine, and other environmental and natural resources sciences. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 296, Mar 17 |

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| agroterrorist act - an act that - (A) causes or attempts to cause - (i) damage to agriculture; or (ii) injury to a person associated with agriculture; and (B) is committed or appears to be committed with the intent to - (i) intimidate or coerce a civilian population; or (ii) disrupt the agricultural industry in order to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion. | USDA, US Code 7, §8901, Mar 17 |
| AID form - A form initiated by the U.S. Agency for International Development. AID forms are approved by M/AS/IRD for official use and assigned an AID form number and revision date. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 505, May 18 |
| AIDS-Related Complex - A condition caused by the AIDS virus (HIV) in which the patient tests positive for AIDS infection and has a specific set of clinical symptoms. Also called ARC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 407, May 18 |
| aimpoint - 1. A point associated with a target and assigned for a specific weapon impact. 2. A prominent radar-significant feature used to assist an aircrew in navigating and delivering their weapons. See also desired point of impact. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| air and missile defense - Direct [active and passive] defensive actions taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and ballistic missile threats against friendly forces and assets. Also called AMD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| air apportionment - The determination and assignment of the total expected effort by percentage and/or by priority that should be devoted to the various air operations for a given period of time. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| air assault - The movement of friendly assault forces by rotary-wing or tiltrotor aircraft to engage and destroy enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain.. See also assault. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18, May 18 |
| air assault force - A force composed primarily of ground and rotary-wing air units organized, equipped, and trained for air assault operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| air assault operation - An operation in which assault forces, using the mobility of rotarywing or tiltrotor aircraft and the total integration of available fires, maneuver under the control of a ground or air maneuver commander to engage enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18, May 18 |
| air carrier - a citizen of the United States undertaking by any means, directly or indirectly, to provide air transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| air commerce - foreign air commerce, interstate air commerce, the transportation of mail by aircraft, the operation of aircraft within the limits of a Federal airway, or the operation of aircraft that directly affects, or may endanger safety in, foreign or interstate air commerce. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| air conditioning - The process of cooling air either through evaporation of water (evaporative cooling) or refrigeration (mechanical or absorption), and the distribution of such air. | White House, OMB, Circular A-45, Mar 17 |
| air corridor - A restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| air defense - Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or aerodynamic missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. Also called AD. See also aerospace defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| air defense area - 1. overseas - A specifically defined airspace for which air defense must be planned and provided. 2. United States - Airspace of defined dimensions designated by the appropriate agency within which the ready control of airborne vehicles is required in the interest of national security during an air defense emergency. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0 JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| air defense artillery - Weapons and equipment for actively combating air targets from the ground. Also called ADA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| air defense identification zone - Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of airborne vehicles are required. Also called ADIZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| Air defense identification zone (ADIZ) - area of airspace over land or water in which the ready identification, location, and control of all aircraft (except for Department of Defense and law enforcement aircraft) is required in the interest of national security. | DOT/FAA, US Code 14 99.3, |

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| air defense region - A geographical subdivision of an air defense area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| air defense sector - A geographical subdivision of an air defense region. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| air defense warning condition - An air defense warning given in the form of a color code corresponding to the degree of air raid probability with yellow standing for when an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is probable; red for when an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is imminent or is in progress; and white for when an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is improbable. Also called ADWC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| air domain - sphere of knowledge, influence and activity concerning areas and things of global airspace includes domestic, international, and foreign airspace, as well as all manned and unmanned aircraft operating, and people and cargo present in that airspace, and all aviation-related infrastructures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| air domain - The atmosphere, beginning at the Earth's surface, extending to the altitude where its effects upon operations become negligible. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30, Sep 16 |
| air domain awareness - effective understanding of information, threats, and anything associated with the air domain that could impact the security, safety, or economy of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| air dropped bomb - explosive article dropped from an aircraft. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| air expeditionary task force - A deployed numbered air force or command echelon immediately subordinate to a numbered air force provided as the United States Air Force component command committed to a joint operation. Also called AETF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30, Sep 16 |
| Air Force special operations air component - The Air Force component of a joint special operations force, normally composed of a special operations wing, special operations group, or squadron, and element of an Air Force special tactics personnel. Also called AFSOAC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| Air Force special operations air detachment - A squadron-size headquarters that could be a composite organization composed of different Air Force special operations assets, normally subordinate to an Air Force special operations air component, joint special operations air component, joint special operations task force, or a joint task force. Also called AFSOAD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| Air Force special operations forces - Those Active and Reserve Component Air Force forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called AFSOF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| air gateway - The point at which an air shipment enters the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| air interdiction - Air operations conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives that are conducted at such distances from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. Also called AI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03, May 18 |
| air liaison officer - The senior tactical air control party member attached to a ground unit who functions as the primary advisor to the ground commander on air power. Also called ALO. See also liaison. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| air mobility - The rapid movement of personnel, materiel and forces to and from or within a theater by air. See also air refueling. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| Air Mobility Command - The Air Force component command of the United States Transportation Command. Also called AMC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| air mobility control team - A core team within the joint air operations center that directs or redirects air mobility forces in response to requirements changes, higher priorities, or immediate execution requirements. Also called AMCT. See also air operations center; air mobility; air mobility division. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |

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| air mobility division - Located in the joint air operations center to plan, coordinate, task, and execute the air mobility mission consisting of the air mobility control team, airlift control team, air refueling control team, and aeromedical evacuation control team. Also called AMD. See also air mobility; joint air operations center. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| air mobility liaison officer - A rated United States Air Force mobility air forces officer selected, trained, and equipped to assess, train, advise, and assist with mobility air forces and ground force integration for air movement and sustainment. Also called AMLO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| air movement - Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment, including airdrops and air landings. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| Air National Guard - that part of the organized militia of the several States and Territories, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, active and inactive, that - (A) is an air force; (B) is trained, and has its officers appointed, under the the Constitution; (C) is organized, armed, and equipped wholly or partly at Federal expense; and (D) is federally recognized. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| Air National Guard - that part of the organized militia of the several States and Territories, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, active and inactive, that - A) is an air force;(B) is trained, and has its officers appointed, under the Constitution;(C) is organized, armed, and equipped wholly or partly at Federal expense; and (D) is federally recognized. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Jan 17 |
| Air National Guard of the United States - the reserve component of the Air Force all of whose members are members of the Air National Guard. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Jan 17 |
| Air National Guard of the United States - the reserve component of the Air Force all of whose members are members of the Air National Guard. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| air navigation facility - a facility used, available for use, or designed for use, in aid of air navigation, including - (A) a landing area; (B) runway lighting and airport surface visual and other navigation aids; (C) apparatus, equipment, software, or service for distributing aeronautical and meteorological information to air traffic control facilities or aircraft; (D) communication, navigation, or surveillance equipment for air-to-ground or air-to-air applications; (E) any structure, equipment, or mechanism for guiding or controlling flight in the air or the landing and takeoff of aircraft; and (F) buildings, equipment, and systems dedicated to the national airspace system. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| air operations center - The senior agency of the Air Force component commander that provides command and control of Air Force air and space operations and coordinates with other components and Services. Also called AOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| air pollutant - any air pollution agent or combination of such agents, including any physical, chemical, biological, radioactive (including source material, special nuclear material, and byproduct material) substance or matter which is emitted into or otherwise enters the ambient air. Such term includes any precursors to the formation of any air pollutant, to the extent the Administrator has identified such precursor or precursors for the particular purpose for which the term air pollutant is used. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| air pollutant - chemical, particulate, biological, or radioactive material emitted into or otherwise enters the ambient air that cause discomfort, disease, or death to humans, damage to other living organisms such as food crops, or damage to the natural or built environment can be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, or gases. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| air pollution control agency - (1) A single State agency designated by the Governor of that State as the official State air pollution control agency for purposes of this chapter. (2) An agency established by two or more States and having substantial powers or duties pertaining to the prevention and control of air pollution. (3) A city, county, or other local government health authority, or, in the case of any city, county, or other local government in which there is an agency other than the health authority charged with responsibility for enforcing ordinances or laws relating to the prevention and control of air pollution, such other agency. (4) An agency of two or more municipalities located in the same State or in different States and having substantial powers or duties pertaining to the prevention and control of air pollution. (5) An agency of an Indian tribe. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| air pollution source [man-made - stationary] - fixed, non-moving producer of air pollution, such as power plants and other facilities example of a pollutant source include industrial combustion processes, paint spray booths, fuel storage tanks, and solvent cleaning facilities (to name a few). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| air quality - degree to which ambient air is pollution reassessed by measuring a number of indicators of pollution. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| air refueling - The refueling of an aircraft in flight by another aircraft. Also called AR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| air refueling control team - A core team within the joint air operations center that coordinates aerial refueling to support combat air operations or to support a strategic airbridge. Also called ARCT. See also air operations center; air mobility division; air refueling. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| air route - The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| air sovereignty - Defensive measures designed to destroy or nullify attacking enemy aircraft and missiles and also negate hostile space systems. See also air defense; space defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27, May 18 |
| air superiority - That degree of control of the air by one force that permits the conduct of its operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from air and missile threats. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| air support control section - In amphibious operations, the section of the Navy tactical air control center designated to coordinate, control, and integrate all direct-support aircraft and assault-support operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| air support operations center - The principal air control agency of the theater air control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground combat element. Also called ASOC. See also close air support; operation; tactical air control center. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| air support request - A means to request preplanned and immediate close air support, air interdiction, air reconnaissance, surveillance, escort, helicopter airlift, and other aircraft missions. Also called AIRSUPREQ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| air supremacy - That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing force is incapable of effective interference within the operational area using air and missile threats. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| air supremacy - That degree of control of the air wherein the opposing force is incapable of effective interference within the operational area using air and missile threats. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| air tasking order - A method used to task and disseminate to components, subordinate units, and command and control agencies projected sorties, capabilities and/or forces to targets and specific missions. Also called ATO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| air terminal - A facility on an airfield that functions as an air transportation hub and accommodates the loading and unloading of airlift aircraft and the in-transit processing of traffic. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| air traffic control assigned airspace – airspace of defined vertical/lateral limits, assigned by atc, for the purpose of providing air traffic segregation between the specified activities being conducted within the assigned airspace and other IFR air traffic. Also called ATCAA. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| air traffic control section - In amphibious operations, the section of the Navy tactical air control center designed to provide initial safe passage, radar control, and surveillance for close air support aircraft in the operational area. Also called ATCS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| air traffic control system - the combination of elements used to safely and efficiently monitor, direct, control, and guide aircraft in the United States and United States-assigned airspace, including - (A) allocated electromagnetic spectrum and physical, real, personal, and intellectual property assets making up facilities, equipment, and systems employed to detect, track, and guide aircraft movement; (B) laws, regulations, orders, directives, agreements, and licenses; (C) published procedures that explain required actions, activities, and techniques used to ensure adequate aircraft separation; and (D) trained personnel with specific technical capabilities to satisfy the operational, engineering, management, and planning requirements for air traffic control. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| air transportation - foreign air transportation, interstate air transportation, or the transportation of mail by aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| air waybill - A document that provides a written description of goods sent with a common carrier by air. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| airborne - 1. In relation to personnel, troops especially trained to effect, following transport by air, an assault debarkation, either by parachuting or touchdown. 2. In relation to equipment, pieces of equipment that have been especially designed for use by airborne troops during or after an assault debarkation, as well as some aeronautical equipment used to accomplish a particular mission. 3. When applied to materiel, items that form an integral part of the aircraft. 4. The state of an aircraft, from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Ma 19 |
| airborne alert - A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat-equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for immediate action to reduce reaction time and to increase survivability. See also combat air patrol; ground alert. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| airborne assault - The use of airborne forces to parachute into an objective area to attack and eliminate armed resistance and secure designated objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| airborne early warning - The detection of enemy air or surface units by radar or other equipment carried in an airborne vehicle, and the transmitting of a warning to friendly units. Also called AEW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| air-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device held aloft by aerodynamic means or buoyancy and/or serves as concealment means for explosives with an initiating device. Also called IED. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| airborne mission coordinator - The designated individual that serves as an airborne extension of the component commander or supported commander responsible for the personnel recovery mission. Also called AMC. See also combat search and rescue; personnel recovery coordination cell. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| airborne operation - An operation involving the air movement into an objective area of combat forces and their logistic support for execution of a tactical, operational, or strategic mission. See also assault; assault phase. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| air-capable ship - A ship other than an aircraft carrier, nuclear; amphibious assault ship (general purpose); or amphibious assault ship (multipurpose) from which aircraft can take off, be recovered, or routinely receive and transfer logistic support. Also called ACS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| aircard - high speed wireless broadband card that gives users mobile access to systems and networks on laptops using an approved cellular data service. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| aircraft - a civil, military, or public contrivance invented, used, or designed to navigate, fly, or travel in the air. <small>air.¹_{SEP}</small> | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| aircraft - any contrivance invented, used, or designed to navigate, or fly in, the air. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| aircraft accident - any aviation disaster regardless of its cause or suspected cause, that occurs within the United States. | DOT, US Code 49, §41313, Mar 17 |
| aircraft carrier - A warship designed to support and operate aircraft, engage in attacks on targets afloat or ashore, and engage in sustained operations in support of other forces. Also called CV or CVN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| aircraft engine - an engine used, or intended to be used, to propel an aircraft, including a part, appurtenance, and accessory of the engine, except a propeller. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| aircraft in flight - an aircraft from the moment all external doors are closed following boarding - (A) through the moment when one external door is opened to allow passengers to leave the aircraft; or (B) until, if a forced landing, competent authorities take over responsibility for the aircraft and individuals and property on the aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §46501, Mar 17 |
| aircraft purchase - the purchase of commercial transport aircraft, including spare parts normally associated with the aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §41762, Mar 17 |
| airdrop - The unloading of personnel or materiel from aircraft in flight. See also air movement; free drop; free fall; high velocity drop; low velocity drop. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |

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| airfield - An area prepared for the accommodation (including any buildings, installations, and equipment), landing, and takeoff of aircraft. See also departure airfield; landing area; landing site. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| airhead line - A line denoting the limits of the objective area for an airborne assault. See also airhead; assault phase; objective area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18, Sep 16 |
| airland - Move by air and disembark, or unload, after the aircraft has landed or while an aircraft is hovering. See also air movement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| airland operation - An operation involving movement by air with a designated destination for further ground deployment of units and personnel and/or further ground distribution of supplies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| airlift capability - The total capacity expressed in terms of number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo that can be carried at any one time to a given destination by available airlift. See also airlift requirement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| airlift control team - A core team within the joint air operations center with intratheater airlift functional expertise to plan, coordinate, manage, and execute intratheater airlift operations in support of the joint force air component commander. Also called ALCT. See also air operations center; air mobility division; intratheater airlift. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| airlift mission commander - A commander designated when airlift aircraft are participating in airlift operations specified in the implementing directive. See also joint force air component commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| airlift requirement - The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by air for a specific task. See also airlift capability. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| airman - an individual - (A) in command, or as pilot, mechanic, or member of the crew, who navigates aircraft when under way; (B) except to the extent the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration may provide otherwise for individuals employed outside the United States, who is directly in charge of inspecting, maintaining, overhauling, or repairing aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, or appliances; or (C) who serves as an aircraft dispatcher or air traffic control-tower operator. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| airport - a landing area used regularly by aircraft for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| airport - defined geographic area intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure, and surface movement of aircraft includes all buildings, installations, equipment, and infrastructures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| airport capacity enhancement project - (A) a project for construction or extension of a runway, including any land acquisition, taxiway, or safety area associated with the runway or runway extension; and (B) such other airport development projects as the Secretary may designate as facilitating a reduction in air traffic congestion and delays. | DOT, US Code 49, §47175, Mar 17 |
| airport property - an interest in property used or useful in operating and maintaining an airport. | DOT, US Code 49, §47301, Mar 17 |
| airspace control - Capabilities and procedures used to increase operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| airspace control area - Airspace that is laterally defined by the boundaries of the operational area and may be subdivided into sectors. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| airspace control authority - The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in the airspace control area. Also called ACA. See also airspace control; airspace control area; airspace control system; control; operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| airspace control order - An order implementing the airspace control plan that provides the details of the approved requests for airspace coordinating measures. Also called ACO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| airspace control plan - The document approved by the joint force commander that provides specific planning guidance and procedures for the airspace control system for the joint force operational area. Also called ACP. See also airspace control system; joint force commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| airspace control procedures - Rules, mechanisms, and directions that facilitate the control and use of airspace of specified dimensions. See also airspace control authority; airspace control order; airspace control plan. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| airspace control system - An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures, and facilities required to perform airspace control functions. Also called ACS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| airspace coordinating measures - Measures employed to facilitate the efficient use of airspace to accomplish missions and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called ACMs. See also airspace control area; airspace coordination area; high-density airspace control zone; weapons engagement zone. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| airspace coordination area - A three-dimensional block of airspace in a target area, established by the appropriate commander, in which friendly aircraft are reasonably safe from friendly surface fires. Also called ACA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| airspace management - The coordination, integration, and regulation of the use of airspace of defined dimensions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| airway property - an interest in property used or useful in operating and maintaining a ground installation, facility, or equipment desirable for the orderly and safe operation of air traffic, including air navigation, air traffic control, airway communication, and meteorological facilities. | DOT, US Code 49, §47301, Mar 17 |
| alcohol - alcohol (including methanol and ethanol) which is produced from biomass and which is suitable for use by itself or in combination with other substances as a fuel or as a substitute for petroleum or petrochemical feedstocks. | DOE, US Code 42, §8802, Mar 17 |
| alcohol beverage industry - the brewers, vintners, distillers, importers, distributors, and retail or online outlets that sell or serve beer, wine, and distilled spirits. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-25b, Jan 17 |
| alcohol concentration - grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §164, Mar 17 |
| alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorders - minor intellectual deficits and developmental delays to mental retardation. ARND children may have behavioral problems, learning disabilities, problems with executive functioning, and attention disorders. The neurological defects of ARND may be as severe as FAS, but facial anomalies and other physical characteristics are not present in ARND, thus making diagnosis difficult. | DOI, US Code 25, §1665, Mar 17 |
| alert order - 1. A planning directive normally associated with a crisis, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on behalf of the President or Secretary of Defense, that provides essential planning guidance and directs the development, adaptation, or refinement of a plan/order after the directing authority approves a military course of action. 2. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance, directs the initiation of planning after the directing authority approves a military course of action, but does not authorize execution. Also called ALERTORD. See also course of action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| algorithm - description of how to carry out a process in a step by step procedure to solve a given problem. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| alien - any person not a citizen or national of the United States. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| alien - any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States. | DOJ, US Code 18, §841, Mar 17 |
| alien - person not a citizen or national of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alien entrepreneur - an alien who obtains the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. | DHS, US Code 8, §1186b, Jan 17 |

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| alien removed - confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States based on the compulsory execution of the alien’s order of removal includes “self-deportation” or “self-execution” of the same order. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alien returned - confirmed movement of a potentially inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States not based on an order of removal, but through either voluntary departure or voluntary return voluntary departure may occur from anywhere in the United States including a border, port of entry, immigration court, or detention facility, and be facilitated by CBP or ICE; voluntary return may only take place at a border, and be facilitated by CBP. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alien son or daughter - an alien who obtains the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence (whether on a conditional basis or otherwise) by virtue of being the son or daughter of an individual through a qualifying marriage. | DHS, US Code 8, §1186a, Jan 17 |
| alien spouse and alien child - an alien who obtains the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence (whether on a conditional basis or otherwise) by virtue of being the spouse or child, respectively, of an alien entrepreneur. | DHS, US Code 8, §1186b, Jan 17 |
| aligned team - A team that is established as part of the existing organization structure, e.g., an assistance objective team that replaces a technical office within an operating unit. (See also parallel team and permanent team.) An aligned team is an organization unit (see also organization unit) and the team leader of an aligned team is a supervisor, with full supervisory authorities and responsibilities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| alimony - periodic payments of funds for the support and maintenance of the spouse (or former spouse) of the individual, and (subject to and in accordance with State law) includes separate maintenance, alimony pendent lite, maintenance, and spousal support, and includes attorney's fees, interest, and court costs when and to the extent that the same are expressly made recoverable as such pursuant to a decree, order, or judgment issued in accordance with applicable State law by a court of competent jurisdiction. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §659, Mar 17 |
| all crimes - approach that incorporates terrorism and other high-risk threats into the existing crime-fighting framework to ensure that possible precursor crimes are screened and analyzed for linkages to larger-scale terrorist or other crimes recognizes that there is a nexus between types of criminal activity (for example; illegal drug operations, gangs, money laundering, fraud, identity theft, and terrorism). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| all hazards - a threat or an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, the environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities. It includes natural disasters, cyber incidents, industrial accidents, pandemics, acts of terrorism, sabotage, and destructive criminal activity targeting critical infrastructure. | White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13 |
| all hazards - grouping classification encompassing all conditions, environmental or man-made, that have the potential to cause injury, illness, or death; damage to or loss of equipment, infrastructure services, or property; or alternately causing functional degradation to societal, economic or environmental aspects. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| all-cargo air transportation - the transportation by aircraft in interstate air transportation of only property or only mail, or both. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| all-hazards - Describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| all-hazards approach - An approach for prevention, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery that addresses a full range of threats and hazards, including domestic terrorist attacks, natural and manmade disasters, accidental disruptions, and other emergencies. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010- 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| all-hazards approach - of threats and hazards, including domestic terrorist attacks, natural and [human-caused] disasters, accidental disruptions, and other emergencies. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementati |

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| alliance - The relationship that results from a formal agreement between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives that further the common interests of the members. See also coalition; multinational. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| Allied Communications Publication - One of several publications that regulate the use of allied government transmission facilities. ACPs are identified by a numerical suffix, for example - ACP-127, ACP-131. Also called ACP. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| allied country - (A) a country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;(B) Australia, New Zealand, Japan, or the Republic of Korea; or(C) any other country designated as an allied country for purposes of this section by the Secretary of Defense with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. | DOD, US Code 10, §2350f, Jan 17 |
| allied health professional - an allied health professional who (A) has graduated and received an allied health professions degree or certificate from an institution of higher education; and (B) is employed with a Federal, State, local or tribal public health agency, or in a setting where patients might require health care services, including acute care facilities, ambulatory care facilities, personal residences and other settings located in health professional shortage areas, medically underserved areas, or medically underserved populations, as recognized by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. | ED, US Code 20, §1078-11, Mar 17 |
| allied health professionals - a health professional (other than a registered nurse or physician assistant - (A) who has received a certificate, an associate's degree, a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, a doctoral degree, or postbaccalaureate training, in a science relating to health care; (B) who shares in the responsibility for the delivery of health care services or related services, including - (i) services relating to the identification, evaluation, and prevention of disease and disorders; (ii) dietary and nutrition services;(iii) health promotion services;(iv) rehabilitation services; or (v) health systems management services; and (C) who has not received a degree of doctor of medicine, a degree of doctor of osteopathy, a degree of doctor of dentistry or an equivalent degree, a degree of doctor of veterinary medicine or an equivalent degree, a degree of doctor of optometry or an equivalent degree, a degree of doctor of podiatric medicine or an equivalent degree, a degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy or an equivalent degree, a degree of doctor of pharmacy or an equivalent degree, a graduate degree in public health or an equivalent degree, a degree of doctor of chiropractic or an equivalent degree, a graduate degree in health administration or an equivalent degree, a doctoral degree in clinical psychology or an equivalent degree, or a degree in social work or an equivalent degree or a degree in counseling or an equivalent degree. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17 |
| allied international organization - the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or any other international organization designated as an allied international organization for the purposes of this section by the Secretary of Defense with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. | DOD, US Code 10, §2350f, Jan 17 |
| allied supplier - a supplier of passenger motor vehicle equipment that is wholly owned by the manufacturer, or if a joint venture vehicle assembly arrangement, a supplier that is wholly owned by one member of the joint venture arrangement. | DOT, US Code 49, §32304, Mar 17 |
| Allied System for Geospatial Intelligence - A partnership between five nations (United States and allied partners Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom) to advance the geospatial intelligence mission with a common analytic environment to provide a common geospatial intelligence picture. Also called ASG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, May 18 |
| allies - any nation with which the United States is engaged in a common military effort or with which the United States has entered into a common defensive military alliance. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1651, Mar 17 |
| allies - any nation with which the United States is engaged in a common military effort or with which the United States has entered into a common defensive military alliance. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1711, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| allocate - to assign an item of cost, or a group of items of cost, to one or more cost objectives. This term includes both direct assignment of cost and the reassignment of a share from an indirect cost pool. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| allocate - to assign an item of cost, or a group of items of cost, to one or more cost objectives. This term includes both direct assignment of cost and the reassignment of a share from an indirect cost pool. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| allocated central services - central services that benefit operating agencies but are not billed to the agencies on a fee-for-service or similar basis. These costs are allocated to benefitted agencies on some reasonable basis. Examples of such services might include general accounting, personnel administration, purchasing, etc. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| allocated requirement - requirement that is established by dividing or otherwise allocating a high-level requirement into multiple lower-level requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| allocation - 1. Distribution of limited forces and resources for employment among competing requirements. 2. The temporary transfer of forces to meet the operational demand of combatant commanders, including rotational requirements and requests for capabilities or forces (unit or individual) in response to crisis or emergent contingencies. See also apportionment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| allocation - 1. Distribution of limited forces and resources for employment among competing requirements. 2. The temporary transfer of forces to meet the operational demand of combatant commanders, including rotational requirements and requests for capabilities or forces (unit or individual) in response to crisis or emergent contingencies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| allotment - A recurring specified deduction for a legal purpose from pay authorized by an employee to be paid to an allottee. The authority delegated by the head or other authorized employee of an agency to agency employees to incur obligations within a specified amount, pursuant to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) apportionment or reapportionment action or other statutory authority making funds available for obligation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| allotment - Once apportionment authority is received by the Department, it is made available through allotments issued by BP to the respective bureaus. Allotment Authorities are issued at the highest aggregate funding level to major bureaus (e.g., geographic regional bureaus, Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Diplomatic Security) anticipating the resources will be divided further among posts or multiple activities or programs. The subdivision of funds is accomplished by a bureau issuing advices of allotment to posts or activities/programs. BP itself also issues Advices of Allotment to smaller domestic bureaus that do not have an obvious need to subdivide the resources. Nevertheless, Advices of Allotment may in turn be further subdivided into Operating Allowances issued to constituent posts/programs. Both Allotment Authorities and Advices of Allotment conform to apportioned distributions and provide bureaus funds to conduct activities and make obligations not to exceed the values stated. Allotted amounts represent decisions made by the Under Secretary for Management or other designated senior Department officials in approving financial operating plans. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| allotment management plan - a document prepared in consultation with the lessees or permittees involved, which applies to livestock operations on the public lands or on lands within National Forests in the eleven contiguous Western States and which: (1) prescribes the manner in, and extent to, which livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet the multiple-use, sustained-yield, economic and other needs and objectives as determined for the lands by the Secretary concerned; and (2) describes the type, location, ownership, and general specifications for the range improvements to be installed and maintained on the lands to meet the livestock grazing and other objectives of land management; and (3) contains such other provisions relating to livestock grazing and other objectives found by the Secretary concerned to be consistent with the provisions of this Act and other applicable law. | DOI, US Code 43, §1702, Mar 17 |
| allotment of pay - An authorization by an employee for a recurring payroll deduction from salary or wages, for a specified dollar amount, to be paid to a designated person or organization, or credited to a financial institution designated by the employee. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5413, Mar 17 |
| allottee - The recipient of an Allotment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| allottee bureaus - The bureaus that have received a funding authorization making funds available for obligation for the purpose of carrying out the program. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 628, May 18 |
| allow - the government of the country knows or has reason to know that the territory of the country is being used for such diversion. | DOS, US Code 22, §8541, Jan 17 |
| allowable cabin load - The maximum payload that can be carried on an individual sortie. Also called ACL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| allowance - An allowance refers to money or equivalent value, furnished or made available, in addition to prescribed rates of pay, to cover such items as housing expenses, educational expenses, or travel. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| allowance - The authority delegated to organizational units to incur obligations within a specified amount in accordance with an allotment of funds. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| allowed costs - An incurred cost questioned by the audit organization that USAID has determined to be an acceptable charge to the government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18 |
| allowee - The recipient of a budget allowance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| all-source intelligence - 1. Intelligence products and/or organizations and activities that incorporate all sources of information in the production of finished intelligence. 2. In intelligence collection, a phrase that indicates that in the satisfaction of intelligence requirements, all collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting systems and resources are identified for possible use and those most capable are tasked. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| alluvial valley floors - the unconsolidated stream laid deposits holding streams where water availability is sufficient for subirrigation or flood irrigation agricultural activities but does not include upland areas which are generally overlain by a thin veneer of colluvial deposits composed chiefly of debris from sheet erosion, deposits by unconcentrated runoff or slope wash, together with talus, other mass movement accumulation and windblown deposits. | DOI, US Code 30, §1291, Mar 17 |
| alpha test - test conducted by software developers to confirm that a computer program works. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| also pass - A telegraphic attention indicator that indicates to a relay post that it is an addressee and has relay responsibilities. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| alter - (A) preliminary planning, engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, and economic investigations and studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures, and other similar actions necessary for the alteration of a public building; and (B) repairing, remodeling, improving, or extending, or other changes in, a public building. | GSA, US Code 40, §3301, Mar 17 |
| alter - with respect to a medical facility, to repair, remodel, improve, or extend. | DVA, US Code 38, §8101, Mar 17 |
| alteration - changes of any kind, reconstruction, or removal in whole or in part. The term bridge - a lawful bridge over navigable waters of the United States, including approaches, fenders, and appurtenances thereto, which is used and operated for the purpose of carrying railroad traffic, or both railroad and highway traffic, or if a State, county, municipality, or other political subdivision is the owner or joint owner thereof, which is used and operated for the purpose of carrying highway traffic. | DHS, US Code 33, §511, Mar 17 |
| alternate - a substantive variation of a basic provision or clause prescribed for use in a defined circumstance. It adds wording to, deletes wording from, or substitutes specified wording for a portion of the basic provision or clause. The alternate version of a provision or clause is the basic provision or clause as changed by the addition, deletion, or substitution. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| alternate communications site - Established by the Department of States Critical Infrastructure Committee, this site serves as the alternate communications and command and control center in the event of a major interruption of service, due to such things as a terrorist attack, fire, natural disaster, or catastrophic failure of the Departments primary facilities in Washington, DC and Beltsville, Maryland. These services include networking for all ClassNet, OpenNet, and Telegraphic Communications. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| Alternate Communications Terminal - A TEMPEST or zoned personal computer utilizing the Microsoft Windows New Technology (NT) platform to provide classified or unclassified record traffic to posts without an Information Management Specialist position. Also called ACT. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| alternate facility - location, other than the primary operating facility, used to carry out Mission Essential Functions (MEFs), particularly in a continuity event includes not only other work locations, but also nontraditional locations such as a telework locations or mobile offices. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alternate facility or site - A location, other than the normal duty facility or location, used to carry out official activities/functions should the normal location not be available. It is also sometimes referred to as a relocation site (RS). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| alternate method [communication] - different or alternate methods or means of providing information to people with disabilities includes, but not limited to, voice, fax, relay service, teletypewriter (TTY), internet posting, captioning, text-to-speech synthesis, and audio description. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Alternate Metric Executive - USAID's Alternate Metric Executive performs the activities and the responsibilities of USAID's Metric Executive in that person's absence. Section 323.2 of ADS 323 identifies the individual designated for this role. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 323, May 18 |
| alternate recipient - any child of a participant who is recognized under a medical child support order as having a right to enrollment under a group health plan with respect to such participant. | DOL, US Code 29, §1168, Mar 17 |
| Alternate Service Provider - An agency other than State Department that provides government administrative services at post. Also called ASP. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| alternate site - (See - alternate facility includes not only other work locations, but also nontraditional locations such as a telework locations or mobile offices). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alternate work site - A designated location, other than the official work site, where employees perform work assignments such as the employees home or an official telework center. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23614, Mar 17 |
| alternate worksite - approved location where official duties are performed away from the official worksite. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alternating current - electric current that flows through a circuit in both directions with the change in direction occurring with a well-defined and specified frequency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alternative control measure - additional controls used to safeguard sensitive intelligence or operations and support information when normal measures are insufficient to achieve strict need-to-know controls, and where SAP controls are not required acquisition programs do not qualify. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alternative discipline - An optional, non-traditional approach to employee discipline which provides for a variety of both punitive and non-punitive remedial corrective actions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 487, May 18 |
| Alternative Dispute Resolution - a process conducted by a third party to assist in the resolution of conflicts between people or organizations. Also called ADR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715, Mar 17 |
| alternative energy - energy derived from nontraditional sources such as; compressed natural gas, solar, hydroelectric, wind. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alternative fuel - (A) methanol; (B) denatured ethanol; (C) other alcohols; (D) except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a mixture containing at least 85 percent of methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols by volume with gasoline or other fuels; (E) natural gas; (F) liquefied petroleum gas; (G) hydrogen; (H) coal derived liquid fuels; (I) fuels (except alcohol) derived from biological materials; (J) electricity (including electricity from solar energy); and (K) any other fuel the Secretary of Transportation prescribes by regulation that is not substantially petroleum and that would yield substantial energy security and environmental benefits. | DOT, US Code 49, §32901, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| alternative fuel - A non-petroleum-based fuel, such as compressed natural gas, propane, electricity, biodiesel, and ethanol. Also called AF. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| alternative fuel - fuel type other than petroleum-based gasoline or diesel as defined by the EPA Act of 2005 such as; ethanol, methanol, compressed natural gas, propane, and electrical energy. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alternative fuel - methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols; mixtures containing 85 percent or more (or such other percentage, but not less than 70 percent, as determined by the Secretary, by rule, to provide for requirements relating to cold start, safety, or vehicle functions) by volume of methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols with gasoline or other fuels; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas; hydrogen; coal-derived liquid fuels; fuels (other than alcohol) derived from biological materials; electricity (including electricity from solar energy); and any other fuel the Secretary determines, by rule, is substantially not petroleum and would yield substantial energy security benefits and substantial environmental benefits. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6374, Jan 17 |
| alternative fuel vehicle - A vehicle capable of operating exclusively or primarily on a non-petroleum-based alternative fuel or, in some cases, a vehicle that operates exclusively or primarily on petroleum-based fuel while simultaneously meeting low greenhouse gas emissions standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Also called AFV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| alternative fuel vehicle - a vehicle that is solely operating on - (A) methanol, denatured ethanol, or other alcohols; (B) a mixture containing at least 85 percent of methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols by volume with gasoline or other fuels; (C) natural gas; (D) liquefied petroleum gas; (E) hydrogen; (F) coal derived liquid fuels; (G) fuels (except alcohol) derived from biological materials; (H) electricity (including electricity from solar energy); or (I) any other fuel that the Secretary prescribes by regulation that is not substantially petroleum and that would yield substantial energy security and environmental benefits, including fuels regulated under Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations). | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §166, Mar 17 |
| alternative fuel vehicle - motor vehicle that uses a type of fuel other than petroleum-based gasoline or diesel, as defined by the EPA Act of 2005 includes electric-fueled vehicles, hybrid electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, dedicated AFVs, dual-fueled alternative fuel vehicles, qualified fuel-cell motor vehicles, advanced lean-burn technology motor vehicles, self-propelled vehicles, such as bicycles, and any other alternative fuel vehicles that are defined by statute. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alternative fueled automobile - an automobile that is a dedicated automobile. | DOT, US Code 49, §32901, Mar 17 |
| alternative fueled vehicle - a dedicated vehicle or a dual fueled vehicle. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6374, Jan 17 |
| alternative futures analysis - process using a set of techniques to explore different future states developed by varying a set of key trend, drivers, and/or conditions includes forecasts, scenario analysis, and visioning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alternative test method - a test method that - (A) includes any new or revised test method; and (B)(i) reduces the number of animals required; (ii) refines procedures to lessen or eliminate pain or distress to animals, or enhances animal well-being; or (iii) replaces animals with non-animal systems or one animal species with a phylogenetically lower animal species, such as replacing a mammal with an invertebrate. | DHHS, US Code 42, §2851-2, Jan 17 |
| alternative water source project - a project designed to provide municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supplies in an environmentally sustainable manner by conserving, managing, reclaiming, or reusing water or wastewater or by treating wastewater. Such term does not include water treatment or distribution facilities. | DHS, US Code 33, §1300, Mar 17 |
| alternative work schedule - work schedule that differs from the traditional, fixed work schedule it allows more flexibility than traditional, fixed work schedules (e.g., 8 hours per day – 40 hours per week). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| alternative workplace arrangements - telecommuting, hoteling, virtual offices, and other distributive work arrangements. | GSA, US Code 40, §587, Mar 17 |

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| alternative worksite - A place away from the official worksite that has been approved for the performance of assigned official duties. It may be the employee's home, an alternative location, or a telecenter, if available to USAID employees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| alternatives analysis - Identifies alternatives to meeting project objectives - (1) Selection of the top three alternatives; (2) Comparison of the three alternatives using a set of reasonable criteria; (3) Identification of the preferred alternative; and (4) Documentation of the benefits associated with the preferred alternative. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| alternatives analysis - process of assessing the different methods for accomplishing functions, achieving performance requirements, and developing and documenting alternate concepts based on scenario and functional definitions used when the preferred solution is already narrowed down to a specific materiel solution and examines more detailed performance characteristics of various alternative ways to implement the materiel solution, and may be affected by cost and schedule constraints and trade-offs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| altitude reservation – airspace utilization under prescribed conditions normally employed for the mass movement of aircraft or other special user requirements which cannot otherwise be accomplished. ALTRVs are approved by the appropriate FAA facility. Also called ALTRV. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| amateur astronomer - an individual whose employer does not provide any funding, payment, or compensation to the individual for the observation of asteroids and other celestial bodies, and does not include any individual employed as a professional astronomer. | SPACE, US Code 51, §30902, Mar 17 |
| amateur sports organization - (A) a person or governmental entity that sponsors, organizes, schedules, or conducts a competitive game in which one or more amateur athletes participate, or (B) a league or association of persons or governmental entities described in subparagraph (A). | DOJ, US Code 28, §3701, Jan 17 |
| Ambassador's authority - Each U.S. Ambassador has authority to request the authorization from BHR/OFDA to commit up to \$25,000 upon the written declaration of a disaster. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 251, May 18 |
| amend - Modify or correct a record. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| amendment - Modification made to a solicitation. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| American - A U.S. citizen or organization in, or a function performed by an organization headquartered in, the United States of America. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| American citizen - A U.S. citizen who is not a family member of a U.S. Government employee who is hired at post of residence into an FSN position and whose compensation and benefits are prescribed by a local compensation plan and paid through the FSN Payroll System. Also called AMCIT | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| American Family Member appointment - An American Family Member appointment is a type of Foreign Service limited Non- Career appointment available only to Eligible Family Members, under the authority of sections 309 and 311(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 as amended. Appointments are for more than one year and not to exceed five years. Also called AFM. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 450, 470, May 18 |
| American folklife - the traditional expressive culture shared within the various groups in the United States: familial, ethnic, occupational, religious, regional; expressive culture includes a wide range of creative and symbolic forms such as custom, belief, technical skill, language, literature, art, architecture, music, play, dance, drama, ritual, pageantry, handicraft; these expressions are mainly learned orally, by imitation, or in performance, and are generally maintained without benefit of formal instruction or institutional direction. | ED, US Code 20, §2102, Mar 17 |
| American homeland - the United States. | DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17 |
| American National Standards Institute - The coordinator of the U.S. voluntary standards system; provides a forum where the private and public sectors can cooperatively work together towards the development of consensus on voluntary national standards. Also called ANSI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| American Presence Post - A special purpose post with limited staffing and responsibilities. It is established as a consulate under the Vienna Convention. Also called APP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| American Salaries & Benefits - The centrally paid salary and benefits costs associated with U.S. direct-hire employees working in ICASS positions. (See also Washington Factor defined below.) | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| American ship - Vessel registered under U.S. laws. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 523, May 18 |
| American vessel - any vessel documented or numbered under the laws of the United States; and includes any vessel which is neither documented or numbered under the laws of the United States nor documented under the laws of any foreign country, if such vessel is owned by, chartered to, or otherwise controlled by one or more citizens or residents of the United States or corporations organized under the laws of the United States or of any State. | DOJ, US Code 18, §1081, Mar 17 |
| American vessel - any vessel documented, and any aircraft registered or licensed, under the laws of the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §456, Jan 17 |
| American vessel - any vessel which is documented or numbered under the laws of the United States. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| ammonium nitrate - (A) solid ammonium nitrate that is chiefly the ammonium salt of nitric acid and contains not less than 33 percent nitrogen by weight; and (B) any mixture containing a percentage of ammonium nitrate that is equal to or greater than the percentage determined by the Secretary. | DHS, US Code 6, §488, Jan 17 |
| ammonium nitrate facility - any entity that produces, sells or otherwise transfers ownership of, or provides application services for ammonium nitrate. | DHS, US Code 6, §488, Jan 17 |
| ammonium nitrate purchaser - any person who purchases ammonium nitrate from an ammonium nitrate facility. | DHS, US Code 6, §488, Jan 17 |
| ammunition lot - A quantity of homogeneous ammunition, identified by a unique lot number, which is manufactured, assembled, or renovated by one producer under uniform conditions and which is expected to function in a uniform manner. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| amount of payroll deduction - There is no minimum. An employee can request a direct deposit for as little as a dollar. The amount of the allotment need not be a fractional part of the purchase price of a bond. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5482-2, Mar 17 |
| amphibian - A small craft, propelled by propellers and wheels or by air cushions for the purpose of moving on both land and water. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| amphibious advance force - A temporary support force assigned to the amphibious force that conducts shaping operations in the amphibious objective area or operational area prior to the arrival of the amphibious force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious air traffic control center - The centralized air traffic control agency on an amphibious warfare ship responsible for operational control of aircraft departing from and recovering on the ship and tactical control of airborne helicopters in support of amphibious assaults. Also called AATCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious assault - A type of amphibious operation that involves establishing a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore. See also assault; assault phase. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious assault vehicle launching area - An area, in the vicinity of and to seaward of the line of departure, to which landing ships proceed and launch amphibious assault vehicles. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious breaching - The conduct of a deliberate breaching operation specifically planned to overcome antilanding defenses to conduct amphibious operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| amphibious bulk liquid transfer system - Hose-reel system providing capability to deliver fuel and/or water from ship to shore. Also called ABLTS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, May 18 |

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| amphibious construction battalion - A permanently commissioned naval unit, subordinate to the commander, naval beach group, designed to provide an administrative unit from which personnel and equipment are formed in tactical elements and made requirements of the naval beach party. Also called PHIBCB.available to appropriate commanders to operate causeways, transfer barges, warping tugs, and assault bulk fuel systems and to meet salvage. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| amphibious defense zone - The area encompassing the amphibious objective area and the adjoining airspace required by accompanying naval forces for the purpose of air defense. Also called an ADZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious demonstration - A type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into following an unfavorable course of action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious force - An amphibious task force and a landing force together with other forces that are trained, organized, and equipped for amphibious operations. Also called AF. See also amphibious operation; amphibious task force; landing force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious objective area - A geographical area of sufficient size for conducting necessary sea, air, and land operations and within which is located the objective(s) to be secured by the amphibious force. Also called AOA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| amphibious operation - A military operation launched from the sea by an amphibious force to conduct landing force operations within the littorals. Also called PHIBOP. See also amphibious force; landing force; mission; operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious raid - A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into, or temporary occupation of, an objective area followed by a planned withdrawal. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| amphibious ready group - A Navy task organization formed to conduct amphibious operations, commanded by an amphibious squadron commander. Also called ARG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| amphibious squadron - A tactical and administrative organization composed of amphibious warfare ships used to transport troops and their equipment for an amphibious operation. Also called PHIBRON. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious task force - A Navy task organization formed to conduct amphibious operations. Also called ATF. See also amphibious force; amphibious operation; landing force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious vehicle - A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water. See also landing craft. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious vehicle availability table - A tabulation of the type and number of amphibious vehicles available primarily for assault landings and for support of other elements of the operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| amphibious vehicle employment plan - A plan showing, in tabular form, the planned employment of amphibious vehicles during landing operations, to include initial movement to the beach. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| amphibious warfare ship - A combatant ship having organic capability to embark, land, and support landing forces in amphibious operations and which has characteristics enabling long-duration operations on the high seas. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| amphibious withdrawal - A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in ships or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore. See also amphibious operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| analog - Of, relating to, or being a device in which data are represented by variable measurable physical quantities. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| analysis and production - In intelligence usage, the conversion of processed information into intelligence through the integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of all source data and the preparation of intelligence products in support of known or anticipated user requirements. See also intelligence process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| analysis of alternatives - systematic analytic and decision making process to identify and document the optimal solution for satisfying an identified mission capability gap analysis of alternatives (AOA)/alternative analysis (AA) process supports Operational Requirements Document (ORD) development, Concept of Operations (CONOPS) maturation, and the Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) construction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| analysis phase - project execution phase that occurs once a project has been formally approved to start in the analysis phase, requirements are validated, a project team is established, and an initial project management plan is developed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| analytic production plan [Fusion Center] - document that describes the types of analysis and products a fusion center intends to provide for customers and partners, how often or in what circumstances the products will be produced, and how each product type will be disseminated. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anchor [testing] - explanation clarifying the range of possible responses for a question on a test or survey. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| anchor tenancy - an arrangement in which the United States Government agrees to procure sufficient quantities of a commercial space product or service needed to meet Government mission requirements so that a commercial venture is made viable. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50501, Mar 17 |
| ancillary administration - Administration of an estate in a jurisdiction where the decedent had property but was not domiciled. It may be performed in any foreign jurisdiction where assets are located and is usually for the purpose of collecting such assets and paying debts there. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| andragogy - (See - adult learning theory). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| animal - live, vertebrate animal used or intended for use in research, research training, experimentation, or biological testing, or for related purposes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| animal enterprise - (A) a commercial or academic enterprise that uses or sells animals or animal products for profit, food or fiber production, agriculture, education, research, or testing; (B) a zoo, aquarium, animal shelter, pet store, breeder, furrier, circus, or rodeo, or other lawful competitive animal event; or (C) any fair or similar event intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences. | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| animal fighting venture - any event, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, that involves a fight conducted or to be conducted between at least 2 animals for purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment, except that the term animal fighting venture shall not be deemed to include any activity the primary purpose of which involves the use of one or more animals in hunting another animal. | USDA, US Code 7, §2156, Mar 17 |
| animal rights extremist - group or person who facilitate or engage in acts of unlawful violence directed against people, businesses, or government entities perceived to be exploiting or abusing animals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| animal welfare assurance - documentation from an organization or institution assuring organizational or institutional compliance with the Compliance Assurance Program Office's (CAPO's) Instruction, the accompanying CAPO Directive, and its authorities | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| animal-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivered to a target by means of an animal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| animation - full motion graphics in two or three dimensions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| annexes - See Emergency Support Function Annexes, Incident Annexes, and Support Annexes. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |

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| annual Agency awards - These awards are given out annually to an employee or group for outstanding performance in a particular area based on criteria specified for an individual award. Annual awards include the Michael H.B. Adler Award, C. Herbert Rees Memorial Award, Michael K. White Memorial Award, Outstanding Support Staff Award, Foreign Service National of the Year Award, Equal Employment Opportunity Award, Science and Technology Award, Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) "Extra Mile" Award, Molly Kux Award, George C. Marshall Award, USAID Award for Heroism, Administrator's Implementation Award, Administrator's Management Improvement Award, and the Ethics Award. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |
| annual employee summary rating - final performance rating approved by the authorizing official at the end of the performance appraisal period after considering a Performance Review Board's (PRB) recommendations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Annual Evaluation Form - The form used to evaluate employees under the Employee Evaluation Program (EEP). The form used for evaluating participants during the overseas training. For overseas OJT, the regular Employee Evaluation Program is used. Also called AEF. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 415, 461, 462, 463, 460, 459, May 18 |
| Annual Financial Statement - Is comprised of (a) an Overview of the Reporting Entity, (b) Principal Financial Statements, (c) Combining Statements, where applicable, and (d) Supplemental Financial and Management Information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 594, May 18 |
| annual limit - a dollar limitation on the total amount of benefits that may be paid with respect to such benefits in a 12-month period under the plan or health insurance coverage with respect to an individual or other coverage unit. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-26, Jan 17 |
| annual limit - with respect to benefits under a group health plan or health insurance coverage, a dollar limitation on the total amount of benefits that may be paid with respect to such benefits in a 12-month period under the plan or health insurance coverage with respect to an individual or other coverage unit. | DOL, US Code 29, §1185a, Mar 17 |
| annual operating costs - A one-year expenditure or cost projection for required resources to produce products and services. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| Annual Performance Plan - Under the GPRA Modernization Act, an agency's Annual Performance Plan covers each program activity set forth in the budget, identifying the agency's goals and objectives and how those goals will be achieved. The APP clearly links performance goals with resources for achieving a target level of performance on an annual basis. An Annual Performance Plan aligns activities under the agency's strategic goals, showing budget information for specific activities intended to influence outcomes. Also called APP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| Annual Performance Report - A report on agency performance that is delivered with an agency's Congressional Budget Justification to Congress every February. The APR contains information on the agency's progress to achieve goals during the past year as set forth in the APP. Also called APR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| annual plan - A plan developed by the OIG that describes audits planned for the upcoming fiscal year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590592, May 18 |
| annual rating cycle - A one-year period that begins April 1 and ends March 31 of the following year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 463, May 18 |
| annual rating cycle (Civil Service) - A one-year evaluation period, which runs from January 1 through December 31. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, May 18 |
| annual rating cycle (Foreign Service) - A one-year evaluation period, which is April 1 – March 31. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, May 18 |
| annual report - An annual document produced by each Operating Unit and submitted to the responsible Bureau to report on past performance, future resources needed, and data needed for Agency-wide management, budget decisions, and external reporting. Annual Reports began in 2001 and replaced the Results Review and Resource Request (R4). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |

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| annualize - The calculation method to convert a cost to an annual basis. The calculation converts a cost for a performance period that is less than one full year into an annual cost to correctly reflect the cost in a government cost estimate. This calculation is performed by first dividing the cost in the performance period by the number of days in the performance period to determine the corresponding daily cost and then multiplying the daily cost by 365.25 days to determine the annualized cost. To account for leap years, 365.25 is the average number of days in a year. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| annuitant - A person who participated in a Federal retirement system or is the survivor or beneficiary who meets the requirements for receiving an annuity under the system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 586, Mar 17 |
| annuitant - An annuitant is a retired Foreign Service employee being paid an annuity from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 470, May 18 |
| annuitant - any person including a former participant or survivor who meets all requirements for an annuity from the Fund under the provisions of the Act or any other law and who has filed claim for such annuity. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113, Mar 17 |
| annuity - A monthly railroad retirement benefit payment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 576, Mar 17 |
| annuity - A sum of money payable at specified intervals to individuals who participated in a Federal retirement system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 586, Mar 17 |
| annuity - An annual sum payable to a former employee who has retired. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| annuity starting date - (i) the first day of the first period for which an amount is payable as an annuity, or (ii) in the case of a benefit not payable in the form of an annuity, the first day on which all events have occurred which entitle the participant to such benefit. | DOL, US Code 29, §1055, Mar 17 |
| annular injection - the reinjection of brines associated with the production of oil or gas between the production and surface casings of a conventional oil or gas producing well. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300h-7, Jan 17 |
| annunciator - device that signals a change of protection zone status in a security system and provides status information about a circuit, condition, system, or location normally contains one or more indicator lamps, alphanumeric displays, computer monitors, or other equivalent means of identification. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anomaly - deviation or departure from the normal or common order, form or rule. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anomaly detection - identification of deviations by looking for activity that is different from normal behavior. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anonymized data - data in which the individual to whom the data pertains is not identifiable with reasonable efforts, including information that has been encrypted or hidden through the use of other technology. | DHS, US Code 6, §485, Jan 17 |
| Antarctic Convergence - a line joining the following points along the parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude: 50 degrees south, 0 degrees; 50 degrees south, 30 degrees east; 45 degrees south, 30 degrees east; 45 degrees south, 80 degrees east; 55 degrees south, 80 degrees east; 55 degrees south, 150 degrees east; 60 degrees south, 150 degrees east; 60 degrees south; 1 50 degrees west; 50 degrees south, 50 degrees west; and 50 degrees south, 0 degrees. | DOI, US Code 16, §2432, Mar 17 |
| Antarctic marine living resources - the population of finfish, mollusks, crustaceans and all other species of living organisms, including birds, found south of the Antarctic Convergence. | DOI, US Code 16, §2432, Mar 17 |
| anti-abortion extremist - group or person who facilitate or engage in acts of unlawful violence directed against the providers of abortion related services, their employees, and their facilities in support of the belief that the practice of abortion should end. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| antiaccess - Action, activity, or capability, usually long-range, designed to prevent an advancing enemy force from entering an operational area. Also called A2. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |

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| anti-aircraft improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or destroy aircraft and/or their payload. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anti-aircraft improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident primarily intended to damage or destroy an aircraft and/or their payload as well as to kill or wound individuals inside the aircraft. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anti-armor improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) that utilizes a directional explosive effect primarily intended to penetrate armored vehicles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anti-armor improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident primarily intended to damage or destroy armored vehicles and/or to kill or wound individuals inside armored vehicles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Anticipated Accrued Expenditure Schedule - An NMS/AWACS on-line screen schedule containing the total estimated amounts of the award that will arise over the life of the award. The schedule contains the accrual date and dollar amount for each month between the effective and completion date of the award (period of performance). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 631, May 18 |
| Antideficiency Act violations - The incurring of obligations or the making of expenditure (outlays) in violation of appropriation law as to purpose, time, and amounts as specified in the defense appropriation or appropriations of funds. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| anti-disturbance/ movement switch - switch that causes two parts to make contact, completing a circuit after a disturbance to a device (tilt, vibration). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anti-first responder improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to kill or wound first responders such as police/law enforcement, medics, and firefighters. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anti-government extremist - group or person who facilitate or engage in unlawful acts of violence directed at federal, state, or local law enforcement, other government officials, critical infrastructure or government facilities in order to affect the conduct of a government or influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, in response to their belief that their liberties are being taken away by the perceived unconstitutional or otherwise illegitimate actions of government officials or law enforcement. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anti-infrastructure improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or destroy physical infrastructure such as pipelines, communications towers, bridges, buildings, utility lines and/or facilities such as electrical transformers or water pump houses. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anti-maritime improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or destroy maritime vessels and/or their payload. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| antimicrobial pesticide - a pesticide intended to - (i) disinfect, sanitize, reduce, or mitigate growth or development of microbiological organisms; or (ii) protect inanimate objects, industrial processes or systems, surfaces, water, or other chemical substances from contamination, fouling, or deterioration caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae, or slime. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| anti-personnel improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to kill or wound people. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anti-personnel landmine - (1) any munition placed under, on, or near the ground or other surface area, or delivered by artillery, rocket, mortar, or similar means or dropped from an aircraft and which is designed to be detonated or exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person; (2) any device or material which is designed, constructed, or adapted to kill or injure and which functions unexpectedly when a person disturbs or approaches an apparently harmless object or performs an apparently safe act; (3) any manually-emplaced munition or device designed to kill, injure, or damage and which is actuated by remote control or automatically after a lapse of time. | DOS, US Code 22, §2778, Jan 17 |
| antiradiation missile - A missile which homes passively on a radiation source. Also called ARM. See also guided missile. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| antisubmarine warfare - Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of submarines. Also called ASW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| antiterrorism - Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military and civilian forces. Also called AT. See also counterterrorism; terrorism. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| antitrust evidence - information, testimony, statements, documents, or other things that are obtained in anticipation of, or during the course of, an investigation or proceeding under any of the Federal antitrust laws or any of the foreign antitrust laws. | DOC, US Code 15, §6211, Mar 17 |
| antitrust leniency agreement - a leniency letter agreement, whether conditional or final, between a person and the Antitrust Division pursuant to the Corporate Leniency Policy of the Antitrust Division in effect on the date of execution of the agreement. | DOC, US Code 15, §1, Mar 17 |
| antitrust leniency applicant - with respect to an antitrust leniency agreement, the person that has entered into the agreement. | DOC, US Code 15, §1, Mar 17 |
| anti-vehicle improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or destroy vehicles – is not intended to penetrate a vehicle’s armor. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anti-vehicle improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident primarily intended to damage or destroy vehicles – excluding armored vehicles – and/or their cargo as well as to kill or wound individuals inside such vehicles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| anti-vehicle land mine - A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a vehicle. Also called AVL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| anti-virus - A software application used to detect and eradicate computer viruses. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Apparently Successful Applicant(s) - The applicant(s) for USAID funding recommended for an award after technical evaluation, but who has not yet been awarded a grant, cooperative agreement or other assistance award by the Agreement Officer. Apparently successful applicant status confers no right and constitutes no USAID commitment to an award, which still must be obligated by the Agreement Officer. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 320, May 18 |
| appeal - A request by an employee for review of an agency action by an outside agency. The right to such review is provided by law or regulation and may include an adversary-type hearing and a written decision in which a finding of facts is made and applicable law, Executive Order and regulations are applied. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| appeal - formal request for review of a decision. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| appeal - to invoke or call upon a judge or other legal authority to reverse or otherwise alter a conviction of crime or a sentence for crime. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| appeals process - available for the impartial handling of procedural appeals. | White House, OMB, Circular A-119, Mar 17 |
| appearance - Any live or real-time (even if delayed) presentation of views or ideas, including but not limited to physical presence before an audience, participation in a text-only or visual online forum, participation in a press interview (in-person, online, or over the phone), or teaching. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| applet - A small program, frequently in Java script, that can be embedded in an HTML page. Applets differ from full-fledged applications in that they are not allowed to access certain resources on the local computer, such as files and serial devices (modems, printers, etc.), and are prohibited from communicating with most other computers across a network. The current rule is that an applet can only make an Internet connection to the computer from which the applet was sent. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| appliance - an instrument, equipment, apparatus, a part, an appurtenance, or an accessory used, capable of being used, or intended to be used, in operating or controlling aircraft in flight, including a parachute, communication equipment, and another mechanism installed in or attached to aircraft during flight, and not a part of an aircraft, aircraft engine, or propeller. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |

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| appliance - any device which contains and uses a class I or class II substance as a refrigerant and which is used for household or commercial purposes, including any air conditioner, refrigerator, chiller, or freezer. | DOE, US Code 42, §7671, Mar 17 |
| appliances - Devices or machines not built into the building structure of residential quarters that supplement manual labor and perform a specific task. Appliances normally include such items as domestic clothes washers, clothes dryers, ranges, ovens, dish washers, glass washers, domestic hot water heaters (50 gallons and smaller), window air conditioners, split-system air conditioners (3 tons and smaller), portable dehumidifiers, ice makers, freezers, refrigerators, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| applicable clinical trial - an applicable device clinical trial or an applicable drug clinical trial. | DHHS, US Code 42, §282, Jan 17 |
| applicable device clinical trial - I) a prospective clinical study of health outcomes comparing an intervention with a device against a control in human subjects (other than a small clinical trial to determine the feasibility of a device, or a clinical trial to test prototype devices where the primary outcome measure relates to feasibility and not to health outcomes); and (II) a pediatric postmarket surveillance. | DHHS, US Code 42, §282, Jan 17 |
| applicable implementation plan - the portion (or portions) of the implementation plan, or most recent revision thereof, which has been approved, or promulgated, or promulgated or approved pursuant to regulations promulgated and which implements the relevant requirements of this chapter. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement - standards, criteria, or limitations under federal or more stringent state environmental laws includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) items that may be required during a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) driven remedial action (unless site-specific waivers are obtained). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| applicable percentage - the percentage determined by dividing the total United States expenses by the total expenses. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677a, Mar 17 |
| applicable State authority - the State insurance commissioner or official or officials designated by the State to enforce the requirements of this subchapter for the State involved with respect to such issuer. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| applicant - a corporation applying for the right to establish, operate, and maintain a foreign-trade zone. | DHS, US Code 19, §81a, Mar 17 |
| applicant - A direct-hire permanent full-time, permanent part-time, full-time temporary or part-time temporary U.S. Government employee of the Department of State whose privately-owned vehicle is registered on the application as the primary mode of transportation. The applicant must reside a minimum of one (1) mile from the building where they work (unless he or she is a person with a disability). (See definitions for permanent full-time, permanent part-time, full-time temporary and part-time temporary employees.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| applicant - any person who, pursuant to the Convention, files an application with the United States Central Authority or a Central Authority of any other party to the Convention for the return of a child alleged to have been wrongfully removed or retained or for arrangements for organizing or securing the effective exercise of rights of access pursuant to the Convention. | DOS, US Code 22, §9002, Jan 17 |
| applicant [employee] - person being considered or has been considered for employment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| application - 1. The system or problem to which a computer is applied. 2. In the intelligence context, the direct extraction and tailoring of information from an existing foundation of intelligence and near real time reporting. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| application - A) in the case of a Convention country, the application required pursuant to article 8 of the Hague Abduction Convention; (B) in the case of a bilateral procedures country, the formal document required, pursuant to the provisions of the applicable arrangement, to request the return of an abducted child or to request rights of access, as applicable; and (C) in the case of a non-Convention country, the formal request by the Central Authority of the United States to the Central Authority of such country requesting the return of an abducted child or for rights of contact with an abducted child. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| application - an application submitted under this Act for a license for the ownership, construction, and operation of a deepwater port; | DHS, US Code 33, §1502, Mar 17 |
| application - deployment of something for a particular purpose. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| application for admission - reference to the application for admission into the United States and not to the application for the issuance of an immigrant or nonimmigrant visa. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| application programmable interface - set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| application sensor - detecting device that are grouped by application in a physical detection space. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| application system - A software program that performs a specific function directly for a user and may be executed without access to system control, monitoring, or administrative privileges. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| application system owner - A person or organization having responsibility for the development, procurement, integration, modification, operation and maintenance, and/or final disposition of an application system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| applied research - research conducted to determine the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| appointee - person who has entered on duty and is in the first year of a subject-to-investigation appointment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| appointing authority - designated official that has authority to make appointments. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Appointing Authority - The individual, usually the agency head, who has the authority to make appointments to SES positions, set pay, and/or to assign final SES performance ratings. The Agency Head or other official delegated authority to make appointments in the Senior Executive Service who assigns the official rating, approves bonuses and pay adjustments. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 421, May 18 |
| appointment above the minimum rate - An appointment made at a rate above the minimum rate of the appropriate GS grade, because of the superior qualifications of the candidate or a special need of the Agency for the candidate's services. (also known as a superior qualifications appointment) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 467, May 18 |
| appointment authority - The USAID Office of Human Resources (OHR) is the hiring authority for persons occupying USAID direct-hire positions. The Assistant Inspector General for Management (AIG/M) is the hiring authority for all Inspector General direct-hire positions. The Office of Acquisition and Assistance (or designated Contracting Officer) is the hiring authority for all U.S. Personal Service Contractors or Institutional Contractors. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, May 18 |
| appointment eligible family member - An individual who may qualify for a direct-hire Foreign Service appointment on either a family member appointment (FMA; see below) or a temporary appointment (TEMP; see below) provided that all of the following criteria are met - (1) Is a U.S. citizen; and (2) Is the spouse or domestic partner of the sponsoring employee, or a child of the sponsoring employee who is unmarried and at least 18 years old; and (3) Is listed on the travel orders or approved Form OF-126, Foreign Service Residence and Dependency Report, of a sponsoring employee, i.e., a direct-hire Foreign Service, Civil Service, or uniformed service member who is permanently assigned to or stationed abroad at a U.S. mission, or at an office of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), and who is under chief of mission authority; and (4) Is residing at the sponsoring employee's post of assignment abroad or, as appropriate, office of the American Institute in Taiwan; and (5) Does not receive a U.S. Government retirement annuity or pension from a career in the U.S. Foreign Service or Civil Service. Other family members or dependents on direct-hire Foreign Service, Civil Service, or uniformed service members travel orders or approved Form OF-126 who do not meet all of these criteria are not AEFMs or U.S. citizen eligible family members (EFMs). Also called AEFM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17 |

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| appointment, temporary limited - Non-permanent appointment of an employee hired for a specified time of one year or less, or for seasonal or intermittent positions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| appointment, term - Nonpermanent appointment of an employee hired on a project expected to last over one year, but less than four years. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| apportionment - A form of budget authority making funds available to an agency to incur obligations and make expenditures from Treasury for specified purposes. Appropriations do not represent cash actually set aside in the Treasury. They represent legal authority granted by Congress to incur obligations and to make disbursements for the purposes, during the time periods, and up to the amount limitations specified in law. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 0814, Mar 17 |
| apportionment - An apportionment is a plan, approved by OMB, to spend resources provided by any of the following - one of the annual appropriations acts, a supplemental appropriations act, a continuing resolution, or a permanent law (i.e., mandatory appropriations). Resources are apportioned by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol (TAFS). The apportionment identifies amounts available for obligation and expenditure. It specifies and limits the obligations that may be incurred and expenditures made (or makes other limitations, as appropriate) for specified time periods, programs, activities, projects, objects, or any combination thereof. An apportioned amount may be further subdivided by an agency into allotments, sub-allotments, and allocations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| apportionment - The distribution made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to agencies of amounts of budgetary resources available for obligation in an appropriation or fund account into amounts available for specified time periods, activities, projects, objectives, or combinations thereof. The amounts so apportioned limit the obligations that may be incurred by the agencies. (Source: JFMIP, OMB A-11) Category A apportionments Apportionments that are made on a quarterly basis. Category B apportionments Apportionments made on a basis other than a quarterly basis. They are made by time periods other than quarterly (by activities, projects, or objects, or by a combination of activity and time period). Category C apportionments Apportionments that usually result in additional information being requested by the Congress before making the funds available. Obligations and expenditures of category C apportionments without the proper approval from OMB will result in an Anti-Deficiency Act violation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| apportionment - The quantities of force capabilities and resources provided for planning purposes only, but not necessarily an identification of the actual forces that may be allocated for use when a plan transitions to execution. See also allocation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| Appraisal Committee - A committee composed of three to five mission/office officials, knowledgeable in the work of the unit, who will review and provide management input into employee evaluations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 463, May 18 |
| Appraisal Committee (Civil Service) - A committee that reviews and provides management input into employee work objectives and evaluations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, May 18 |
| Appraisal Committee (Foreign Service) - A committee that reviews and provides management input into employee work objectives and performance measures (if requested), reviews mid-point performance (if requested), and reviews end-of-year AEFs (mandatory). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, May 18 |
| Appraisal Committee representative - A member of the Appraisal Committee (AC), who acts as liaison to the AC for a specific employee and his/her rating official. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461 462, May 18 |
| Appraisal Input Form - An evaluation form covering a period of performance that is long enough to require written documentation of performance against an established performance plan but not long enough to be considered representative of the employee's performance for the entire annual rating cycle. Also called AIF. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, 462, May 18 |
| apprehend - to take physical control or temporarily detain an individual suspected of wrongdoing or posing a potential threat to National security without actual arrest. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| approach schedule - In amphibious operations, a schedule that indicates, for each scheduled wave, the time of departure from the rendezvous area, from the line of departure and from other control points, and the time of arrival at the beach. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>appropriate consultation - discussions in person by designated Cabinet-level representatives of the President with members of the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and of the House of Representatives to review the refugee situation or emergency refugee situation, to project the extent of possible participation of the United States therein, to discuss the reasons for believing that the proposed admission of refugees is justified by humanitarian concerns or grave humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest, and to provide such members with the following information: (1) A description of the nature of the refugee situation. (2) A description of the number and allocation of the refugees to be admitted and an analysis of conditions within the countries from which they came. (3) A description of the proposed plans for their movement and resettlement and the estimated cost of their movement and resettlement. (4) An analysis of the anticipated social, economic, and demographic impact of their admission to the United States. (5) A description of the extent to which other countries will admit and assist in the resettlement of such refugees. (6) An analysis of the impact of the participation of the United States in the resettlement of such refugees on the foreign policy interests of the United States. (7) Such additional information as may be appropriate or requested by such members.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 8, §1157, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>appropriate court - the courts of the United States, and with respect to the District of Columbia, the courts of the District of Columbia, in which indictments, information, or complaints, for which disposition is sought, are pending.</p> | <p>DOJ, US Code 18A, §4, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>appropriation - provision of law (not necessarily in an appropriations act) authorizing the obligation and expenditure of funds for a given purpose.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>appropriation - A form of budget authority provided by law that permits Federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes. (JFMIP)</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, 634, May 18</p> |
| <p>appropriation - A provision of law (not necessarily in an appropriations act) authorizing the expenditure of funds for a given purpose.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 0814, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>appropriation account - Also know as an Allocation Account. An account established by the U.S. Treasury to show the amounts available and related transactions incident to accomplishing certain objectives and purposes as authorized by Congress.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18</p> |
| <p>Appropriation Act - A public law passed by Congress and signed by the President that provides funds for committing obligations and making payments (expenditures) out of the Treasury for specified purposes. For the Department, an appropriation act must include waiver of statutory requirements for separate authorizing legislation whenever such authorizing legislation has not been enacted first.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-111, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>appropriation limitation - A statutory restriction in an appropriation or other authorization of fund that establishes the maximum amount that may be used for specified purposes.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18</p> |
| <p>appropriations act - A statute, under the jurisdiction of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, that generally provides legal authority for Federal agencies to incur obligations and make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18</p> |
| <p>approval - Written approval for travel performed and related expenses incurred without prior authorization.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18</p> |
| <p>approval - Written approval for travel performed and related expenses incurred without prior authorization.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>approval (as distinguished from certification) - The attestation by an authorized individual that the provider of goods or services for which the voucher is being prepared is entitled to payment, subject to the goods received or services performed being accepted as satisfactory. Receipt and payment approval may be reflected in a combined attestation.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>approval or authorization of the awarding or cognizant Federal agency - documentation evidencing consent prior to incurring a specific cost. If such costs are specifically identified in a Federal award document, approval of the document constitutes approval of the costs. If the costs are covered by a State/local-wide cost allocation plan or an indirect cost proposal, approval of the plan constitutes the approval.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| approving officer - Any officer-in-charge, or designee, who has general responsibility for the proper administration of leave regulations as they pertain to employees under that officers jurisdiction. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| approving officer - The person, usually a supervisor, responsible for administering leave for employees in a work unit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 480, May 18 |
| Approving Official - An individual who must be officially established in the purchase card program through a written delegation of authority memorandum and who has daily oversight responsibility for each cardholder under his or her purview. Also called AO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4552, Mar 17 |
| approving official - For non-supervisory staff, the Division Chief or equivalent second level supervisor is the designated official for approving employee e-telework agreements. For supervisory staff, the immediate supervisor is the approving official. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, 405, May 18 |
| Approving Official - Person appointed to authorize release. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Approving Official - The Director General of the Foreign Service and the Director of Human Resources (M/DGHR) has been delegated authority to approve the payment of a recruitment bonus, relocation bonus, or retention allowance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 32513, Mar 17 |
| approving officials - Chiefs, Personnel Operations Division (M/HR/POD), and Executive Management (M/HR/EM), Office of Human Resources, and Director, Office of Resources Management, Inspector General (IG/RM). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 482, May 18 |
| apron - A defined area on an airfield intended to accommodate aircraft for purposes of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refueling, parking, or maintenance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| aptitude - ability of an individual to acquire a new skill or to show the potential for acquiring a skill. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| aptitude test - device, technique, or measuring tool used to predict a person's ability to acquire a new skill or to show the potential for acquiring a new skill. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| aquaculture - the culture or husbandry of aquatic animals or plants by private industry for commercial purposes including the culture and growing of fish by private industry for the purpose of creating or augmenting publicly owned and regulated stocks of fish. | USDA, US Code 7, §1932, Mar 17 |
| aquaculture - the propagation and rearing of aquatic species in controlled or selected environments, including, but not limited to, ocean ranching (except private ocean ranching of Pacific salmon for profit in those States where such ranching is prohibited by law). | DOI, US Code 16, §2802, Mar 17 |
| aquaculture facility - any land, structure, or other appurtenance that is used for aquaculture and is located in any State. Such term includes, but is not limited to, any laboratory, hatchery, rearing pond, raceway, pen, incubator, or other equipment used in aquaculture. | DOI, US Code 16, §2802, Mar 17 |
| aquatic nuisance species - a nonindigenous species that threatens the diversity or abundance of native species or the ecological stability of infested waters, or commercial, agricultural, aquacultural or recreational activities dependent on such waters. | DOI, US Code 16, §4702, Mar 17 |
| aquatic resource education program - a program designed to enhance the public's understanding of aquatic resources and sportfishing, and to promote the development of responsible attitudes and ethics toward the aquatic environment. | DOI, US Code 16, §777a, Mar 17 |
| aquatic sediment - sediment underlying the navigable waters of the United States. | DHS, US Code 33, §1271, Mar 17 |
| aquatic species - any species of finfish, mollusk, crustacean, or other aquatic invertebrate, amphibian, reptile, or aquatic plant. | DOI, US Code 16, §2802, Mar 17 |
| arbitration - (A) the arbitration of disputes, regarding the terms and conditions of employment, that is required under an interstate compact governing an interstate compact agency operating in the national capital area; but (B) does not include the interpretation and application of rights arising from an existing collective bargaining agreement. | GSA, US Code 40, §18302, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| arbitrator - to either a single arbitrator, or a board of arbitrators, chosen under applicable procedures. | GSA, US Code 40, §18302, Mar 17 |
| Archibus - Automated space management system used to manage the allocation of space in the Ronald Reagan Building. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 517, May 18 |
| architect-engineer services - (1) Professional services of an architectural or engineering nature, as defined by State law, if applicable, that are required to be performed or approved by a person licensed, registered, or certified to provide those services; (2) Professional services of an architectural or engineering nature performed by contract that are associated with research, planning, development, design, construction, alteration, or repair of real property; and(3) Those other professional services of an architectural or engineering nature, or incidental services, that members of the architectural and engineering professions (and individuals in their employ) may logically or justifiably perform, including studies, investigations, surveying and mapping, tests, evaluations, consultations, comprehensive planning, program management, conceptual designs, plans and specifications, value engineering, construction phase services, soils engineering, drawing reviews, preparation of operating and maintenance manuals, and other related services. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| architectural and engineering services - (A) professional services of an architectural or engineering nature, as defined by state law, if applicable, that are required to be performed or approved by a person licensed, registered, or certified to provide the services described in this paragraph; (B) professional services of an architectural or engineering nature performed by contract that are associated with research, planning, development, design, construction, alteration, or repair of real property; and (C) other professional services of an architectural or engineering nature, or incidental services, which members of the architectural and engineering professions (and individuals in their employ) may logically or justifiably perform, including studies, investigations, surveying and mapping, tests, evaluations, consultations, comprehensive planning, program management, conceptual designs, plans and specifications, value engineering, construction phase services, soils engineering, drawing reviews, preparation of operating and maintenance manuals, and other related services. | GSA, US Code 40, §1102, Mar 17 |
| architecture - An integrated framework for evolving or maintaining existing information technology, and acquiring new information technology, to achieve the Departments strategic goals and information resources management goals. Also, the structure and relationships among the components of a computer program or system. Architecture may include the interface with the program or systems operational environment. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| architecture - specification that identifies a structure of elements, their relationship, their integration and the principles and guidelines governing the design. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| archival records - Records with long term or permanent value worthy of preservation by the National Archives. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| Archive (the Archive) - The official Department database of all archive messages sent to and received by SMART. Users can search the Archive for messages and can save searches so they are notified when messages that meet their interests are added to the Archive. Access to the Archive is controlled by role-based access control (RBAC) restrictions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| archive message - Department messages analogous to cables and memoranda that have long-term record value. Archive messages are stored in the archive. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| Arctic - the United States zone of the Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea, and Bering Sea north of the Aleutian chain. | DOT, US Code 49, §40101, Mar 17 |
| area air defense commander - The component commander with the preponderance of air defense capability and the required command, control, and communications capabilities who is assigned by the joint force commander to plan and execute integrated air defense operations. Also called AADC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

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| <p>area career and technical education school - (A) a specialized public secondary school used exclusively or principally for the provision of career and technical education to individuals who are available for study in preparation for entering the labor market; (B) the department of a public secondary school exclusively or principally used for providing career and technical education in not fewer than 5 different occupational fields to individuals who are available for study in preparation for entering the labor market; (C) a public or nonprofit technical institution or career and technical education school used exclusively or principally for the provision of career and technical education to individuals who have completed or left secondary school and who are available for study in preparation for entering the labor market, if the institution or school admits, as regular students, individuals who have completed secondary school and individuals who have left secondary school; or (D) the department or division of an institution of higher education, that operates under the policies of the eligible agency and that provides career and technical education in not fewer than 5 different occupational fields leading to immediate employment but not necessarily leading to a baccalaureate degree, if the department or division admits, as regular students, both individuals who have completed secondary school and individuals who have left secondary school.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>area command - A command that is composed of elements of one or more of the Services, organized and placed under a single commander and designated to operate in a specific geographical area. See also command.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>area command - An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged. An agency administrator/executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>area damage control - Measures taken before, during, or after hostile action or natural or manmade disasters, to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects. Also called ADC.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>area denial - Action, activity, or capability, usually short-range, designed to limit an enemy force's freedom of action within an operational area. Also called AD.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18</p> |
| <p>area health education center - a public or nonprofit private organization that has a cooperative agreement or contract in effect with an entity that has received an award, satisfies the requirements, and has as one of its principal functions the operation of an area health education center. Appropriate organizations may include hospitals, health organizations with accredited primary care training programs, accredited physician assistant educational programs associated with a college or university, and universities or colleges not operating a school of medicine or osteopathic medicine.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>area of consideration - The area in which Agency management makes a search for eligible candidates in a specific promotion action. The primary area of consideration is USAID/Washington.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18</p> |
| <p>area of influence - A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations by maneuver or fire support systems normally under the commander's command or control.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>area of interest - That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory. Also called AOI. See also area of influence.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18</p> |
| <p>area of operations - An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called AO. See also area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>area of responsibility - geographical area associated with a command within which the commander has the authority to plan and conduct operations - in addition to geographic delineation, an area of responsibility may also be relative to subject, mission, or other factors.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>area of responsibility - The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a geographic combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called AOR. See also combatant command.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| area search - Visual reconnaissance of limited or defined areas. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| area source - any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source. | DOE, US Code 42, §7412, Mar 17 |
| area studies - a program of comprehensive study of the aspects of a society or societies, including study of its history, culture, economy, politics, international relations and languages. | ED, US Code 20, §1132, Mar 17 |
| areas of critical environmental concern - areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. | DOI, US Code 43, §1702, Mar 17 |
| areas to be accessed - Embassy areas to be accessed are defined in two ways. Controlled access areas (CAAs) are spaces where classified operations/discussions/storage may occur. Non-controlled access areas are spaces where classified operations/discussions/storage do not occur. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| areawide agency - an official State, metropolitan, regional, or district agency empowered under State or local laws or under an interstate compact or agreement to perform comprehensive planning in an area, an organization of the type; or such other agency or instrumentality as may be designated by the Governor (or, in the case of areas crossing State lines, any one or more of such agencies or instrumentalities as may be designated by the Governors of the States involved) to perform such planning. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3337, Jan 17 |
| areawide development - all projects or programs for the acquisition, use, and development of open-space land; and the planning and construction of hospitals, libraries, airports, water supply and distribution facilities, sewerage facilities and waste treatment works, transportation facilities, highways, water development and land conservation, and other public works facilities. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3337, Jan 17 |
| areawide development project - a project assisted or to be assisted under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965; the Public Health and Airway Development Act of 1970; title 49; the Housing Act of 1961 the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3337, Jan 17 |
| arising out of administration of a covered countermeasure - a claim or liability arising out of - (i) determining whether, or under what conditions, an individual should receive a covered countermeasure; (ii) obtaining informed consent of an individual to the administration of a covered countermeasure; (iii) monitoring, management, or care of an immediate site of administration on the body of a covered countermeasure, or evaluation of whether the administration of the countermeasure has been effective; or (iv) transmission of vaccinia virus by an individual to whom vaccinia vaccine was administered as provided by paragraph (2)(B). | DHHS, US Code 42, §233, Jan 17 |
| armed force or group - any army, militia, or other military organization, whether or not it is state-sponsored, excluding any group assembled solely for nonviolent political association. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2442, Mar 17 |
| Armed Forces - the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| Armed forces - the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Jan 17 |
| Armed Forces - the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3126, Jan 17 |
| armed forces - the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and the Coast Guard. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3814, Jan 17 |
| Armed Forces - the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard, including the reserve components thereof. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |

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| Armed Forces of the United States - A term used to denote collectively all components of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard (when mobilized under Title 10, United States Code, to augment the Navy). See also United States Armed Forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| Armed Forces or Group - any army, militia, or other military organization, whether or not it is state-sponsored, excluding any group assembled solely for nonviolent political association. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| arming - As applied to explosives, weapons, and ammunition, the changing from a safe condition to a state of readiness for initiation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| arming switch - switch that prevents arming until an acceptable set of criteria has occurred and subsequently effect arming and allows functioning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| armor vest - (A) body armor, no less than Type I, which has been tested through the voluntary compliance testing program operated by the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and found to meet or exceed the requirements of NIJ, or any subsequent revision of such standard; or (B) body armor that has been tested through the voluntary compliance testing program, and found to meet or exceed the requirements of NIJ, or any revision of such standard. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796II-2, Jan 17 |
| armored car crew member - an individual who provides protection for goods transported by an armored car company. | DOC, US Code 15, §5904, Mar 17 |
| armored vehicle - An armored vehicle is an official vehicle that has been modified to carry specific types of opaque and transparent protective material. The armor systems are designed to defeat multiple impacts of ballistic rounds. The armor is designed for placement in the vehicle without noticeably changing its outward appearance. Armored vehicles are either light or fully armored. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 563, May 18 |
| arms control and disarmament - the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement including the necessary steps taken under such an agreement to establish an effective system of international control, or to create and strengthen international organizations for the maintenance of peace. | DOS, US Code 22, §2552, Jan 17 |
| Army - the Army or Armies referred to in the Constitution of the United States, less that part established by law as the Air Force. | DOD, US Code 10, §3001, Jan 17 |
| Army air-ground system - The Army system which provides for interface between Army and tactical air support agencies of other Services in the planning, evaluating, processing, and coordinating of air support requirements and operations. Also called AAGS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| Army corps - An intermediate headquarters between divisions and the theater army consisting of two or more divisions together with supporting brigades. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| Army National Guard - that part of the organized militia of the several States and Territories, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, active and inactive, that - (A) is a land force; (B) is trained, and has its officers appointed, under the Constitution; (C) is organized, armed, and equipped wholly or partly at Federal expense; and (D) is federally recognized. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| Army National Guard - that part of the organized militia of the several States and Territories, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, active and inactive, that - (A) is a land force;(B) is trained, and has its officers appointed, under the Constitution;(C) is organized, armed, and equipped wholly or partly at Federal expense; and (D) is federally recognized. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Jan 17 |
| Army National Guard of the United States - the reserve component of the Army all of whose members are members of the Army National Guard. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Mar 17 |
| Army Service component command - Command responsible for recommendations to the joint force commander on the allocation and employment of Army forces within a combatant command. Also called ASCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| Army Special Operations Forces - Those Active and Reserve Component Army forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called ARSOF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Army support area - The specific support area for a theater Army that is outside of a division or corps' operational area established primarily for the positioning, employment, and protection of theater support units; and where the majority of the sustaining operations occur. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| array [training] - job aid format that organizes information to answer who, what, or where. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| arrears - The value of interest and principal payments owed but not paid on a delinquent loan. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| arrest - act of detaining an individual by legal authority based on an alleged violation of the law | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| arrest - any form of imprisonment or the placement of a person in a public or private custodial setting, from which this person is not permitted to leave at will, by order of any judicial, administrative or other public authority. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| arrest report - the ACS system record prepared by post immediately following the initial visit of an arrested U.S. citizen or national, and later updates). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| arrival – arrival at a port of entry in the customs territory of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §58c, Mar 17 |
| arrival zone - In counterdrug operations, the area in or adjacent to the United States where smuggling concludes and domestic distribution begins (by air, an airstrip; by sea, an offload point on land or transfer to small boats). See also transit zone. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4, May 19 |
| arson - an offense that has as its elements maliciously damaging or destroying any building, inhabited structure, vehicle, vessel, or real property by means of fire or an explosive. | DOJ, US Code 18, §3559, Mar 17 |
| article - any commodity, whether grown, produced, fabricated, manipulated, or manufactured. | DHS, US Code 19, §1332, Mar 17 |
| articulation agreement - a written commitment (A) that is agreed upon at the State level or approved annually by the lead administrators of (i) a secondary institution and a postsecondary educational institution; or (ii) a subbaccalaureate degree granting postsecondary educational institution and a baccalaureate degree granting postsecondary educational institution; and (B) to a program that is (i) designed to provide students with a nonduplicative sequence of progressive achievement leading to technical skill proficiency, a credential, a certificate, or a degree; and (ii) linked through credit transfer agreements between the 2 institutions described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A) (as the case may be). | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| arts and sciences - (A) when referring to an organizational unit of an institution of higher education, any academic unit that offers one or more academic majors in disciplines or content areas corresponding to the academic subject matter areas in which teachers provide instruction; and (B) when referring to a specific academic subject area, the disciplines or content areas in which academic majors are offered by the arts and sciences organizational unit. | ED, US Code 20, §1021, Mar 17 |
| asbestos - asbestiform varieties of - (A) chrysotile (serpentine), (B) crocidolite (riebeckite), (C) amosite (cummingtonite-grunerite), (D) anthophyllite, (E) tremolite, or (F) actinolite. | DOC, US Code 15, §2642, Mar 17 |
| asbestos - containing material - any material which contains more than 1 percent asbestos by weight. | DOC, US Code 15, §2642, Mar 17 |
| asbestos - heat-resistant fibrous silicate mineral that can be woven into fabrics is used in fire-resistant and insulating materials; includes asbestiform varieties of chrysotile; crocidolite; amosite; anthophyllite; tremolite; and actinolite. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| asbestos abatement - removal of asbestos containing material from a damaged area, functional space, or homogeneous area in a building. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| asbestos management plan - plan that is a permanent record of the current status and condition of all ACM in an installation's facility inventory. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| asbestos-containing material - material or product that contains more than 1 percent asbestos. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| ascent phase - That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile or space vehicle that begins after powered flight and ends just prior to apogee. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| asphalt pavement containing recycled rubber - any mixture of asphalt and crumb rubber derived from whole scrap tires, such that the physical properties of the asphalt are modified through the mixture, for use in pavement maintenance, rehabilitation, or construction applications. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §109, Mar 17 |
| assault - 1. In an amphibious operation, the period of time between the arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the objective area and the accomplishment of the amphibious task force mission. 2. To make a short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort, or a machine gun nest. 3. A phase of an airborne operation beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead. See also assault phase. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| assault breaching - A part of amphibious breaching in support of an amphibious assault involving a fire support mission using precision-guided munitions to neutralize mines and obstacles in the surf zone and on the beach. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| assault craft unit - A permanently commissioned naval organization, subordinate to the commander, naval beach group, that contains landing craft and crews necessary to provide lighter age required in an amphibious operation. Also called ACU. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| assault echelon - In amphibious operations, the element of a force comprised of tailored units and aircraft assigned to conduct the initial assault on the operational area. Also called AE. See also amphibious operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| assault follow-on echelon - In amphibious operations, that echelon of the assault troops, vehicles, aircraft, equipment, and supplies that, though not needed to initiate the assault, is required to support and sustain the assault. Also called AFOE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| assault phase - In an airborne operation, a phase beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead. See also assault. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| assault schedule - In amphibious operations, a schedule that provides the formation, composition, and timing of waves landing over the beach. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| assault with intent to commit rape - an offense that has as its elements engaging in physical contact with another person or using or brandishing a weapon against another person with intent to commit aggravated sexual abuse or sexual abuse. | DOJ, US Code 18, §3559, Mar 17 |
| assemblies - items forming a portion of a system or subsystem that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which incorporates multiple, replaceable parts. | DOD, US Code 10, §2533b, Jan 17 |
| assessable unit - An organization unit within USAID, i.e., Mission, Bureau, or Office, which is required to submit a statement of reasonable assurance on the status of management controls to the next management level. All Missions, Bureaus, and Independent Offices are assessable units, as well as any lower-level organizational units designated by the cognizant Bureau. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| assessable unit - Any Department segment having one or more management control system upon which periodic risk assessments must be performed. The individual assessable unit should be of an appropriate nature and size to facilitate a meaningful risk assessment. All Department segments must be assessed, with the exception of those involved in statutory development or interpretation or other discretionary policymaking processes. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| assessed contributions - Assistance provided to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings or projects that are lump sum, quota of expenses, or fixed by treaty. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| assessment - 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing capabilities during military operations. 2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective. 3. Analysis of the security, effectiveness, and potential of an existing or planned intelligence activity. 4. Judgment of the motives, qualifications, and characteristics of present or prospective employees or “agents.” | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| assessment - A forward-looking process that may be designed to examine country or sector context to inform project design, or an informal review of projects. It is distinct from evaluation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| assessment - product and process of evaluating information based on a set of criteria for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision-making criteria determines the type of assessment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| assessment - the analysis and critical evaluation of pre-existing environmental, political, sociological, cultural or other conditions or situations which would have an effect upon or influence the success of a program or achievement of a Development Objective. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| assessment - The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| assessment [message] - message supplying the evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making provides credible but non-specific threats, or provides in-depth analysis on a specific topic, trend, or development for decision-making and policy support. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| assessment agent - The organization responsible for conducting an assessment of an approved joint publication. Also called AA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| asset - person, structure, facility, information, material, or process that has value includes: contracts, facilities, property, records, unobligated or unexpended balances of appropriations, and other funds or resources, personnel, intelligence, technology, or physical infrastructure, or anything useful that contributes to the success of something, such as an organizational mission; assets are things of value or properties to which value can be assigned; from an intelligence standpoint, includes any resource – person, group, relationship, instrument, installation, or supply – at the disposition of an intelligence organization for use in an operational or support role. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| asset - property of a debtor, but does not include - A) property to the extent it is encumbered by a valid lien; (B) property to the extent it is generally exempt under nonbankruptcy law; or (C) an interest in real property held in tenancy by the entirety, or as part of a community estate, to extent such interest is not subject to process by the United States holding a claim against only one tenant or co-owner. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3301, Jan 17 |
| asset costs - the capitalizable costs of an asset, including construction costs, acquisition costs, and other such costs capitalized in accordance with GAAP. | White House, OMB, Circular A-122, Mar 17 |
| asset costs - the capitalizable costs of an asset, including construction costs, acquisition costs, and other such costs capitalized in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| asset management - The planned acquisition, efficient utilization, physical accounting, and appropriate disposition of U.S. Government-owned personal property. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112, Mar 17 |
| asset retirement obligation - environmental liability caused by costs for future environmental obligations associated with permanent or temporary closure or shutdown of associated Property, Plant, and Equipment (PP&E). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| asset validation - In intelligence use, the process used to determine the asset authenticity, reliability, utility, suitability, and degree of control the case officer or others have. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| asset visibility - Provides users with information on the location, movement, status and identity of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies. Also called AV. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| assets - contracts, facilities, property, records, unobligated or unexpended balances of appropriations, and other funds or resources (other than personnel). | DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17 |
| assets - public monies and includes any pension, retirement, annuity, or endowment fund, or similar instrument, that is controlled by a State or local government. | DOS, US Code 22, §8532, Jan 17 |
| assets - Tangible or intangible items owned by USAID that would have probable economic benefits that can be obtained or controlled by a USAID entity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| assets - to public monies and includes any pension, retirement, annuity, or endowment fund, or similar instrument, that is controlled by a State or local government. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| assign - 1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel. 2. To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent. See also attach. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| assignment - A task given to a resource to perform within a given operational period that is based on operational objectives defined in the Incident Action Plan. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| assignment - A tour of duty to a FS position that exceeds six months. An assignment overseas will only be considered as completed for the purposes of this subchapter if it satisfies such minimum period of continuous service overseas as may be specified herein. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421, Mar 17 |
| assignment of claims - the transfer or making over by the contractor to a bank, trust company, or other financing institution, as security for a loan to the contractor, of its right to be paid by the Government for contract performance. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| assignment restriction - Any factor (medical, personnel, suitability, security, marriage, cohabitation, etc.) that would render the assignment of an individual to a particular position or location as not in the best interest of the U. S. Government or USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, May 18 |
| assignment right - The right of a competing group I or II employee, with a current annual performance rating of record of Level 2 or higher, to be offered placement in another competitive position for which that employee qualifies and which requires no reduction, or the least possible reduction, in representative rate in lieu of separation or furlough in a RIF situation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| assist - any of the following if supplied directly or indirectly, and free of charge or at reduced cost, by the buyer of imported merchandise for use in connection with the production or the sale for export to the United States of the merchandise: (i) Materials, components, parts, and similar items incorporated in the imported merchandise. (ii) Tools, dies, molds, and similar items used in the production of the imported merchandise. (iii) Merchandise consumed in the production of the imported merchandise. (iv) Engineering, development, artwork, design work, and plans and sketches that are undertaken elsewhere than in the United States and are necessary for the production of the imported merchandise. (B) No service or work shall be treated as an assist if such service or work - (i) is performed by an individual who is domiciled within the United States; (ii) is performed by that individual while he is acting as an employee or agent of the buyer of the imported merchandise; and (iii) is incidental to other engineering, development, artwork, design work, or plans or sketches that are undertaken within the United States. (C) the following apply in determining the value of assists: (i) The value of an assist that is available in the public domain is the cost of obtaining copies of the assist. (ii) If the production of an assist occurred in the United States and one or more foreign countries, the value of the assist is the value thereof that is added outside the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401a, Mar 17 |
| assistance - a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. | DHHS, US Code 42, §289b-1, Jan 17 |
| assistance - any loan or financial or technical assistance, or any other use of funds. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| assistance - Financial support to accomplish a public purpose, including grants, cooperative agreements and other agreements in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government to an eligible recipient. The term does not include technical assistance, the provision of services instead of money; other assistance in the form of loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, or insurance; direct payments of any kind to individuals; or contracts which are required to be entered into and administered under procurement laws and regulations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 303, 304, May 18 |
| assistance - operational, training, intelligence, logistical, technical, and administrative assistance. | DOS, US Code 22, §2291–4, Jan 17 |
| assistance - personnel, services, supplies, equipment, facilities, and other assistance if such assistance is provided by the Department of Defense or any other United States Government agency. | DOS, US Code 22, §287e–2, Jan 17 |
| assistance - the direct provision of any course of advanced education by the Secretary concerned, reimbursement by the Secretary concerned for any course of advanced education provided by another department or agency of the Federal Government, or the payment, in whole or in part, by the Secretary concerned for any course of advanced education provided by any public or private educational institution or other entity, but such term does not include the payment for any course of advanced education which is paid for under chapter 106 or 107 of this title. | DOD, US Code 10, §2005, Jan 17 |
| assistance - The President is authorized to provide assistance, including providing such assistance through international or nongovernmental organizations, for programs in developing countries to provide basic care and services for orphans and other vulnerable children. Such programs should provide assistance. | DOS, US Code 22, §2152f, Jan 17 |
| assistance - the provision of, or the provision of access to, information (including communication contents, communications records, or other information relating to a customer or communication), facilities, or another form of assistance. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §1885, Jan 17 |
| assistance - the provision of, or the provision of access to, information (including communication contents, communications records, or other information relating to a customer or communication), facilities, or another form of assistance. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1885, Jan 17 |
| assistance - the transfer of anything of value for a public purpose of support or stimulation that is - (A) authorized by a law of the United States; (B) provided by the United States Government through grant or contractual arrangements (including technical assistance programs providing assistance by loan, loan guarantee, or insurance); and (C) not an annual payment by the United States Government to the District of Columbia government. | Treasury, US Code 31, §6501, Mar 17 |
| assistance agreement - A bilateral obligating document under which sub-obligations may be made for contracts, grants and cooperative agreements. It sets forth a mutually agreed upon understanding between USAID and the host government of the time frame, results expected to be achieved, means of measuring those results, resources, responsibilities, and contributions of participating entities for achieving a clearly defined objective. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| Assistance Executive - The Director, Office of Acquisition and Assistance (M/OAA/OD), or his or her designee in USAID/W who Acts as the Agency's coordinator for all assistance matters (that is, financial assistance that provides support to a non-governmental entity to accomplish a public purpose), which may require OMB approval Makes final decisions for any appeals, as applicable to non-US organizations; and Makes the final determination of the choice of implementation instrument when there is disagreement between the contracting activity and the assistance objective team. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 303, 304, May 18 |
| assistance mechanism - A specific mode of assistance chosen to address an intended development result; a particular intervention chosen to solve a particular development problem or set of development problems. Examples of mechanisms include: food aid, housing guaranties or other loan guarantees or direct loans, debt-for-nature swaps, endowments, cash transfers, etc. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 250, May 18 |

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| <p>Assistance objective team - A group of people with complementary skills who are empowered to achieve a specific Foreign Assistance result for which they are willing to be held accountable. The primary responsibility of an assistance objective team is to make decisions in designing and implementing activities and projects related to accomplishing the result. Another essential function is to ensure open communication and collaboration across organizational boundaries at all phases of the development process. Assistance objective teams may decide to organize sub-teams if they wish to manage complex projects more efficiently. They are composed of USAID employees and those partners and customers considered to be essential for achieving the Foreign Assistance result.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18</p> |
| <p>Assistance objectives - The most ambitious result that a USAID Operating Unit, along with its partners, can materially affect, and for which it is willing to be held accountable. Also called AO.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18</p> |
| <p>assistance or benefits - the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value, the principal purpose of which is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute. Assistance includes, but is not limited to grants, loans, loan guarantees, scholarships, mortgage loans, insurance, and other types of financial assistance; provision or donation of Federal facilities, goods, services, property, technical assistance, counseling, statistical, and other expert information; and service activities of regulatory agencies. It does not include provision of conventional public information services.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-89, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Assistance Working Group - Assistance Working Groups include staff from State and USAID Regional or Pillar Bureaus, and are led by Country or Functional Coordinators from the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance. They support Operating Units in addressing budgeting and programming issues.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18</p> |
| <p>assistant to or special assistant positions - provide staff assistance to the principal position rather than participate with the principal in the direct management and supervision of the work of the organization.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>assisted acquisition - a type of interagency acquisition where a servicing agency performs acquisition activities on a requesting agency's behalf, such as awarding and administering a contract, task order, or delivery order.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>assisted living services - services in a facility that provides room and board and personal care for and supervision of residents as necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of residents.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §1710, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>assisted reproductive technology -all treatments or procedures which include the handling of human oocytes or embryos, including in vitro fertilization, gamete intrafallopian transfer, zygote intrafallopian transfer, and such other specific technologies as the Secretary may include in this defined, after making public any proposed defined in such manner as to facilitate comment from any person (including any Federal or other public agency).</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §263a-6, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>assistive technology - item, piece of equipment, or system, whether acquired commercially, modified, or customized, commonly used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>assistive technology - technology designed to be utilized in an assistive technology device or assistive technology service.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3002, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>assistive technology device - any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3002, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>assistive technology service - any service that directly assists an individual with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device. Such term includes - A) the evaluation of the assistive technology needs of an individual with a disability, including a functional evaluation of the impact of the provision of appropriate assistive technology and appropriate services to the individual in the customary environment of the individual; (B) a service consisting of purchasing, leasing, or otherwise providing for the acquisition of assistive technology devices by individuals with disabilities; (C) a service consisting of selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, adapting, applying, maintaining, repairing, replacing, or donating assistive technology devices; (D) coordination and use of necessary therapies, interventions, or services with assistive technology devices, such as therapies, interventions, or services associated with education and rehabilitation plans and programs; (E) training or technical assistance for an individual with a disability or, where appropriate, the family members, guardians, advocates, or authorized representatives of such an individual; (F) training or technical assistance for professionals (including individuals providing education and rehabilitation services and entities that manufacture or sell assistive technology devices), employers, providers of employment and training services, or other individuals who provide services to, employ, or are otherwise substantially involved in the major life functions of individuals with disabilities; and (G) a service consisting of expanding the availability of access to technology, including electronic and information technology, to individuals with disabilities.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3002, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>associate degree school of nursing - a department, division, or other administrative unit in a junior college, community college, college, or university which provides primarily or exclusively a two-year program of education in professional nursing and allied subjects leading to an associate degree in nursing or to an equivalent degree, but only if such program, or such unit, college, or university is accredited.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §296, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>associate nation - any nation at war with any nation with which the United States is at war.</p> | <p>DOJ, US Code 18, §2151, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>associated - an officer, director, partner, or other member or employee of that firm.</p> | <p>DOJ, US Code 28, §594, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>associated contents - (A) the equipment, cargo, and contents of a sunken military craft that are within its debris field; and (B) the remains and personal effects of the crew and passengers of a sunken military craft that are within its debris field.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>associated equipment - equipment necessary for the regeneration, refueling, or recharging of batteries or other forms of electric energy used to power an electric motor vehicle and, in the case of electric-hybrid vehicles, such term includes nonpetroleum-related equipment necessary for, and solely related to, the demonstration of such vehicles.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13435, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>associated person of a swap dealer or major swap participant - a person associated with a swap dealer or major swap participant as a partner, officer, employee, or agent (or any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions), in any capacity that involves (i) the solicitation or acceptance of swaps; or (ii) the supervision of any person or persons so engaged.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>associated records - in regard to an exported good under paragraph (2), records associated with - (i) the purchase of, cost of, value of, and payment for, the good; (ii) the purchase of, cost of, value of, and payment for, all material, including indirect materials, used in the production of the good; and (iii) the production of the good.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §1508, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>associated transit improvement - with respect to any project or an area to be served by a project, projects that are designed to enhance public transportation service or use and that are physically or functionally related to transit facilities.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>association - an organization maintained by or in the interest of a group of pipeline carriers that performs a service, or engages in activities, related to transportation under this part.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §15721, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>assume any and all liability - (A) the payment of - i) any judgment, settlement, fine, penalty, or cost assessment (including prevailing party legal fees) associated with the applicable litigation; and (ii) any cost incurred in handling the applicable litigation (including legal fees); and (B) with respect to a Federal firefighter, arranging for, and paying the costs of, representation in the applicable litigation.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1856m, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>assumption - A specific supposition of the operational environment that is assumed to be true, in the absence of positive proof, essential for the continuation of planning.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| assumption - a supposition on the current situation or a presupposition on the future course of events, either or both assumed to be true in the absence of positive proof, necessary to enable the commander in the process of planning to complete an estimate of the situation and make a decision on the course of action. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| assurance - the agreement of a resettlement agency to sponsor a refugee. This agreement is signed by a designated resettlement agency official and submitted to the Refugee Processing Center (RPC) for forwarding overseas. A copy of the agreement is included in the refugees travel documents for presentation at the port of entry (POE) in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| assurance - With regard to any particular form of electronic signature, assurance refers to - (1) The degree of confidence in the vetting process used to establish the identity of the individual to whom the credential was issued; and (2) The degree of confidence that the individual who uses the credential is the individual to whom the credential was issued. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| assured access - a requirement for critical national security, homeland security, and civil missions and is defined as a sufficiently robust, responsive, and resilient capability to allow continued space operations, consistent with risk management and affordability. The Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as appropriate, are responsible for assuring access to space. | White House, NSPD 40 U.S. Space Transportation Policy, Terms, Dec 04 |
| asylee - a person meeting the definition of an individual physically present in the United States who has been granted asylum under INA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| asylee - person granted asylum under the Immigration and Nationality Act person who meets the definition of refugee under INA but is either physically in the U.S., or is at a land border or port of entry of the U.S. at the time of seeking refuge. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| asylum - form of protection provided to aliens physically present in the United States who meet the definition of refugee under INA and are not otherwise barred from applying for or receiving asylum the term “refugee” means (A) any person who is outside his or her country of nationality, or having no nationality is outside the country he or she last habitually resided and who cannot return to that country because he or she is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, or (B) in such special circumstances as the President after appropriate consultation may specify, any person who is within the country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, within the country in which such person is habitually residing, and who is persecuted or who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; a person who has been forced to abort a pregnancy or to undergo involuntary sterilization, or who has been persecuted for failure or refusal to undergo such a procedure or for other resistance to a coercive population control program, shall be deemed to have been persecuted on account of political opinion, and a person who has a well founded fear that he or she will be forced to undergo such a procedure or subject to persecution for such failure, refusal, or resistance shall be deemed to have a well founded fear of persecution on account of political opinion; the term refugee does not include any person who ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| asylum and refugee information - information contained in or pertaining to asylum applications, credible fear determinations, reasonable fear determinations, and refugee applications includes applications for relief under the Convention Against Torture, withholding of removal, and asylee/refugee follow-to-join petitions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| asylum officer - an immigration officer who - (i) has had professional training in country conditions, asylum law, and interview techniques comparable to that provided to full-time adjudicators of applications, and (ii) is supervised by an officer who meets the condition described in clause (i) and has had substantial experience adjudicating asylum applications. | DHS, US Code 8, §1225, Jan 17 |
| at any tier - any subcontractor other than a subcontractor who is a first tier subcontractor. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| at risk of homelessness - with respect to an individual or family, the individual or family - (A) has income below 30 percent of median income for the geographic area; (B) has insufficient resources immediately available to attain housing stability; and (C)(i) has moved frequently because of economic reasons; (ii) is living in the home of another because of economic hardship; (iii) has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated; (iv) lives in a hotel or motel; (v) lives in severely overcrowded housing; (vi) is exiting an institution; or (vii) otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness. Includes all families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes. | DOE, US Code 42, §11360, Mar 17 |
| atc security services – communications and security tracking provided by an atc facility in support of the DHS, the DOD, or other federal security elements in the interest of national security. Such security services are only applicable within designated areas. atc security services do not include atc basic radar services or flight following. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| atc security services position – position responsible for providing atc security services as defined. this position does not provide atc, ifr separation, or vfr flight following services, but is responsible for providing security services in an area comprising airspace assigned to one or more atc operating sectors. This position may be combined with control positions. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| atc security tracking – the continuous tracking of aircraft movement by an atc facility in support of the DHS, the DOD, or other security elements for national security using radar (i.e., radar tracking) or other means (e.g., manual tracking) without providing basic radar services (including traffic advisories) or other atc services not defined in this section. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| atmospheric environment - The envelope of air surrounding the Earth, including its interfaces and interactions with the Earth's solid or liquid surface. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, Sep 16 |
| atomic energy - all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §47f, Jan 17 |
| atomic energy - all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §47f, Jan 17 |
| atomic weapon - any device utilizing atomic energy, exclusive of the means for transporting or propelling the device (where such means is a separable and divisible part of the device), the principal purpose of which is for use as, or for development of, a weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §47f, Jan 17 |
| atomic weapon - any device utilizing atomic energy, exclusive of the means for transporting or propelling the device (where such means is a separable and divisible part of the device), the principal purpose of which is for use as, or for development of, a weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §47f, Jan 17 |
| atomic weapons employee – (A) An individual employed by an atomic weapons employer during a period when the employer was processing or producing, for the use by the United States, material that emitted radiation and was used in the production of an atomic weapon, excluding uranium mining and milling. (B) An individual employed - (i) at a facility with respect to which the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, in its report dated October 2003 and titled Report on Residual Radioactive and Beryllium Contamination at Atomic Weapons Employer Facilities and Beryllium Vendor Facilities, or any update to that report, found that there is a potential for significant residual contamination outside of the period in which weapons-related production occurred; (ii) by an atomic weapons employer or subsequent owner or operators of a facility described in clause (i); and (iii) during a period, as specified in such report or any update to such report, of potential for significant residual radioactive contamination at such facility. | DOE, US Code 42, §7384l, Mar 17 |
| atomic weapons employer - an entity, other than the United States, that - (A) processed or produced, for use by the United States, material that emitted radiation and was used in the production of an atomic weapon, excluding uranium mining and milling; and (B) is designated by the Secretary of Energy as an atomic weapons employer for purposes of the compensation program. | DOE, US Code 42, §7384l, Mar 17 |
| atomic weapons employer facility - a facility, owned by an atomic weapons employer, that is or was used to process or produce, for use by the United States, material that emitted radiation and was used in the production of an atomic weapon, excluding uranium mining or milling. | DOE, US Code 42, §7384l, Mar 17 |

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| at-risk – (with respect to a child, youth, or student) a school aged individual who is at-risk of academic failure, dependency adjudication, or delinquency adjudication, has a drug or alcohol problem, is pregnant or is a parent, has come into contact with the juvenile justice system or child welfare system in the past, is at least 1 year behind the expected grade level for the age of the individual, is an English learner, is a gang member, has dropped out of school in the past, or has a high absenteeism rate at school. | ED, US Code 20, §6472, Mar 17 |
| at-risk individual - an individual who - (A)(i) as demonstrated in such manner as the Secretary determines appropriate, has been present for an aggregate total of 6 months in the geographic area subject to an emergency declaration, during a period ending - (I) not less than 10 years prior to the date of such individual's application under subparagraph (B); and (II) prior to the implementation of all the remedial and removal actions specified in the Record of Decision for Operating Unit 4 and the Record of Decision for Operating Unit 7; or (ii) meets such other criteria as the Secretary determines appropriate considering the type of environmental health condition at issue; and (B) has submitted an application (or has an application submitted on the individual's behalf), to an eligible entity receiving a grant for screening. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1397h, Mar 17 |
| at-risk individuals - Persons who, “[b]efore, during, and after an incident, . . . may have additional needs in one or more of the following functional areas: communication, medical care, maintaining independence, supervision, and transportation. Includes individuals specifically recognized as at-risk in the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (i.e., children, senior citizens, and pregnant women), individuals who may need additional response assistance [including] persons who have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, are from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, are transportation disadvantaged, have chronic medical disorders, and have pharmacological dependency.” | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation on Plan2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| at-risk infant or toddler - an individual under 3 years of age who would be at risk of experiencing a substantial developmental delay if early intervention services were not provided to the individual. | ED, US Code 20, §1432, Mar 17 |
| attach - 1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. 2. The detailing of individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary. See also assign. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| attack assessment - An evaluation of information to determine the potential or actual nature and objectives of an attack for the purpose of providing information for timely decisions. See also damage estimation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| attack geography - description of the geography surrounding the improvised explosive device (IED) incident, such as road segment, buildings, foliage, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| attack group - A subordinate task organization of the Navy forces of an amphibious task force composed of amphibious warfare ships and supporting naval units designated to transport, protect, land, and initially support a landing group. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| attack heading - 1. The interceptor heading during the attack phase that will achieve the desired track-crossing angle. 2. The assigned magnetic compass heading to be flown by aircraft during the delivery phase of an air strike. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| attack method - manner and means, including the weapon and delivery method, an adversary may use to cause harm on a target. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| attack path - steps that an adversary takes or may take to plan, prepare for, and execute an attack. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| attack position - The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the line of departure. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, Sep 16 |
| attention indicator - A telegraphic handling instruction that appears after a caption or slug line and indicates who at the addressee post should receive a telegram. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| attestation - The act of witnessing the execution of an instrument and then signing it as a witness (most commonly seen on wills). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |

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| attitude - disposition or tendency to respond positively or negatively to an idea, object, person, or situation. This is loosely associated with one's opinions, beliefs, and experiences. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Attorney General - the Attorney General of the United States (or Acting Attorney General), the Deputy Attorney General, or, upon the designation of the Attorney General, the Assistant Attorney General designated as the Assistant Attorney General for National Security. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| attribute - An item of data, a fact, or a single piece of information about an entity that quantifies, identifies, classifies, or describes that entity. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-1115, Mar 17 |
| attribution - Ascribing a causal link between observed changes (results) and a specific intervention. A result is attributable to the USAID, or USAID can claim credit for a result, even when other partners are involved in achieving the result, if USAID can claim that without USAID intervention the outcome would not have taken place. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| attrition rate - measure of shrinkage in size or number. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| attrition, personnel - decrease of the number of employees over time (i.e., by fiscal year, annual, by quarter, etc.). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| auction company - a person taking possession of a motor vehicle owned by another to sell at an auction. | DOT, US Code 49, §32702, Mar 17 |
| audience - In public affairs, a broadly-defined group that contains stakeholders and/or publics relevant to military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| audiologic evaluation - procedures to assess the status of the auditory system; to establish the site of the auditory disorder; the type and degree of hearing loss, and the potential effects of hearing loss on communication; and to identify appropriate treatment and referral options. Referral options should include linkage to State IDEA part C coordinating agencies or other appropriate agencies, medical evaluation, hearing aid/sensory aid assessment, audiologic rehabilitation treatment, national and local consumer, self-help, parent, and education organizations, and other family-centered services. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247b-4a, Jan 17 |
| audiologic rehabilitation (intervention) - procedures, techniques, and technologies to facilitate the receptive and expressive communication abilities of a child with hearing loss. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247b-4a, Jan 17 |
| audiologic rehabilitation and audiologic intervention - procedures, techniques, and technologies to facilitate the receptive and expressive communication abilities of a child with hearing loss. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-1, Jan 17 |
| audit - An interview with one or more employees, and/or supervisory personnel, to verify or gather information about a position that will provide a reliable basis for the accurate classification of the position. Frequently referred to as a Desk Audit, especially when conducted with the incumbent of the position being reviewed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635, Mar 17 |
| audit - To conduct the independent review and examination of system records and activities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| Audit Action Officer - The USAID employee assigned specific responsibility for responding to recommendations from audits and ensuring that corrective action is completed. Also called AAO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18 |
| audit and accountability - Organizations must - (1) Create, protect, and retain information system audit records to the extent needed to enable the monitoring, analysis, investigation, and reporting of unlawful, unauthorized or inappropriate information system activity; and (2) Ensure that the actions of individual information system users can be uniquely traced to those users so that they can be held accountable for their Also called AU. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |

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| audit finding - Deficiencies which the auditor is required to report in the schedule of findings and questioned costs by A-133 ____510(a). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| audit finding - deficiencies which the auditor is required to report in the schedule of findings and questioned costs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| audit finding - The answer to an audit objective that is supported by sufficient, competent, and relevant evidence. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| audit follow-up - The process used to ensure that prompt and responsive action is taken on findings and recommendations contained in final audit reports. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18 |
| audit log - A chronological record of system activities. Includes records of system accesses and operations performed in a given period. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Audit Management Officer - The individual designated to coordinate and monitor the overall audit program at the Mission, Bureau, or Independent Office level. Also called AMO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 592, 593, 595, May 18 |
| audit management plan - An annual plan developed by USAID missions which outlines audit requirements for all non-U.S. contractors and grantees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| audit methodology - This defines the steps necessary to completely answer the audit objectives such as data used as audit evidence and tests performed to determine compliance with specific criteria and management control assessments. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| audit notification - A formal notification from OIG to the prospective auditee regarding the date an audit will commence. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 592, May 18 |
| audit objective - This defines the purpose of the audit. The audit objective, normally formed as a question, determines the type of work to be performed and the auditing procedures to be followed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| audit plan - An annual plan developed by USAID Missions, which outlines audit requirements for all foreign contractors and grantees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| audit report - The completed report of the auditor containing the final findings, recommendations and, to the extent possible, comments and actions taken or planned by the management official. Audit reports include audits made by the Office of Inspector General, independent public accountants, Supreme Audit Institutions, other Government agencies, such as the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), and the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 592, 595, May 18 |
| audit scope - This describes the boundaries of an audit by defining the auditee, what is being audited (program, project, grant, etc.), the general criteria (grant agreement, policy, law, assistance objective, planned result, etc.), the time period under audit, and the site locations for the audit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| audit trail - A record showing who has accessed an Information Technology (IT) System and what operations the user has performed during a given period. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| auditee - any non-Federal entity that expends Federal awards which must be audited under this part. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| auditee - Any non-federal entity that expends Federal awards, which must be audited under this part. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| auditor - A public accountant or a Federal, state, or local government audit organization, which meets the general standards specified in generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). The term auditor does not include internal auditors of non-profit organizations. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| auditor - an auditor, that is a public accountant or a Federal, State or local government audit organization, which meets the general standards specified in generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). The term auditor does not include internal auditors of non-profit organizations. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| augmentation - to space and/or ground-based systems that provide users of space-based positioning, navigation, and timing signals with additional information that enables users to obtain enhanced performance when compared to the un-augmented space-based signals alone. These improvements include better accuracy, availability, integrity, and reliability, with independent integrity monitoring and alerting capabilities for critical applications. | White House, NSPD 39 U.S. Space-Based Position Navigation and Timing Policy, Terms, Dec 04 |
| authenticate - To verify the identity of a user, user device, or other entity; and the integrity of data. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| authentication - (1) the verification of an individual's identity, a device, or other entity in a computer system as a prerequisite to allowing access to resources in a system; (2) the verification of the integrity of data being stored, transmitted, or otherwise exposed to possible unauthorized modification. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| authentication - 1. A security measure designed to protect a communications system against acceptance of a fraudulent transmission or simulation by establishing the validity of a transmission, message, or originator. 2. A means of identifying individuals and verifying their eligibility to receive specific categories of information. 3. Evidence by proper signature or seal that a document is genuine and official. 4. In personnel recovery missions, the process whereby the identity of an isolated person is confirmed. See also evader; evasion; recovery operations; security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| authentication - Providing a password or using an encryption key to prove you are who you say you are. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| authentication - The process of establishing confidence in user identities, derived from NIST SP 800-63, Electronic Authentication Guideline. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| authentication - Verifying the identity of a user, process, or device, often as a prerequisite to allowing access to resources in an information system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| authenticator - The means used to confirm the identity of a user, processor, or device (e.g., user password or token). (Also, see Multi-factor Authentication). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| authenticity - The property of being genuine and being able to be verified and trusted; confidence in the validity of a transmission, a message, or message originator. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| author - A qualified ADS author is a subject matter expert (SME) or someone with good writing skills who can interview the SME and write ADS material in plain language. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| authority - An authority is the legally binding instrument that authorizes or constrains the policy directives and required procedures issued as USAID direction. These instruments include laws, regulations, Executive Orders, court decisions, and rulings by Federal authorities. "Authority" refers to the legal ability or power to give commands, enforce compliance, or make decisions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| authority having jurisdiction - delegated person, organization, or office responsible for administering and enforcing the requirements of a statute, code, standard, or for approving equipment, installations, materials, or procedures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| authority to update - The authority of a new payroll center to acquire an employee's records from the old payroll center when the employee transfers from one center to another under the Consolidated American Payroll Processing System (CAPPS). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| authorization - Access privileges granted to a user, program, or process. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| <p>authorization - After approval by USAID's Chief Financial Officer of the credit subsidy required for a Housing Guaranty borrowing, an authorization (with an accompanying Action Memorandum describing the circumstances of the borrowing) is signed by the Mission Director. The authorization specifies the amount and suggested terms of the borrowing. Written authority for travel and related expense issued prior to commencement of travel. (6 FAM-111.3) The process of verifying at the point of sale that a purchase being made using a Purchase Card is allowable given the requirements, prohibitions, and controls established by the agency/organization for the card.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, 331, May 18</p> |
| <p>authorization - The formal approval of an IT system to process, store, or transmit information granted by a management official. Authorization, which is required under OMB Circular A-130, is based on an assessment of the management, operational, and technical controls associated with an IT system.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>authorization - Written authority for travel and related expenses issued prior to commencement of travel.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Authorization Act - A public law passed by Congress and signed by the President that establishes or continues the operation of a federal program or agency either indefinitely or for a specific time period, or that controls obligations or expenditures within a program. Authorization legislation usually is a prerequisite for appropriations acts. An authorization act for the Department usually sets limits on the amounts that can be appropriated, by account; the authorization act does not, however, provide the actual dollars for a program nor does it enable an agency or department to make commitments to spend funds in the future.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-111, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>authorization boundary - All components of an information system to be authorized for operation by an authorizing official, and excludes separately authorized systems to which the information system is connected.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>authorization boundary - all components of an information system to be authorized for operation by an authorizing official. This excludes separately authorized systems to which the information system is connected.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>authorization package - the essential information that an authorizing official uses to determine whether to authorize the operation of an information system or the use of a designated set of common controls. At a minimum, the authorization package includes the information system security plan, privacy plan, security control assessment, privacy control assessment, and any relevant plans of action and milestones.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>authorization to operate - the official management decision given by a senior Federal official or officials to authorize operation of an information system and to explicitly accept the risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation based on the implementation of an agreed-upon set of security and privacy controls. Authorization also applies to common controls inherited by agency information systems.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>authorized - having authority, right, or permission pursuant to the provisions of a statute, Executive order, directive of the head of any department or agency engaged in foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activities, order of any United States court, or provisions of any Rule of the House of Representatives or resolution of the Senate which assigns responsibility within the respective House of Congress for the oversight of intelligence activities.</p> | <p>DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §3126, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>authorized - having authority, right, or permission pursuant to the provisions of a statute, Executive order, directive of the head of any department or agency engaged in foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activities, order of any United States court, or provisions of any Rule of the House of Representatives or resolution of the Senate which assigns responsibility within the respective House of Congress for the oversight of intelligence activities.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3126, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>authorized access list - A list developed and maintained by the information systems security officer or personnel who are authorized unescorted access to the computer room.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>authorized departure - A procedure, short of ordered departure, by which mission employees or dependents or both, are permitted to leave post in advance of normal rotation when the national interests or imminent threat to life require it.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| authorized economic operator - party involved in the international movement of goods in whatever function that has been approved by or on behalf of a national customs administration as complying with World Customs Organization (WCO) or equivalent supply chain security standards includes; manufacturers, importers, exporters, brokers, carriers, consolidators, intermediaries, ports, airports, terminal operators, integrated operators, warehouses, and distributors. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| authorized geographic code - An authorized geographic code is one that M/FM/CAR and PPC/DEI/DIS have jointly approved. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 260, May 18 |
| Authorized Notice Sender - The person responsible for reviewing Notices for proper format and sending them to The Bureau for Management, Office of Management, Policy, Budget, and Performance, Division of Policy (M/MPBP/POL) for posting. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 504, May 18 |
| authorized official - (A) any employee or agent of a passenger transportation system or other person with responsibilities relating to the security of such systems; (B) any officer, employee, or agent of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Transportation, or the Department of Justice with responsibilities relating to the security of passenger transportation systems; or (C) any Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer. | DHS, US Code 6, §1101, Jan 17 |
| authorized person [classified information] - person who has a favorable determination of eligibility for access to classified information and has a need-to-know such information has signed an approved nondisclosure agreement. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| authorized requestor - Direct hire employees designated as: (1) Administrative Support Officers (AMS) in USAID/Washington; (2) Executive Officers (EXO) overseas; (3) the Office of Human Resources (OHR); and (4) Office of the Inspector General (OIG/M). | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| authorized services - treatment services and supplemental services. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-1, Jan 17 |
| authorized strength - the largest number of members authorized to be in an armed force, a component, a branch, a grade, or any other category of the armed forces. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| authorized user - At the post level, the sponsoring agency must subscribe to ICASS Basic Package and Mail and Messenger Services. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-5 H-114, Mar 17 |
| authorizing officer - Any officer who has been delegated the authority to approve travel. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| authorizing officer - Any officer who has been delegated the authority to authorize travel. The Executive Management Staff, or Administrative Office representative, or Executive Officer responsible for approving overtime work and for overseeing other technical aspects of overtime compensation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, 472, May 18 |
| Authorizing Officer - The officer who has releasing authority for the transmission of an official telegram. A telegram must not be transmitted without proper authorization of the releasing authority. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| authorizing official - a senior Federal official or executive with the authority to authorize (i.e., assume responsibility for) the operation of an information system or the use a designated set of common controls at an acceptable level of risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| authorizing official [special access program] - person with the authority to formally assume responsibility for operating a special access program at an acceptable level of risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| autism - a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age three, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences. (ii) Autism does not apply if a child's educational performance is adversely affected primarily because the child has an emotional disturbance. (iii) A child who | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |

manifests the characteristics of autism after age three could be identified as having autism if the criteria are satisfied.

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| auto-ferry transportation - intercity rail passenger transportation - (A) of automobiles or recreational vehicles and their occupants; and (B) when space is available, of used unoccupied vehicles. | DOT, US Code 49, §24102, Mar 17 |
| automated - Electronic; includes applications that automatically enter information from or to a database. This would include HTML or similar versions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11512, Mar 17 |
| automated cashier program or system - An automated system for entering cashier transactions and tracking cashier accountability balanced with the FSC generated cashier reports. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| Automated Clearing House - A nationwide mechanism that processes electronically originated debit and credit transfers for any participating institutions nationwide. This electronic payment delivery system is most often used to process low-dollar, repetitive retail payments and pre-authorized recurring payments such as payroll, corporate payments to vendors, Social Security payments, insurance premium payments and utility payments. The ACH is an alternative to paper checks and handles billions of payments annually. Also called ACH. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| Automated Data Processing Resources - This term is no longer used. See “information technology resources.” Also called ADP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, May 18 |
| Automated Directives System - The ADS is a standardized system comprising (1) USAID internal policy directives and required procedures; (2) external regulations applicable to USAID; and (3) non-mandatory guidance to help employees interpret and properly apply internal and external mandatory guidance. Also called ADS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| Automated Directives System - A continually updated reference consolidating all federal statutes and regulations relevant to USAID's work. Also called ADS. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| Automated Directives System compact disc - The compact disc (CD) containing the Automated Directives System (ADS). USAID no longer uses the ADS CD to distribute its directives. Also called ADS CD. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| Automated Document System - ADS is an automated central database that contains texts of telegrams and written documents about Department policies dating back to 1973. The two basic retrieval files are - (1) Citation file contains summary data on a document. Included are originator, addressee, TAGS, subject line, and ADS-generated number identifying the reel and frame location of the microfilmed text stored by OIS. (2) Text Record file contains texts of telegrams. ADS stores citations to the microfilmed texts of the following types of documents - General memorandums; Memorandums of Conversation; Congressional correspondence; Diplomatic Notes; Technical agreements; Opinion papers; INR reports; General correspondence; and Telegrams. Also called ADS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| automated guideway transit - fixed-guideway transportation system which operates with automated (driverless) individual vehicles or multi-car trains service may be on a fixed schedule or in response to a passenger-activated call button. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| automated information system - an assembly of computer hardware, software, or firmware configured to collect, create, communicate, compute, disseminate, process, store, or control data or information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |

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| Automated Information System - An assembly of hardware, software, and firmware used to electronically input, process, store, and/or output data. Examples include - mainframes, servers, desktop workstations, thin clients, and mobile devices (e.g., laptops, e-readers, smartphones, tablets) Typically, system components include, but are not limited to - central processing units (CPUs), monitors, printers, switches, routers, media converters, and removable storage media, such as flash drives. An AIS may also include nontraditional peripheral equipment, such as networked digital copiers, and cameras and audio recording/playback devices used to transfer data to or from a computer. Also called AIS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| automated information system - an automated information system of the Department of Defense described in the exhibits designated as 'IT-43' in the budget submitted to Congress by the President for fiscal year 1995. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| automated information systems - All activities, information, and material formerly identified as automated data processing, automation, office information systems, word processing, computers, and telecommunications. Also called AIS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| automated knowledge - knowledge acquired or extracted using an automated knowledge acquisition tool. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Automated Repatriation Reporting System - A Defense Manpower Data Center system used to track the status of noncombatant evacuees after they have arrived in an initial safe haven in the United States. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| automated threat recognition threat library - image processing algorithm to assist operators detect and locate the position of the threat. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| automatic declassification - the declassification of information based solely upon: (1) the occurrence of a specific date or event as determined by the original classification authority; or (2) the expiration of a maximum time frame for duration of classification established under this order. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| automatic declassification - the declassification of information based solely upon: (1) the occurrence of a specific date or event as determined by the original classification authority; or (2) the expiration of a maximum time frame for duration of classification established under this order. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| automatic dependent surveillance - broadcast - a surveillance system in which an aircraft or vehicle to be detected is fitted with cooperative equipment in the form of a data link transmitter. the aircraft or vehicle periodically broadcasts its gps-derived position and other such as velocity over the data link, which is received by a ground-based transmitter/receiver (transceiver) for processing and display at an air traffic control facility. Also called ADS-B. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| automatic identification system - a system that is used to satisfy the requirements of the Automatic Identification System under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, signed at London on November 1, 1974. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| automatic identification system - reporting system mandated by International Maritime Organization (IMO) for vessels 300 gross tons and above that provides positional and identification information via a VHF transceiver system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| automatic identification technology - A suite of technologies enabling the automatic capture of data, thereby enhancing the ability to identify, track, document, and control assets (e.g., materiel), deploying and redeploying forces, equipment, personnel, and sustainment cargo. Also called AIT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| automatic identification technology - family of methods employed to automatically identify and collect data regarding a specific item and entering that data into a management information system include; unique identification (UID), radio frequency identification (RFID), biometrics, magnetic stripes, optical character recognition (OCR), smart cards, and voice recognition | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| automatic knowledge - knowledge recalled and used routinely to solve problems, make decisions, or answer questions spontaneously. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| automatic target recognition software - software installed on an advanced imaging technology that produces a generic image of the individual being screened that is the same as the images produced for all other screened individuals. | DOT, US Code 49, §44901, Mar 17 |

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| automation security officer - The person assigned security functions within USAID's Office of Information Resources Management. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| automobile adaptive equipment program - the program administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs. | DVA, US Code 38, §3901, Mar 17 |
| automobile manufactured by a manufacturer - every automobile manufactured by a person that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the manufacturer, but does not include an automobile manufactured by the person that is exported not later than 30 days after the end of the model year in which the automobile is manufactured. | DOT, US Code 49, §32901, Mar 17 |
| automobile transporter - any vehicle combination designed and used for the transport of assembled highway vehicles, including truck camper units. An automobile transporter shall not be prohibited from the transport of cargo or general freight on a backhaul, so long as it complies with weight limitations for a truck tractor and semitrailer combination. | DOT, US Code 49, §31111, Mar 17 |
| automotive fuel - liquid fuel of a type distributed for use as a fuel in any motor vehicle. | DOC, US Code 15, §2821, Mar 17 |
| automotive fuel requirement - with respect to automotive fuel for use in a motor vehicle or a class thereof, imported, manufactured, or assembled by a manufacturer, the minimum automotive fuel rating of such automotive fuel which such manufacturer recommends for the efficient operation of such motor vehicle, or a substantial portion of such class, without knocking. | DOC, US Code 15, §2821, Mar 17 |
| automotive fuel retailer - any person who markets automotive fuel to the general public for ultimate consumption. | DOC, US Code 15, §2821, Mar 17 |
| autonomous operation - In air defense, the mode of operation assumed by a unit after it has lost all communications with higher echelons forcing the unit commander to assume full responsibility for control of weapons and engagement of hostile targets. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| autopsy - An inspection and dissection of the remains to determine the cause of death. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2131, Mar 17 |
| auxiliary aid and service - service or device that enables qualified individuals with disabilities to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities conducted by the Department. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| auxiliary services - mortuary services, veterinary services, and other services that are determined by the Secretary to be appropriate. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300hh-11, Jan 17 |
| availability - Ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| availability - That state when information, programs, and interfaces are obtainable within an acceptable period of time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| available bond denominations - Electronic savings bonds are not sold by denomination. The minimum purchase amount for a savings bond in TreasuryDirect is \$25 and the maximum is \$5,000. Employees can purchase any amount between \$25 and \$5,000. Five thousand dollars is the annual limit per savings bond series per person. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5482-2, Mar 17 |
| available check - A check which has not been paid by Treasury and is in the possession of the certifying or disbursing office. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| available check - A U.S. Treasury check which has not been paid by Treasury and is in the possession of the certifying or disbursing office. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| available in fact to controlled countries - production or availability of any goods or technology in any country - A) from which the goods or technology is not restricted for export to any controlled country; or (B) in which such export restrictions are determined by the Secretary to be ineffective. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |

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| available in fact to controlled countries - production or availability of any goods or technology in any country - A) from which the goods or technology is not restricted for export to any controlled country; or (B) in which such export restrictions are determined by the Secretary to be ineffective. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| available paid leave - Accrued or accumulated annual or sick leave, and re-credited and restored annual or sick leave. It does not include annual or sick leave advanced to an employee or any annual or sick leave accrued that has not yet been transferred to the appropriate leave account. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| avenue of approach - An air or ground route of an attacking force of a given size leading to its objective or to key terrain in its path. Also called AA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| average fuel economy standard - a performance standard specifying a minimum level of average fuel economy applicable to a manufacturer in a model year. | DOT, US Code 49, §32901, Mar 17 |
| average weekly hours - the average hours worked by the individual (excluding overtime) in the employment from which he has been or claims to have been separated in the 52 weeks (excluding weeks during which the individual was sick or on vacation). | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| average weekly wage - one-thirteenth of the total wages paid to an individual in the high quarter. For purposes of this computation, the high quarter shall be that quarter in which the individual's total wages were highest among the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters immediately before the quarter in which occurs the week with respect to which the computation is made. Such week shall be the week in which total separation occurred, or, in cases where partial separation is claimed, an appropriate week, as defined in regulations prescribed by the Secretary. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| aviation - Provides revenue for the costs associated with the operation and maintenance of selected aviation assets in the Department. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |
| aviation critical safety item - a part, an assembly, installation equipment, launch equipment, recovery equipment, or support equipment for an aircraft or aviation weapon system if the part, assembly, or equipment contains a characteristic any failure, malfunction, or absence of which could cause a catastrophic or critical failure resulting in the loss of or serious damage to the aircraft or weapon system, an unacceptable risk of personal injury or loss of life, or an uncommanded engine shutdown that jeopardizes safety. | DOD, US Code 10, §2305a, Jan 17 |
| aviation medicine - The special field of medicine that is related to the biological and psychological problems of flight. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| aviation quality - the quality of having been manufactured, constructed, produced, maintained, repaired, overhauled, rebuilt, reconditioned, or restored in conformity with applicable standards specified by law (including applicable regulations). | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| aviation security project - a security project at an airport required by the Department of Homeland Security. | DOT, US Code 49, §47175, Mar 17 |
| aviation stakeholders - entity that owns and/or operates aviation infrastructure assets or has responsibilities for the safety, efficiency, and/or security of the air domain includes Federal, State, local, and tribal government levels as well as international partners and the private sector that own and/or operate aviation infrastructure assets (including all aviation conveyances, as well as airport facilities and air traffic equipment). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| award - grants, cost reimbursement contracts and other agreements between a State, local and Indian tribal government and the Federal Government. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| award - A form of implementing mechanism through which USAID transfers funds to an implementing partner, generally selected through a competitive process resulting in a contract, grant or cooperative agreement. Financial assistance that provides support or stimulation to accomplish a public purpose. Awards include grants and cooperative agreements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 303, May 18 |
| award - financial assistance provided by a Federal agency to carry out a program. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 6116, Mar 17 |

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| award - financial assistance that provides support or stimulation to accomplish a public purpose. Awards include grants and other agreements in the form of money or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government to an eligible recipient. The term does not include: technical assistance, which provides services instead of money; other assistance in the form of loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, or insurance; direct payments of any kind to individuals; and, contracts which are required to be entered into and administered under procurement laws and regulations. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| award - Financial assistance that provides support or stimulation to accomplish a public purpose. Awards include grants and other agreements in the form of money or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government, to an eligible recipient. The term does not include - technical assistance which provides services instead of money; other assistance in the form of loans or loan guarantees, interest subsidies, or insurance; direct payments of any kind to individuals; and contracts which are required to be entered into and administered under procurement laws and regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| awarding agency - (a) with respect to a grant, cooperative agreement, or cost reimbursement contract, the Federal agency, and (b) with respect to a subaward, the party that awarded the subaward. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| awareness and training - Organizations must -(1) Ensure that managers and users of organizational information systems are made aware of the security risks associated with their activities and of the applicable laws, Executive Orders, directives, policies, standards, instructions, regulations or procedures related to the security of organizational information systems; and (2) Ensure that organizational personnel are adequately trained to carry out their assigned information security-related duties and responsibilities. Also called AT. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| awareness, training and education - Awareness activities increase staff understanding of the importance of security and the adverse consequences of its failure. Training activities teach staff the skills to enable them to perform their jobs more effectively. Educational activities are more in-depth than training. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| axis of advance - A line of advance assigned for purposes of control; often a road or a group of roads, or a designated series of locations, extending in the direction of the enemy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| back office [technology] - electronic and information technology located in spaces frequented only by service personnel for maintenance, repair or occasional monitoring of equipment (e.g., network switches and routers located in wiring closets)for example, network switches and routers located in wiring closets | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| backfill - Reserve Component units and individuals recalled to replace deploying active units and/or individuals in the continental United States and outside the continental United States. See also Reserve Component. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| background investigation - process of using various types of personnel security investigations into an applicant's or an employee's history to determine the individual's suitability or fitness for employment and/or to make a determination as to whether the individual is eligible for access to classified information at the appropriate level for the position conducted using a variety of methods including the completion of standard form (SF) questionnaires, electronic inquiries, written or telephonic inquiries, or through personal contact with individuals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| background review - a review of information provided by the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding personal background, including information relating to any history of criminal activity or to any evidence of espionage. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §2652, Jan 17 |
| background review - a review of information provided by the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding personal background, including information relating to any history of criminal activity or to any evidence of espionage. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2652, Jan 17 |
| backhaul - the return trip of a vehicle transporting cargo or general freight, especially when carrying goods back over all or part of the same route. | DOT, US Code 49, §31111, Mar 17 |
| backpack - bag designed for carrying articles on a person's back. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| backscatter - X-Ray imaging technology utilizing the radiation that reflects from the target to develop an image. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

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| backstop - Numeric code used to identify the skill category of a particular position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 415, May 18 |
| backstop - The skill category of a particular position in USAID (e.g., country director, contracts officer); also, the numeric code used to identify a skill category. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| backup - Copy of files and programs made to facilitate recovery, if necessary. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| baggage - Official and personal property needed by the traveler for use en route or immediately upon arrival at destination. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| baggage - Official and personal property needed by the traveler for use en route or immediately upon arrival at destination. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| baggage - trunks, bags, parcels, and suitcases containing personal belongings while traveling includes both carry-on and checked-in baggage. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| balance - The standards development process should be balanced. Specifically, there should be meaningful involvement from a broad range of parties, with no single interest dominating the decision-making. | White House, OMB, Circular A-119, Mar 17 |
| balance of payments support - Resource flows in Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics are measured, as a rule, on a cash basis. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| balanced magnetic switch - switch which operates using a balanced magnetic field in such a manner as to resist defeat with an external magnet signals an alarm when it detects either an increase or decrease in magnetic field strength. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| balanced performance measure - approach to performance measurement that balances organizational results with the perspectives of distinct groups, including customers and employees. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| bale cubic capacity - The space available for cargo measured in cubic feet to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04, Sep 16 |
| ballistic missile - Any missile that does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated. Also called BM. See also guided missile. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| ballistic resistance - The capacity of security barriers to defeat a variety of handgun, shotgun and rifle rounds. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 563, May 18 |
| balloting materials - official post card forms, Federal write-in absentee ballots, and any State balloting materials that, as determined by the Presidential designee, are essential to the carrying out of this chapter. | FEC, US Code 52, §20310, Mar 17 |
| bandwidth - A channelized frequency-modulation technique used for two-way mobile radios. Currently there are two standards being used, 12.5 Khz and 25 Khz bandwidth. Bandwidth can also mean a range within a band of wavelengths, frequencies or energy. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 564, May 18 |
| bandwidth - The amount of data that can be passed along a communications channel in a given period of time. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| bandwidth - The amount of data that can be transmitted in a fixed amount of time. For digital devices, the bandwidth is usually expressed in bits per second (bps) or bytes per second. For analog devices, the bandwidth is expressed in cycles per second (cps), or Hertz (Hz). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |

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| bank Letter of Commitment - A USAID agreement with a U. S. bank under which USAID guarantees to reimburse the bank for the account of an approved applicant for all amounts paid by the bank and chargeable to the account under the instructions of the approved applicant and in accordance with general and specific conditions established by USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |
| bank Letter of Credit - An instrument of credit extended by a bank to a beneficiary guaranteeing payments to the beneficiary upon compliance with the terms and conditions established by the letter of credit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |
| bank or banks - national banks, State banks, trust companies, or other banks or banking associations doing business under the laws of the United States, or of any State of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4302, Jan 17 |
| bank or banks - national banks, State banks, trust companies, or other banks or banking associations doing business under the laws of the United States, or of any State of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4302, Jan 17 |
| bank or World Bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. | DOS, US Code 22, §6801, Jan 17 |
| banking institution - any person engaged primarily or incidentally in the business of banking, of granting or transferring credits, or of purchasing or selling foreign exchange or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent, or any person holding credits for others as a direct or incidental part of his business, or brokers, and each principal, agent, home office, branch or correspondent of any person so engaged shall be regarded as a separate banking institution. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4302, Jan 17 |
| bankruptcy - A legal proceeding in Federal court for dealing with debt problems of individuals and businesses. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| bankruptcy - Is a legal procedure for dealing with debt problems of individuals and businesses; specifically, a court case filed under one of the chapters of title 11 of the United States Code (Bankruptcy Code). (TFM/DMS Managing Federal Receivables) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| bar-code label - This is also called the Universal Product Code (UPC). It is a series of short black lines of varied thickness usually accompanied by alphanumeric digits. A laser reader or scanner can translate the bar codes with the alphanumeric that are used to uniquely identify a property item. This Property Identification Number (PIN) is used as a basis for the inventory and accountability. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| bargaining unit employee - an employee included in an appropriate exclusive bargaining unit, as determined by the Federal Labor Relations Authority, for which a labor organization has been granted exclusive recognition. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715, Mar 17 |
| barge - a vessel that is non-self-propelled and that is often pushed ahead, towed alongside, or towed astern on a hawser by a towing vessel. It does not include a vessel that is propelled by sail only. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| barge or other bulk carrier - any vessel which - (A) is not self-propelled, or (B) transports fungible goods that are not packaged in any form. | DHS, US Code 19, §58c, Mar 17 |
| barge removal contractor - a person that enters into a contract with the United States to remove an abandoned barge under this chapter. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §4701, Mar 17 |
| barn - a building (other than a dwelling) on a farm, ranch, or other agricultural operation for - (A) housing animals; (B) storing or processing crops; (C) storing and maintaining agricultural equipment; or (D) serving an essential or useful purpose related to agricultural activities conducted on the adjacent land. | USDA, US Code 7, §2008o, Mar 17 |
| barometric sensor - sensor that acts as a switch by the measurement of atmospheric (air/water) pressure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| barrel - 42 United States gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| barrier - A coordinated series of natural or man-made obstacles designed or employed to channel, direct, restrict, delay, or stop the movement of an opposing force and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |

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| barrier combat air patrol - One or more divisions or elements of fighter aircraft employed between a force and an objective area as a barrier across the probable direction of enemy attack. See also combat air patrol. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| barrier to local competition - (A) conditions of extreme currency volatility; (B) restrictions on repatriation of profits; (C) multiple exchange rates which significantly disadvantage United States firms; (D) government restrictions inhibiting the free convertibility of foreign exchange; or (E) conditions of extreme local political instability. | DOS, US Code 22, §4864, Jan 17 |
| barrier, obstacle, and mine warfare plan - A comprehensive, coordinated plan that includes responsibilities; general location of unspecified and specific barriers, obstacles, and minefields; special instructions; limitations; coordination; and completion times; and may designate locations of obstacle zones or belts. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| barriers to, or other distortions of, international trade in services - (1) barriers to establishment in foreign markets, and(2) restrictions on the operation of enterprises in foreign markets, including - (A) direct or indirect restrictions on the transfer of information into, or out of, the country or instrumentality concerned, and (B) restrictions on the use of data processing facilities within or outside of such country or instrumentality. | DHS, US Code 19, §2114a, Mar 17 |
| base - 1. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 2. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistics or other support. 3. Home airfield or home carrier. See also facility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| base - the accumulated direct costs (normally either total direct salaries and wages or total direct costs exclusive of any extraordinary or distorting expenditures) used to distribute indirect costs to individual Federal awards. The direct cost base selected should result in each award bearing a fair share of the indirect costs in reasonable relation to the benefits received from the costs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| base boundary - A line that delineates the surface area of a base for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10, Sep 16 |
| base cluster - In base defense operations, a collection of bases, geographically grouped for mutual protection and ease of command and control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10, Sep 16 |
| base cluster commander - In base defense operations, a senior base commander designated by the joint force commander responsible for coordinating the defense of bases within the base cluster and for integrating defense plans of bases into a base cluster defense plan. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10, Sep 16 |
| base cluster operations center - A command and control facility that serves as the base cluster commander's focal point for defense and security of the base cluster. Also called BCOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10, Sep 16 |
| base defense - The local military measures, both normal and emergency, required to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks on, or sabotage of, a base, to ensure that the maximum capacity of its facilities is available to United States forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10, Sep 16 |
| base defense operations center - A command and control facility established by the base commander to serve as the focal point for base security and defense. Also called BDOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10, Sep 16 |
| base defense zone - An air defense zone established around an air base and limited to the engagement envelope of short-range air defense weapons systems defending that base. Also called BDZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| base development - The acquisition, development, expansion, improvement, construction and/or replacement of the facilities and resources of a location to support forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| base floodplain - area subject to inundation from a flood of a magnitude that occurs once every 100 years on the average a flood having a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| base gasoline - gasoline which meets the following specifications: API gravity 57.8 Sulfur, ppm 317,Color Purple, Benzene, vol. % 1.35, Reid vapor pressure 8.7, Drivability 1195, Antiknock, Index 87.3, Distillation, D-86 °F, IBP 92, 10% 126, 50% 219, 90% 327, EP 414, Hydrocarbon Type, Vol. % FIA:, Aromatics 30.9, Olefins 8.2, Saturates 60.9. | DOE, US Code 42, §7581, Mar 17 |
| base market hog - a barrow or gilt for which no discounts are subtracted from and no premiums are added to the base price. | USDA, US Code 7, |

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| base operating support - Directly assisting, maintaining, supplying, and distributing support of forces at the operating location. Also called BOS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| base operating support-integrator - The designated Service component or joint task force commander assigned to synchronize all sustainment functions for a contingency base. Also called BOS-I. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| base period - the allocation of indirect costs is the period in which such costs are incurred and accumulated for allocation to activities performed in that period. The base period normally should coincide with the governmental unit's fiscal year, but in any event, shall be so selected as to avoid inequities in the allocation of costs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| base period - the one-year period ending the June 30 before the beginning of a fiscal year. | USDA, US Code 7, §518d, Mar 17 |
| base plan - A type of operation plan that describes the concept of operations, major forces, sustainment concept, and anticipated timelines for completing the mission without annexes or time-phased force and deployment data. Also called BPLAN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| base price - the price paid for livestock, delivered at the packing plant, before application of any premiums or discounts, expressed in dollars per hundred pounds of carcass weight. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635a, Mar 17 |
| base rental rate -The base rental rate is the rental value of the quarters, before applying any administrative adjustments or charges for related facilities. | White House, OMB, Circular A-45, Mar 17 |
| base station - A fixed radio which may include a separate power supply and is not normally intended for portable use. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| base support installation - A Department of Defense Service or agency installation within the United States and its territories tasked to serve as a base for military forces engaged in either homeland defense or conducting defense support of civil authorities. Also called BSI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| base year - The fiscal year in which a life cycle cost analysis is conducted. baseline (See “Performance Baseline”) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| baseline - A starting point or initial value for a program or project measurement indicator. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| baseline - the program as set following contract award and preliminary design review of the space and ground systems. | DHS, US Code 33, §878a, Mar 17 |
| baseline - the projection of current-year levels of new budget authority, outlays, receipts, and the surplus or deficit into the budget year and the out years. | Congress, US Code 2, §900, Mar 17 |
| baseline (maritime) - the line from which maritime zones and limits are measured. Examples of these limits include the territorial sea, contiguous zone, and exclusive economic zone. The spatial extent of the baseline is defined as ordinary low water, interpreted as mean lower low water, as depicted on National Ocean Service nautical charts and/or appropriate supplemental information. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised , Mar 17 |
| baseline [measure] - formally approved version of a configuration item, regardless of media, formally designated and fixed at a specific time during the configuration item’s life cycle. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| baseline [performance] - valid and reliable information about an intended population used to ascertain differences between behavior before and after an event. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| baseline [plan] - approved plan for a project, plus or minus approved changes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| baseline concentration - with respect to a pollutant, the ambient concentration levels which exist at the time of the first application for a permit in an area subject to this part, based on air quality data available in the Environmental Protection Agency or a State air pollution control agency and on such monitoring data as the permit applicant is required to submit. Such ambient concentration levels shall take into account all projected emissions in, or which may affect, such area from any major emitting facility on which construction commenced prior to January 6, 1975, but which has not begun operation by the date of the baseline air quality concentration determination. Emissions of sulfur oxides and particulate matter from any major emitting facility on which construction commenced after January 6, 1975, shall not be included in the baseline and shall be counted against the maximum allowable increases in pollutant concentrations established under this part. | DOE, US Code 42, §7479, Mar 17 |
| baseline configuration - Consists of the minimum information system security and operational controls required for Department information systems. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| baseline costs - The continuing annual costs of military operations funded by the operations and maintenance and military personnel appropriations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06, Sep 16 |
| baseline gasoline - in the case of gasoline sold during the high ozone period (“summertime” and/or as defined by the Administrator) a gasoline which meets the following specifications: BASELINE GASOLINE FUEL PROPERTIES, API Gravity 57.4, Sulfur, ppm 339, Benzene, % 1.53, RVP, psi 8.7, Octane, R+M/2 87.3, IBP, F 91, 10%, F 128, .50%, F 218, 90%, F 330, End Point, F 415, Aromatics, % 32.0, Olefins, % 9.2, Saturates, % 58.8. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| baseline goal - baseline cost, schedule, or performance goal against which actual work is measured. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| baseline level of protection - degree of security provided by the set of countermeasures identified facility security level which must be implemented any deviation must be justified by a risk assessment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| baseline risk - current level of risk that takes into account existing risk mitigation measures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| basic educational assistance - educational assistance provided under subchapter II of this chapter. | DVA, US Code 38, §3002, Mar 17 |
| basic encyclopedia - A compilation of identified installations and physical areas of potential significance as objectives for attack. Also called BE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| basic health services - (A) physician services (including consultant and referral services by a physician); (B) inpatient and outpatient hospital services; (C) medically necessary emergency health services; (D) short-term (not to exceed twenty visits), outpatient evaluative and crisis intervention mental health services; (E) medical treatment and referral services (including referral services to appropriate ancillary services) for the abuse of or addiction to alcohol and drugs; (F) diagnostic laboratory and diagnostic and therapeutic radiologic services; (G) home health services; and (H) preventive health services (including (i) immunizations, (ii) well-child care from birth, (iii) periodic health evaluations for adults, (iv) voluntary family planning services, (v) infertility services, and (vi) children's eye and ear examinations conducted to determine the need for vision and hearing correction). | DHHS, US Code 42, §300e–, Jan 17 |
| basic load - The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and moved by a unit or formation, expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| basic pay - Basic pay for GS employees is a position’s annual salary plus any other applicable civilian employee pay entitlements. Basic pay for FWS employees is a position’s annual wages including shift differential pay and environmental pay, plus any other applicable civilian employee pay entitlements. Examples of other civilian employee pay entitlements include, but are not limited to, night differential pay for FWS employees, environmental differential pay, and premium pay (for civilian employee fire fighters and law enforcement officers). | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |

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| basic pay - Compensation upon which TSP deduction and contribution are computed is base pay inclusive of any locality-based comparability or interim geographic adjustment or special law enforcement adjustment under the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990, respectively. Also include any standby pay, administratively uncontrollable overtime (AUO), law enforcement availability pay (LEAP), physicians comparability allowance (PCA), tropical differential on the Isthmus of Panama, and for Federal Wage Schedule (FWS) employees night differential, environmental differential, and Guam recruitment differential. Basic pay for TSP purposes is the same amount used to determine the mandatory retirement deductions. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5462, Mar 17 |
| basic pay - rate of compensation exclusive of awards, bonuses, and differentials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| basic qualification standards - The standards, prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management (USOPM) in the Operating Manual for Qualifications Standards for General Schedule Positions, used to determine basic qualifications of applicants for a specific position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| basic research - research normally conducted without specific applications toward processes or products in mind. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| basic research - that research directed toward increasing knowledge in science. The primary aim of basic research is a fuller knowledge or understanding of the subject under study, rather than any practical application of that knowledge. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| basic salary - the salary fixed by law or administrative action before deductions and exclusive of additional compensation (such as NATO pay) of any kind. Basic salary excludes premium pay for overtime, night, Sunday, and holiday work, allowances, post and special differentials, and charge pay. It includes locality pay for participants in FSRDS, FSRDS Offset, and FSPS who are assigned to positions in the United States where locality pay is authorized. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113, Mar 17 |
| basic seed - the seed planted to produce certified or commercial seed. | USDA, US Code 7, §2401, Mar 17 |
| basic skill - fundamental skill needed to succeed in learning and life. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| basic skills deficient - with respect to an individual - (A) who is a youth, that the individual has English reading, writing, or computing skills at or below the 8th grade level on a generally accepted standardized test; or (B) who is a youth or adult, that the individual is unable to compute or solve problems, or read, write, or speak English, at a level necessary to function on the job, in the individual's family, or in society. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, May 18 |
| basic training - level of training designed to provide elementary knowledge for entry level personnel who have little or no previous background, experience, or formal preparation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| basic work requirement - The number of hours, excluding overtime hours, an employee is required to work or account for periods of absence by charging leave, holiday hours, excused absence, compensatory time, or leave without pay. A full-time employee must work 80 hours during a biweekly pay period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |
| basic work requirement - The number of hours, excluding overtime hours, an employee is required to work or to account for by charging leave, credit hours, excused absence, holiday hours, compensatory time off, or time off as an award. A full-time employee has a basic work requirement of 80 hours in a pay period. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| basic workweek - The 40-hour workweek established for full-time employees within each administrative workweek. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |
| basis level - the agreed-on adjustment to a future price to establish the final price paid for livestock. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635a, Mar 17 |
| basis of estimate - rationale that supports the estimate of cost of an activity, or the document that describes that rationale. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| battalion landing team - 1. In an amphibious operation, an infantry battalion normally reinforced by necessary combat and service elements. 2. The basic unit for planning an assault landing. Also called BLT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| battery backup - electrical apparatus that provides power to a load when the normal input power source fails is kept fully charged for use during a primary power failure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| battle damage assessment - The estimate of damage composed of physical and functional damage assessment, as well as target system assessment, resulting from the application of lethal or nonlethal military force. Also called BDA. See also combat assessment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| battle damage repair - Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a hostile environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service. Also called BDR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| battle injury - Damage or harm sustained by personnel during or as a result of battle conditions. Also called BI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| battle management - The management of activities within the operational environment based on the commands, direction, and guidance given by appropriate authority. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| battle rhythm - A deliberate, daily schedule of command, staff, and unit activities intended to maximize use of time and synchronize staff actions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| battlefield coordination detachment - An Army liaison located in the air operations center that provides selected operational functions between the Army forces and the air component commander. Also called BCD. See also air operations center; liaison. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03, Sep 16 |
| baud rate - Rate at which packets of data are sent and received through the network. These rates are defined in terms of bps. The higher the baud rate, the faster the connection. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| bayesian probability - process of evaluating the probability of a hypothesis through 1) the specification of a prior probability and 2) modification of the prior probability by incorporation of observed information to create an updated posterior probability | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| beach - 1. The area extending from the shoreline inland to a marked change in physiographic form or material or to the line of permanent vegetation (coastline). 2. In amphibious operations, that portion of the shoreline designated for landing of a tactical organization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| beach party - The Navy component of the landing force support party under the tactical control of the landing force support party commander. See also beachmaster unit; shore party. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| beach support area - 1. The area extending from the shoreline inland to a marked change in physiographic form or material or to the line of permanent vegetation (coastline). 2. In amphibious operations, that portion of the shoreline designated for landing of a tactical organization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| beachhead - A designated area on a hostile or potentially hostile shore that, when seized and held, ensures the continuous landing of troops and materiel and provides maneuver space requisite for subsequent projected operations ashore. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| beachmaster unit - A commissioned naval unit of the naval beach group designed to provide to the shore party a Navy component known as a beach party, which is capable of supporting the amphibious landing of one division (reinforced). Also called BMU. See also beach party; naval beach group; shore party. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| begin morning civil twilight - The period of time at which the sun is halfway between beginning morning and nautical twilight and sunrise, when there is enough light to see objects clearly with the unaided eye. Also called BMCT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| begin morning nautical twilight - The start of that period where, in good conditions and in the absence of other illumination, the sun is 12 degrees below the eastern horizon and enough light is available to identify the general outlines of ground objects and conduct limited military operations. Also called BMNT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| beginning farmer or rancher - a farmer or rancher who has not actively operated and managed a farm or ranch with a bona fide insurable interest in a crop or livestock as an owner-operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for more than 5 crop years, as determined by the Secretary. | USDA, US Code 7, §1502, Mar 17 |

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| behavioral health aftercare - those activities and resources used to support recovery following inpatient, residential, intensive substance abuse, or mental health outpatient plan has been developed with the client. An aftercare plan may use such resources as a community-based therapeutic group, transitional living facilities, a 12-step sponsor, a local 12-step or other related support group, and other community-based providers or outpatient treatment. The purpose is to help prevent or deal with relapse by ensuring that by the time a client or patient is discharged from a level of care, such as outpatient treatment, an after care. | DOI, US Code 25, §1665, Mar 17 |
| benchmark - A structured approach for identifying the best practices from industry and government, and comparing and adapting them to an organization’s operations. Such an approach is aimed at identifying more efficient and effective processes for achieving intended results based on outstanding practices of other organizations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| benchmark - an annual set of goals and performance measures established for the purpose of assessing performance in meeting a regional investment strategy of a Regional Board. | USDA, US Code 7, §2009dd-1, Mar 17 |
| benchmark - comparative standard for evaluating accomplishments against known exemplars of excellence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| beneficial owner - a person not having title to property but having ownership rights in the property, including a trustee of property in transit from an overseas place of origin that is domiciled or doing business in the United States, except that a carrier, agent of a carrier, broker, customs broker, freight forwarder, warehouse, or terminal operator is not a beneficial owner only because of providing or arranging for any part of the intermodal transportation of property. | DOT, US Code 49, §5901, Mar 17 |
| beneficiary - a person designated by a participant, or by the terms of an employee benefit plan, who is or may become entitled to a benefit thereunder. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| beneficiary - A person having the benefits of property of which a trustee, or executor, has legal possession or, broadly speaking, a person who is entitled to proceeds of an estate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| beneficiary - a person who is a primary beneficiary of the Department of Veterans Affairs or of the Department of Defense. | DVA, US Code 38, §8111, Mar 17 |
| beneficiary - A person who is entitled to Social Security benefits. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533, Mar 17 |
| beneficiary - Person or persons receiving a benefit or other payment under Federal law, other than a payment of salary or wages. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5413, Mar 17 |
| beneficiary country - any country with respect to which there is in effect a proclamation by the President designating such country as a beneficiary country for purposes of this chapter. Before the President designates any country as a beneficiary country for purposes of this chapter, he shall notify the House of Representatives and the Senate of his intention to make such designation, together with the considerations entering into such decision. | DHS, US Code 19, §2702, Mar 17 |
| beneficiary developing country - any country with respect to which there is in effect an Executive order or Presidential proclamation by the President designating such country as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of this subchapter. | DHS, US Code 19, §2467, Mar 17 |
| benefit cost analysis - A project development technique used as a systematic approach for comparing alternatives in project development; see also simplified BCA. Also called BCA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| benefit cost analysis - The process of weighing the total expected costs against the total expected benefits of one or more actions to choose the best or most profitable option. Also called BCA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-1115, Mar 17 |
| benefit period - (A) the benefit year and any ensuing period, as determined under applicable State law, during which the individual is eligible for regular compensation, additional compensation, or extended compensation, or (B) the equivalent to such a benefit year or ensuing period provided for under the applicable Federal unemployment insurance law. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |

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| benefit, benefit of employment, or rights and benefits - the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, including any advantage, profit, privilege, gain, status, account, or interest (including wages or salary for work performed) that accrues by reason of an employment contract or agreement or an employer policy, plan, or practice and includes rights and benefits under a pension plan, a health plan, an employee stock ownership plan, insurance coverage and awards, bonuses, severance pay, supplemental unemployment benefits, vacations, and the opportunity to select work hours or location of employment. | DVA, US Code 38, §4303, Mar 17 |
| benefit-cost analysis - A systematic quantitative method of assessing the desirability of government projects or policies when it is important to take a long view of future effects and a broad view of possible side-effects. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| benefitting species - I) increasing the hydroperiod and water depth of a stream or wetland beyond what would naturally occur; (II) improving waterfowl habitat conditions; (III) establishing water level management capabilities for native plant communities; (IV) creating mud flat conditions important for shorebirds; and (V) cross fencing or establishing a rotational grazing system on native range to improve grassland nesting bird habitat conditions; and (ii) an activity conducted to shift a native plant community successional stage, including - (I) burning an established native grass community to reduce or eliminate invading brush or exotic species; (II) brush shearing to set back early successional plant communities; and (III) forest management that promotes a particular seral stage. | DOI, US Code 16, §3772, Mar 17 |
| bequest - The legal term meaning personal property left by a will. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| best available controls - the degree of emissions reduction that the Administrator determines, on the basis of technological and economic feasibility, health, environmental, and energy impacts, is achievable through the application of the most effective equipment, measures, processes, methods, systems or techniques, including chemical reformulation, product or feedstock substitution, repackaging, and directions for use, consumption, storage, or disposal. | DOE, US Code 42, §7511b, Mar 17 |
| best judgment standard - An assessment in context of the sensitivity of personally identifiable information (PII) and any actual or suspected breach of such information for the purpose of deciding whether reporting a breach is warranted. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| best management practice - method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means, and that is used as a benchmark evaluates what already exists, what lessons have been learned, and what should be changed or avoided to make it possible to achieve defined goals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| best management practice - method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means, and that is used as a benchmark. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| best practice - (See - best management practice). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| best practices - Highly recommended and endorsed Agency procedures to define and produce results-based training activities, developed from field experience across regions and consolidated in guidance material managed by the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, Education Office (EGAT/ED). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| best value - the expected outcome of an acquisition that, in the Government's estimation, provides the greatest overall benefit in response to the requirement. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| best-qualified candidates - Best-qualified candidates are those candidates who rank at the top when compared with other eligible candidates for a position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| beta test - test conducted by software developers to determine if a program's features work properly in a work environment and if they meet the functional requirements. Conducted with a sample of the intended users and forms part of the acceptance process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six - men who have attained the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth and who have not attained the twenty-sixth anniversary of the day of their birth; and other terms designating different age groups shall be construed in a similar manner. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3814, Jan 17 |
| bid sample - a product sample required to be submitted by an offeror to show characteristics of the offered products that cannot adequately be described by specifications, purchase descriptions, or the solicitation (e.g., balance, facility of use, or pattern). | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| bi-fuel vehicle - A vehicle that is capable of operating on two different fuels that are stored in separate tanks, and the engine runs on one fuel at a time. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| big data - a refers to datasets whose size is beyond the ability of typical database software tools to capture, store, manage, and analyze. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| bilateral - affecting or undertaken reciprocally between two nations or parties as especially pertains to political, cultural, or trade relations between two nations or states. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Bilateral Consultative Commission - The Bilateral Consultative Commission was created to promote the objectives and implementation of the provisions of the New START Treaty. Also called BCC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| bilateral grant agreement or bilateral grant - A grant by USAID to a foreign government or a subdivision thereof, e.g. Ministry of Health, or a local or state government or agency, to finance activities in furtherance of a assistance objective or for other purposes. Bilateral grants range from grants financing specific objectives and limited scope grant agreements to SOAGs, commodity import program grants and cash transfer grants. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 350, May 18 |
| bilateral procedures - any procedures established by, or pursuant to, a bilateral arrangement, including a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and another country, to resolve abduction and access cases, including procedures to address interim contact matters. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| bilateral procedures country - a country with which the United States has entered into bilateral procedures, including Memoranda of Understanding, with respect to child abductions. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| bill - A ship's publication listing operational or administrative procedures. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| bill for collection - A USAID letter or form sent to a debtor for the amount due, including interest, administrative charges, and late penalties, if applicable. The debtor's due process rights are included in the initial bill for collection. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| bill of collection - A letter or form sent by USAID to a non-returnee Participant that includes the amount of the training cost that is due, including administrative charges and late penalties, if applicable. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, 253, May 18 |
| billed central services - central services that are billed to benefitted agencies and/or programs on an individual fee-for-service or similar basis. Typical examples of billed central services include computer services, transportation services, insurance, and fringe benefits. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| billing cycle - A specific recurring time period during which transactions may occur and between when statements of account and invoices are processed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4552, Mar 17 |
| billing cycle date - The closing or cut-off date for all transactions that occurred during that month. The Departments purchase card billing cycle date is the 28th of each month. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4552, Mar 17 |
| billing cycle date - The cut-off date for when Purchase Card charges are processed for the billing cycle. The Agency Program Coordinator determines this date in the contract negotiation process. This is also known as the closing date. For USAID, it is the 25 of the month. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |

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| billing cycle office limit - An Organization Program Coordinator, or Approving Official, may use his or her budget and anticipated purchasing requirements to determine individual monthly limits for Purchase Cardholders under his or her oversight. The total of the monthly limits for all his/her organization's Cardholders is the office limit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| billing cycle purchase limit - The monthly spending limit for a Purchase Cardholder in a billing cycle. An Organization Program Coordinator or Approving Official determines this limit based on the organization's anticipated purchasing requirements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| billing date - The date the Purchase Card invoice is received by the agency/organization Designated Billing Office in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| binary explosive - explosive formed by combining two non-explosive materials (as oxidizer and a fuel). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Binding Operational Directive - a compulsory direction from the Department of Homeland Security to an agency that is for the purposes of safeguarding Federal information and information systems from a known or reasonably suspected information security threat, vulnerability, or risk; shall be in accordance with policies, principles, standards, and guidelines issued by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and may be revised or repealed by the Director if the direction issued on behalf of the Director is not in accordance with policies and principles developed by the Director. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| bio-based material - material made from substances derived from living matter. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biobased product - (A) an industrial product (including chemicals, materials, and polymers) produced from biomass; or (B) a commercial or industrial product (including animal feed and electric power) derived in connection with the conversion of biomass to fuel. | USDA, US Code 7, §8108, Mar 17 |
| biobased product - a product determined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to be a commercial or industrial product (other than food or feed) that is composed, in whole or in significant part, of biological products, including renewable domestic agricultural materials and forestry materials. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| biobased product - a product determined by the Secretary to be a commercial or industrial product (other than food or feed) that is - (A) composed, in whole or in significant part, of biological products, including renewable domestic agricultural materials and forestry materials; or (B) an intermediate ingredient or feedstock. | USDA, US Code 7, §8101, Mar 17 |
| bio-based product - commercial or industrial product (other than food or feed) that utilizes biological products or renewable domestic agricultural (plant, animal, and marine) or forestry materials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biobased product manufacturing - development, construction, and retrofitting of technologically new commercial-scale processing and manufacturing equipment and required facilities that will be used to convert renewable chemicals and other biobased outputs of biorefineries into end-user products on a commercial scale. | USDA, US Code 7, §8103, Mar 17 |
| biocontainment plan - plan describing the containment procedures commensurate with the risk of working with any particular biological material should consider the standards and guidelines established by all appropriate authorities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| bioenergy - fuel grade ethanol and other biofuel. | USDA, US Code 7, §8110, Mar 17 |
| bioenergy producer - a producer of bioenergy that uses an eligible commodity to produce bioenergy. | USDA, US Code 7, §8110, Mar 17 |
| bioengineering - refers to a food - (A) that contains genetic material that has been modified through in vitro recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) techniques; and (B) for which the modification could not otherwise be obtained through conventional breeding or found in nature. | USDA, US Code 7, §1639, Mar 17 |
| biofuel - a fuel derived from renewable biomass. | USDA, US Code 7, §8101, Mar 17 |
| biological - relating to life, living organisms, or the materials derived from them. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| biological agent - A microorganism (or a toxin derived from it) that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of materiel. See also chemical agent. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| biological agent - any micro-organism (including bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsia, or protozoa), pathogen, or infectious substance, and any naturally occurring, bioengineered, or synthesized component of any such micro-organism, pathogen, or infectious substance, whatever its origin or method of production, that is capable of causing - (1) death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism; (2) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or materials of any kind; or (3) deleterious alteration of the environment. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1514, Jan 17 |
| biological agent - any micro-organism (including bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae or protozoa), pathogen, or infectious substance, or any naturally occurring, bio-engineered or synthesized component of any such micro-organism, pathogen, or infectious substance, whatever its origin or method of production, capable of causing - (1) death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism; (2) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or materials of any kind; or (3) deleterious alteration of the environment. | DOS, US Code 22, §6771, Jan 17 |
| biological agent - any microorganism (including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae or protozoa), or infectious substance, or any naturally occurring, bioengineered or synthesized component of any such microorganism or infectious substance, capable of causing - (A) death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism; (B) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or material of any kind; or (C) deleterious alteration of the environment. | DOJ, US Code 18, §175c, Mar 17 |
| biological agent - any microorganism or infectious substance, or any naturally occurring, bioengineered, or synthesized component of any such microorganism or infectious substance, capable of causing death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism; deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or material of any kind; or deleterious alteration of the environment including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae, or protozoa. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biological control organism - any enemy, antagonist, or competitor used to control a plant pest or noxious weed. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| biological event of national concern - (A) an act of terrorism involving a biological agent or toxin; or (B) a naturally occurring outbreak of an infectious disease that may result in a national epidemic. | DHS, US Code 6, §195b, Jan 17 |
| biological hazard - An organism, or substance derived from an organism, that poses a threat to human or animal health. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| biological improvised explosive device enhancement - microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of material that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biological material - biological agent or toxin, any nucleic acid molecule, biological tissue, serum or other biologically-derived derivative and/or product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biological mishap - incident in which the failure of a laboratory or research facility's, equipment, and/or procedures appropriate to the level of potential hazard of a given biological material may allow the unintentional, potential exposure of humans, the laboratory environment, or the community to that material. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biological resources - data pertaining to or descriptive of (nonhuman) biological resources and their distributions and habitats, including data at the suborganismal (genetics, physiology, anatomy, etc.), organismal (subspecies, species, systematics), and ecological (populations, communities, ecosystems, biomes, etc.) levels. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| biological select agent and toxin - biological agents and toxins designated and regulated by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as having the potential to pose a severe threat to public health and safety, to animal or plant health, or to animal or plant product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| biological select agents and toxins, overlap - subset of biological select agents and/or toxins designated and regulated by HHS and USDA as having the potential to pose a severe threat both to public health and safety and to animal health or animal products. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| <p>biological select agents and toxins, tier 1 - subset of biological select agents and/or toxins (BSAT) that have been determined to present the greatest risk of deliberate misuse with significant potential for mass casualties or devastating effect to the economy, critical infrastructure, or public confidence, and pose a severe threat to public health and safety specific criteria for Tier 1 status include the ability to produce a mass casualty event or devastating effects to the economy; communicability; low infectious dose; and a history of or current interest in weaponization based on threat reporting.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>biological substance - material that contains or is reasonably expected to contain, a microorganism (such as bacteria, viruses, rickettsiae, parasites, or fungi), other agents (such as prions), serums, toxins (excluding antibiotics), and preparations (such as vaccines, bacterins, immunizing components of live microorganisms etc.) derived from synthesizing or altering substances or components of substances such as microorganisms, genes or genetic sequences, proteins, antigens or antibodies.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>biological weapon - (A) microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective, or other peaceful purposes; or (B) weapons, equipment, or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.</p> | <p>DOJ, US Code 18, §2280, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>biological weapon - live micro-organism or toxin that can incapacitate or kill humans and animals includes anthrax, plague, smallpox, tularemia, botulism, and viral hemorrhagic fever.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Biological Weapons Convention - The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction entered into force March 26, 1975. The BWC was the first multilateral disarmament treaty banning an entire category of weapons. It effectively prohibits the development, production, acquisition, transfer, retention, stockpiling, and use of biological and toxin weapons. The treaty currently has 155 state parties and 16 signatory parties. Also called BWC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Biological Weapons Convention - The global treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling, and acquisition of biological weapons. Also called BWC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>biomass - (A) any organic material grown for the purpose of being converted to energy; (B) any organic byproduct of agriculture (including wastes from food production and processing) that can be converted into energy; or (C) any waste material that can be converted to energy, is segregated from other waste materials, and is derived from - (i) any of the following forest-related resources: mill residues, precommercial thinnings, slash, brush, or otherwise nonmerchantable material; or (ii) wood waste materials, including waste pallets, crates, dunnage, manufacturing and construction wood wastes (other than pressure-treated, chemically-treated, or painted wood wastes), and landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, but not including municipal solid waste, gas derived from the biodegradation of municipal solid waste, or paper that is commonly recycled.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §16232, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>biomass – (A) any organic matter which is available on a renewable basis, including agricultural crops and agricultural wastes and residues, wood and wood wastes and residues, animal wastes, municipal wastes, and aquatic plants. (B) For purposes of subchapter I, such term does not include municipal wastes; and for purposes of subchapter III, such term does not include aquatic plants and municipal wastes.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §8802, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>biomass - (aa) any organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including - (AA) agricultural crops; (BB) trees grown for energy production; (CC) wood waste and wood residues; (DD) plants (including aquatic plants and grasses); (EE) residues; (FF) fibers; (GG) animal wastes and other waste materials; and (HH) fats, oils, and greases (including recycled fats, oils, and greases); and (bb) does not include - (AA) paper that is commonly recycled; or (BB) unsegregated solid waste.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §636, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>biomass - total dry weight of all living organisms that can be supported at each trophic level in a food chain also, material that is biological in origin, including organic materials (both living and dead) from above and below ground (e.g., trees, crops, grasses, tree litter, roots, and animals and animal waste).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>biomass consumer cooperative - a consumer membership organization the purpose of which is to provide members with services or discounts relating to the purchase of biomass heating products or biomass heating systems.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §8113, Mar 17</p> |

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| biomass conversion facility - a facility that converts or proposes to convert renewable biomass into - (A) heat; (B) power; (C) biobased products; or (D) advanced biofuels. | USDA, US Code 7, §8101, Mar 17 |
| Biomass Crop Assistance Program project area - an area that - (A) has specified boundaries that are submitted to the Secretary by the project sponsor and subsequently approved by the Secretary; (B) includes producers with contract acreage that will supply a portion of the renewable biomass needed by a biomass conversion facility; and (C) is physically located within an economically practicable distance from the biomass conversion facility. Also called BCAP project area. | USDA, US Code 7, §8111, Mar 17 |
| biomass energy - (A) biomass fuel; or (B) energy or steam derived from the direct combustion of biomass for the generation of electricity, mechanical power, or industrial process heat. | DOE, US Code 42, §8802, Mar 17 |
| biomass energy project - any facility (or portion of a facility) located in the United States which is primarily for (A) the production of biomass fuel (and byproducts); or (B) the combustion of biomass for the purpose of generating industrial process heat, mechanical power, or electricity (including cogeneration). | DOE, US Code 42, §8802, Mar 17 |
| biomass fuel - any gaseous, liquid, or solid fuel produced by conversion of biomass. | DOE, US Code 42, §8802, Mar 17 |
| biometric identifier - a technology that enables the automated identification, or verification of the identity, of an individual based on biometric information. | DOT, US Code 49, §44903, Mar 17 |
| biometric identifier information - the distinct physical or behavioral characteristics of an individual that are used for unique identification, or verification of the identity, of an individual. | DOT, US Code 49, §44903, Mar 17 |
| biometrics - A measurable physical characteristic or personal behavioral trait used to recognize the identity, or verify the claimed identity of an applicant. Facial images, fingerprints, and iris scan samples are examples of biometrics. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| biometrics - A technology that uses behavioral or physiological characteristics to determine or verify a user's identity (e.g. hand geometry, retina scan, iris scan, fingerprints, voice print, etc.). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| biometrics - The process of recognizing an individual based on measurable anatomical, physiological, and behavioral characteristics. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| biometrics - to the measurable biological (anatomical and physiological) and behavioral characteristics that can be used for automated recognition; examples include fingerprint, face, and iris recognition. | White House, NSPD 59 Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National Security, Terms, Jun 08 |
| biometrics [person] - measurable biological (anatomical and physiological) or behavioral characteristics used for identification of an individual. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biometrics-enabled intelligence - The intelligence derived from the processing of biologic identity data and other all-source for information concerning persons of interest. Also called BEI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| biorefinery - a facility (including equipment and processes) that - (A) converts renewable biomass into biofuels and biobased products; and (B) may produce electricity. | USDA, US Code 7, §8101, Mar 17 |
| biosafety - Development and implementation of administrative policies, work practices, facility design, and safety equipment to prevent transmission of biologic agents to workers, other persons, and the environment. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17 |

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| biosafety - underlying principles that seek the appropriate combination of facilities, equipment, and procedures for use in handling biological materials in order to protect the worker, the environment, and the community. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biosafety level - combination of work practices, safety equipment, and facilities designed to minimize exposure to hazardous or infectious biological agents and toxins. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biosafety officer - official responsible for the biosafety program at an individual DHS Component, facility, or sponsored research institution. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biosafety plan - safety plan describing the biosafety and containment procedures commensurate with the risk of working with any particular biological material. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| biosecurity - Protection of high-consequence microbial agents and toxins, or critical relevant information, against theft or diversion by those who intend to pursue intentional misuse. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010- 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| biosurveillance - the process of gathering near real-time biological data that relates to human and zoonotic disease activity and threats to human or animal health, in order to achieve early warning and identification of such health threats, early detection and prompt ongoing tracking of health events, and overall situational awareness of disease activity. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d-4, Jan 17 |
| biosurveillance - The process of gathering, integrating, interpreting, and communicating essential information related to all-hazards threats or disease activity affecting human, animal, or plant health to achieve early detection and warning, contribute to overall situational awareness of the health aspects of an incident, and to enable better decision-making at all levels. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementati on Plan2015- 2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| biosurveillance - The process to gather, integrate, interpret, and communicate essential information related to all-hazards, threats, or disease activity affecting human, animal, or plant health to achieve early detection and warning, contribute to overall situational awareness of the health aspects of an incident, and to enable better decision making at all levels. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| bioterrorism - use of, or threatened use of, biological agents, such as manmade or natural disease pathogens, for terrorist purposes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| bio-toxin - toxic substance produced by and derived from plants and animals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| birth parents or parent - In the context of Convention adoption cases, birth parent means a natural parent as used in the INA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| biweekly pay period - The two-week period for which an employee is scheduled to perform work. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |
| black - Denotes data, text, equipment, processes, systems or installations associated with information that requires no emissions security related protection. For example, electronic signals are "black" if bearing unclassified information or if bearing classified information that is encrypted in accordance with procedures approved for national security information. Antonym: Red. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| BLACK - Designation applied to encrypted information and the information systems, the associated areas, circuits, components, and equipment processing that information. See also RED. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| Black Router Network - An Internet Protocol (IP)-based communications network. Multiple users can share a single BRN aggregate line. Black means the signal is bulk encrypted. See red/black concept for further definition. Also called BRN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| blacklisting - The process used to identify - (i) software programs not authorized on an information system; or (ii) prohibited Universal Resource Locators (URL)/Web sites. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| blackout period - in connection with an individual account plan, any period for which any ability of participants or beneficiaries under the plan, which is otherwise available under the terms of such plan, to direct or diversify assets credited to their accounts, to obtain loans from the plan, or to obtain distributions from the plan is temporarily suspended, limited, or restricted, if such suspension, limitation, or restriction is for any period of more than 3 consecutive business days. | DOL, US Code 29, §1021, Mar 17 |
| Blanket Purchase Agreement - A procurement agreement between the Government and a vendor for recurring purchases that may authorize the use of the Purchase Card to order against it. Also called BPA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| blanket travel - A travel authorization (open authorization) that allows for travel over an extended period of time and/or for multiple trips. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| blasting accessory - devices and materials used in blasting includes; cap crimpers, tamping bags, blasting machines, blasting galvanometers, and det cord. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| blasting agent - any material or mixture, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting, not otherwise defined as an explosive: <i>Provided</i> , That the finished product, as mixed for use or shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a numbered 8 test blasting cap when unconfined. | DOJ, US Code 18, §841, Mar 17 |
| blasting agent - explosive material which meet prescribed criteria for insensitivity to initiation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| blasting cap/detonator - device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave can be either electric or non-electric (plain). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| blended learning - a formal education program that leverages both technology-based and face-to-face instructional approaches (A) that include an element of online or digital learning, combined with supervised learning time, and student-led learning, in which the elements are connected to provide an integrated learning experience; and (B) in which students are provided some control over time, path, or pace. | ED, US Code 20, §7112, Mar 17 |
| blind - an individual or class of individuals whose central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses or whose visual acuity, if better than 20/200, is accompanied by a limit to the field of vision in the better eye to such a degree that its widest diameter subtends an angle of no greater than 20 degrees. | DOD, US Code 41, §8501, Mar 17 |
| blind person - a person whose central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses or whose visual acuity, if better than 20/200, is accompanied by a limit to the field of vision in the better eye to such a degree that its widest diameter subtends an angle of no greater than twenty degrees. In determining whether an individual is blind, there shall be an examination by a physician skilled in diseases of the eye, or by an optometrist, whichever the individual shall select. | ED, US Code 20, §107e, Mar 17 |
| blister agent - A chemical agent that injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin. Also called vesicant agent. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| blocked asset - (A) any asset seized or frozen by the United States; and (B) does not include property that - i) is subject to a license issued by the United States Government for final payment, transfer, or disposition by or to a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States in connection with a transaction for which the issuance of the license has been specifically required by a provision of law other than the International Emergency Economic Powers Act or the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 or (ii) is property subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, or that enjoys equivalent privileges and immunities under the laws of the United States, and is being used exclusively for diplomatic or consular purposes. | DOS, US Code 22, §8772, Jan 17 |

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| blog - A shortened term for Web log, a blog - a Web site designed for online discussions and ongoing update of content. Blogs typically include journal-style entries, commentaries that may form a conversational thread, and links to other Web sites or documents. Like other Web pages, blogs are administered by one or more persons who have overall responsibility for content and format. Visitors to the sites are encouraged to leave responsible comments on the entries. Blogs often serve as the basis for self-forming online communities involved in a wide range of subjects, including countries, regions, issues, or professional fields. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| blood agent - A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| blood chit - A small sheet of material depicting an American flag and a statement in several languages to the effect that anyone assisting the bearer to safety will be rewarded. See also evasion aid. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| blood components - those constituents of whole blood which are used for therapy and which are obtained by physical separation processes which result in licensed products such as red blood cells, platelets, white blood cells, AHF-rich plasma, fresh-frozen plasma, cryoprecipitate, and single unit plasma for infusion. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300c-22, Jan 17 |
| blood fractions - those constituents of plasma which are used for therapy and which are obtained by licensed fractionation processes presently used in manufacturing which result in licensed products such as normal serum albumin, plasma, protein fraction, prothrombin complex, fibrinogen, AHF concentrate, immune serum globulin, and hyperimmune globulins. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300c-22, Jan 17 |
| bluetooth - A standard for short-range radio frequency (RF) communication used primarily to establish wireless personal area networks (WPANs). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Bluetooth - This technology enables seamless voice and data connections between a wide range of devices through short-range digital two-way radio operating in the 2.4 GHz spectrum. It is an open specification for short-range communications of data and voice between both mobile and stationary devices. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| Bluetooth® - proprietary open wireless technology standard for exchanging data over short distances from fixed and mobile devices. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| boar - a sexually-intact male swine. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| board - An organized group of individuals within a headquarters, appointed and tasked by the commander (or other authority), that meets with the purpose of gaining guidance or decision. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| Board of Examiners - Board established to develop, and supervise the administration of, examinations to be given to candidates for appointment in the Foreign Service. The Board includes representatives of agencies utilizing the Foreign Service personnel system and representatives of other agencies which have responsibility for employment testing. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18 |
| board of survey - A panel consisting of three or more members who are appointed to review cases involving missing, damaged, or destroyed U.S. Government property. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| board of trade - any organized exchange or other trading facility. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| boat group - The basic organization of landing craft. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| boat lane - A lane for amphibious assault landing craft, which extends from the line of departure to the beach. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| boat space - The space and weight factor used in planning for one person with individual equipment to determine overall ship-to-shore movement requirements for boats, landing craft, and amphibious vehicles. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |

Terms and Definitions

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| body - The substantive part of a telegram containing the developed message or report the originator desires to communicate. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| body armor - any product sold or offered for sale as personal protective body covering intended to protect against gunfire, stabbing, or other physical harm. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ll-2, Jan 17 |
| body armor - any product sold or offered for sale, in interstate or foreign commerce, as personal protective body covering intended to protect against gunfire, regardless of whether the product is to be worn alone or is sold as a complement to another product or garment. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ll-3, Jan 17 |
| bolt [lock] - part of a lock which, when actuated, is projected (or thrown) from the lock into a retaining member, such as a strike plate, to prevent a door or window from moving or opening. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| bona fide association - (A) has been actively in existence for at least 5 years; (B) has been formed and maintained in good faith for purposes other than obtaining insurance; (C) does not condition membership in the association on any health status-related factor relating to an individual (including an employee of an employer or a dependent of an employee); (D) makes health insurance coverage offered through the association available to all members regardless of any health status-related factor relating to such members (or individuals eligible for coverage through a member); (E) does not make health insurance coverage offered through the association available other than in connection with a member of the association; and (F) meets such additional requirements as may be imposed under State law. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| bona fide job offer - A bona fide offer of employment at a higher rate than the candidate's existing salary must be in writing and must clearly offer current employment, be no more than six months old, and signed by an official with the authority to make the offer. Usually the offer will include job title, salary or salary range, location, and reporting date. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 467, May 18 |
| bona fide patient -an individual who is a patient of the practitioner involved. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-3, Jan 17 |
| bona fides - 1. In personnel recovery, the use of verbal or visual communication by individuals who are unknown to one another, to establish their authenticity, sincerity, honesty, and truthfulness. See also evasion; recovery; recovery operations. 2. The lack of fraud or deceit: a determination that a person is who he/she says he/she is. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| bonus - An FSN benefit payment that occurs on a specified date or dates. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| booby trap - explosive or non-explosive device or other material deliberately placed to cause casualties when an apparently harmless object is disturbed or a normally safe act is performed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| book value - The net amount at which an asset or liability is carried on the books of account (also referred to as carrying value or amount). It equals the gross or nominal amount of any asset or liability minus any allowance or valuation amount. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, 629, May 18 |
| booking note/booking agreement - A contract for liner shipment, which normally incorporates the provisions of the carrier's standard bill of lading, adding only the cargo and shipment details such as cargo weight, load and discharge ports, rates, etc. The note or agreement may, however, also modify or replace all or some of the bill of lading provisions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| boost phase - That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile or space vehicle during which the booster and sustainer engines operate. See also midcourse phase; terminal phase. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| booster - high-explosive element sufficiently sensitive so as to be actuated by small explosive elements and powerful enough to cause detonation of the main explosive filling (initiator, booster, main charge). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| border crosser - alien resident of the United States reentering the country after an absence of less than six months in Canada or Mexico, or a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Canadian border for stays of no more than six months or a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Mexican border for stays of no more than 72 hours. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| border crossing identification card - a document of identity bearing that designation issued to an alien who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or to an alien who is a resident in foreign contiguous territory, by a consular officer or an immigration officer for the purpose of crossing over the borders between the United States and foreign contiguous territory in accordance with such conditions for its issuance and use as may be prescribed by regulations. Such regulations shall provide that (A) each such document include a biometric identifier (such as the fingerprint or handprint of the alien) that is machine readable and (B) an alien presenting a border crossing identification card is not permitted to cross over the border into the United States unless the biometric identifier contained on the card matches the appropriate biometric characteristic of the alien. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| borrower - Borrowers may be sovereign (governments) or non-sovereign (private sector, or "stand- alone" government agencies) and are specified in the underlying Program Agreement and HG loan documentation. Sovereign borrowers often may borrow by and through such entities as ministries of finance, central banks, or other government agencies carrying the full faith and credit of the borrowing country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 250, May 18 |
| borrower/grantee - The government of the cooperating country, or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, or any private entity, to which USAID directly makes funds available by loan or grant. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 307, May 18 |
| bottom mine - A mine with negative buoyancy that remains on the seabed. See also mine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| boundary - A line that delineates surface areas for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| boundary protection - Monitoring and control of communications at the external boundary of an information system to prevent and detect malicious and other unauthorized communications, through the use of boundary protection devices (e.g., proxies, gateways, routers, firewalls, guards, encrypted tunnels). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| boundary protection device - A device with appropriate mechanisms that - (i) facilitates the adjudication of different interconnected system security policies (e.g., controlling the flow of information into or out of an interconnected system); and/or (ii) provides information system boundary protection. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| brain dominance - individual's preference for using one's cognitive abilities there are two styles of thinking - right brain (intuitive, spontaneous, and qualitative) and left brain (factual, analytical and quantitative). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| branch - An organization unit below the Division level; a Level III or below organization. Branches are established when operating requirements, functional concerns, and/or staffing levels justify dividing a Division into sub-elements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| branch - 1. A subdivision of any organization. 2. A geographically separate unit of an activity, which performs all or part of the primary functions of the parent activity on a smaller scale. 3. An arm or service of the Army. 4. The contingency options built into the base plan used for changing the mission, orientation, or direction of movement of a force to aid success of the operation based on anticipated events, opportunities, or disruptions caused by enemy actions and reactions. See also sequel. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| branch office - An integral part of an embassy that is located at another location in the host country. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| Branding Implementation Plan - A Branding Implementation Plan, developed by contractors, describes how the program will be communicated to beneficiaries and promoted to host-country citizens; it outlines the events and materials the contractor will use to deliver the message that the assistance is from the American people. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 320, May 18 |

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| Branding Strategy - A Branding Strategy, developed in the case of a contract award by the assistance objective team or requesting office, or in the case of an assistance award by the Apparently Successful Applicant, identifies the program or project name, how the materials and communications will be positioned (i.e. as from the American People, jointly sponsored by USAID and the host-country government or assistance implementing partner, or some other way), the desired level of visibility and the communications tools used to publicize the aid as from the American people. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 320, May 18 |
| breach - for any fiscal year, the amount (if any) by which new budget authority or outlays for that year (within a category of discretionary appropriations) is above that category's discretionary spending limit for new budget authority or outlays for that year, as the case may be. | Congress, US Code 2, §900, Mar 17 |
| breach - The loss of control, compromise, unauthorized disclosure, acquisition, access, or any similar term referring to situations in which persons other than authorized users, for an other than authorized purpose, have access or potential access to PII, whether physical or electronic. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17 |
| breach [program] - condition that occurs when a program fails to meet any cost, performance or schedule threshold as identified in the Acquisition Program Baseline (APB). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| breach analysis - The process used to determine whether a data breach may result in the misuse of PII or harm to the individual. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| breach notification - The process of notifying only those individuals who may be adversely affected by a breach of their PII. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| breach response policy - The process used to determine if a data breach may result in the potential misuse of PII or harm to the individual. Also called BRP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| breach response procedures - The operational procedures to follow when responding to suspected or confirmed compromise of PII, including but not limited to - risk assessment, mitigation, notification, and remediation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| break bulk cargo - commodity that, because of its weight, dimensions or incompatibility with other cargo, is shipped outside of standard containers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| break in service - the time when an employee is no longer on the payroll of an agency. For the purpose of computing creditable service for benefits, leave accrual or service computation date, a separation of four or more calendar days is a break in service and the days of separation are subtracted from the employees total creditable service. For all other purposes, a break in service occurs whenever a termination action is processed, e.g., Resignation, Retirement, Removal or Termination, even if the employee is appointed to a different position the next day. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| breakbulk ship - A ship with conventional holds for stowage of breakbulk cargo and a limited number of containers, below or above deck, and equipped with cargo-handling gear. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| break-even analysis - variant of cost-benefit analysis that estimates the threshold value for an uncertain parameter that equates costs and benefits. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| breastmilk substitutes - Foods or liquids used as substitutes for breastfeeding, including use of powdered or liquid milks or formula, wet-nurses, etc. This does not include therapeutic formulas used under medical supervision. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 212, May 18 |
| breeder - the person who directs the final breeding creating a variety or who discovers and develops a variety. If the actions are conducted by an agent on behalf of a principal, the principal, rather than the agent, shall be considered the breeder. The term does not include a person who redevelops or rediscovers a variety the existence of which is publicly known or a matter of common knowledge. | USDA, US Code 7, §2401, Mar 17 |
| brevery code - A code word, which provides no security, that serves the sole purpose of shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| bridge owner - any State, county, municipality, or other political subdivision, or any corporation, association, partnership, or individual owning, or jointly owning, any bridge, and, when any bridge shall be in the possession or under the control of any trustee, receiver, trustee in a case under title 11, or lessee, such terms shall include both the owner of the legal title and the person or the entity in possession or control of such bridge. | DHS, US Code 33, §511, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| brigade combat team - A combined arms team that forms the basic building block of the Army's tactical formations. Also called BCT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31, Sep 16 |
| British thermal unit - The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. Also called BTU. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| broad agency announcement - a general announcement of an agency's research interest including criteria for selecting proposals and soliciting the participation of all offerors capable of satisfying the Government's needs. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| broad outreach - The provision of significant benefits to large numbers of a particular target group. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| broadband - A communication channel in which the bandwidth can be divided and shared by multiple simultaneous signals; such as for voice, data, or video. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| broadband service - any technology identified by the Secretary as having the capacity to transmit data to enable a subscriber to the service to originate and receive high-quality voice, data, graphics, and video. | USDA, US Code 7, §950bb, Mar 17 |
| broadcaster - a. an alien intending to work in the United States for the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) or a BBG grantee as a - (1) Reporter; (2) Writer; (3) Translator; (4) Editor; (5) Producer or announcer for news broadcasts; (6) Host for news broadcasts, news analysis, editorial and other broadcasts features; or (7) News analysis specialist. b. The definition does not include aliens seeking purely technical or support positions with the BBG or BBG grantee. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| brochure, pamphlet - These words are often used interchangeably. "Pamphlet" should be used to refer to a printed document of a few pages that does not contain any new Agency policy or procedure. A "brochure" contains several or many pages, and also must not contain any new Agency policy or procedure. Both terms refer to documents that are produced and distributed through a variety of means and may need periodic updating and reprinting for further distribution. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 512, May 18 |
| broken stowage - The space lost in the holds of a vessel because of the contour of the ship, dunnage, ladders, stanchions, and the shape of the cargo. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| broken stowage factor - A factor applied to the available space for embarkation due to the loss between boxes, between vehicles, around stanchions, and over cargo, that will vary, depending on the type and size of vehicles, type and size of general cargo, training and experience of loading personnel, type of loading, method of stowage, and configuration of compartments. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| budget - the budget for that fiscal year that is submitted to Congress by the President. | DOD, US Code 10, §231, Jan 17 |
| budget - the budget for that fiscal year that is submitted to Congress by the President. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2523, Jan 17 |
| budget - The identification of resources, both personnel and funding, required to accomplish the organizations goals and objectives and programs for a specific period of time. A budget is a tool for planning, managing, and controlling the use of resources. The Department of State emphasizes the interdependence of these functions by publishing an integrated performance budget. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-111, Mar 17 |
| budget and cost distribution software - A software system that facilitates budget formulation and execution of shared administrative service costs by center (function code) and agency share using either workload statistics or a form of capitation. Included are selected non-post funded costs as well as post costs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| budget authority - authority provided by federal law to enter into financial obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays involving Federal Government funds includes the credit subsidy cost for direct loan and loan guarantee programs, but does not include the underlying authority to insure or guarantee the repayment of indebtedness incurred by another person or government. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| budget Authority - Authority provided by federal law to enter into financial obligations that will result in outlays involving federal government funds. Budget authority includes - (1) appropriations; (2) borrowing authority; (3) contract authority; and (4) authority to obligate and expend offsetting receipts and collections. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| budget authority - Becomes available during the fiscal year to enter into obligations that result in immediate or future outlays of Government funds. Most budget authority is in the form of appropriations; other forms are borrowing authority, contract authority, and the authority to obligate and expend offsetting receipts and collections. Appropriations fall into two categories - (1) Direct appropriations to the Department of State; and (2) Appropriations to other departments or agencies that are subsequently transferred, allocated, or reimbursed in whole or in part to the Department of State. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-111, Mar 17 |
| budget authority - the authority provided by Federal law to incur financial obligations, as follows: (i) provisions of law that make funds available for obligation and expenditure (other than borrowing authority), including the authority to obligate and expend the proceeds of offsetting receipts and collections; (ii) borrowing authority, which means authority granted to a Federal entity to borrow and obligate and expend the borrowed funds, including through the issuance of promissory notes or other monetary credits; (iii) contract authority, which means the making of funds available for obligation but not for expenditure; and (iv) offsetting receipts and collections as negative budget authority, and the reduction thereof as positive budget authority. | Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17 |
| budget authority - The authority provided in Federal law to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |
| budget outlay and outlays – expenditures and net lending of funds under budget authority during such year. | Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17 |
| budgetary resources - Comprise new budget authority, which is that amount requested from and approved by the Congress for the Department each fiscal year, and other obligation authority, which includes unobligated balances carried forward, transfers, recoveries, and offsetting collections, including reimbursements. Total obligation authority is the sum of all budgetary resources for a particular account that the Department is authorized to obligate. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-111, Mar 17 |
| budgetary resources - new budget authority, unobligated balances, direct spending authority, and obligation limitations. | Congress, US Code 2, §900, Mar 17 |
| budgeting - process of translating resource requirements into a funding profile for a single year. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| buffer zone - 1. A defined area controlled by a peace operations force from which disputing or belligerent forces have been excluded. Also called area of separation in some United Nations operations. Also called BZ. See also line of demarcation; peace operations. 2. A designated area used for safety in military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3, Sep 16 |
| building coalition - ability to coordinate with appropriate parties to maximize input from the widest range of appropriate stakeholders facilitating an open exchange of opinion from diverse groups and strengthen internal and external support includes: soliciting and considering feedback from internal and external stakeholders or customers; explaining, advocating, and expressing facts and ideas in a convincing manner and negotiates with individuals and groups internally and externally, as appropriate; developing a professional network with other organizations and identifies the internal and external politics that affect the work of the organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| building energy system - An energy conservation measure or any portion of the structure of a building or any mechanical, electrical, or other functional system supporting the building, the nature or selection of which for a new building influences significantly the cost of energy consumed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>building operating expenses - Expenses incident to occupying buildings and grounds, but not including improvements, repair or maintenance costs beyond those minor operating system repairs and preventive maintenance identified in the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) Handbook. BOE include - (1) Building operating workforce (e.g., carpenters, gardeners, electricians); (2) Custodial services (e.g., janitors, cleaning, window washers, building engineers, and maintenance technicians); (3) Operating fuel; (4) Utilities; (5) Janitorial supplies and trash collection; (6) Municipal assessments and taxes (when exemptions cannot be obtained); and (7) Fire or comprehensive insurance on buildings (when required by local law). Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) funds may not be expended for these items; BOE is funded by the posts Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) allotments from regional bureaus, by the occupant agency, or through regional bureau funding in ICASS. Also called BOE.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| <p>building operating expenses - Expenses that cover other expendable items required for routine daily operation and maintenance, such as light bulbs, generator fuel, refrigerant, filters, and belts, that are specifically generated by the project that will be provided for through future International Cooperative Administrative Support Services System (ICASS) budget cycles, but require interim funding support during the first year of occupancy. These must be considered in preparing the construction working estimate (CWE). Initial preventive maintenance labor contract costs, such as recurring generator maintenance, chiller maintenance, or water treatment system maintenance, are also eligible for Initial operations and maintenance (O&M) funding.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAH, 15 FAH-1 H-1211, Mar 17 |
| <p>building operating expenses - The costs associated with occupying Government-owned or leased properties and can include utilities, costs for maintenance staff employees, contract services, supplies, transportation of the supplies, etc.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| <p>building operating expenses - The expenses incident to occupying buildings and grounds, but not including repair, improvement, or maintenance costs. BOE include custodial services, the salaries of skilled and unskilled persons on regular appointment or under personal or non-personal services contracts, the building operating force, gardeners, fuel and utility costs, janitorial supplies, municipal rates and taxes (when exemptions cannot be obtained), and fire or comprehensive insurance on buildings and grounds (when required by local law). A/OBO (Overseas Building Operations) funds may not be expended for these items; BOE is funded by the regional bureaus. Also called BOE.</p> | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| <p>building or work - construction activity as distinguished from manufacturing, furnishing of materials, or servicing and maintenance work. The terms include, without limitation, buildings, structures, and improvements of all types, such as bridges, dams, plants, highways, parkways, streets, subways, tunnels, sewers, mains, power lines, pumping stations, heavy generators, railways, airports, terminals, docks, piers, wharves, ways, lighthouses, buoys, jetties, breakwaters, levees, canals, dredging, shoring, rehabilitation and reactivation of plants, scaffolding, drilling, blasting, excavating, clearing, and landscaping. The manufacture or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies, or equipment (whether or not a Federal or State agency acquires title to such materials, articles, supplies, or equipment during the course of the manufacture or furnishing, or owns the materials from which they are manufactured or furnished) is not “building” or “work” within the meaning of this definition unless conducted in connection with and at the site of such building or work as is described in the foregoing sentence, or under the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Housing Act of 1949 in the construction or development of the project..</p> | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| <p>building or work - construction activity as distinguished from manufacturing, furnishing of materials, or servicing and maintenance work. The terms include, without limitation, buildings, structures, and improvements of all types, such as bridges, dams, plants, highways, parkways, streets, subways, tunnels, sewers, mains, power lines, pumping stations, heavy generators, railways, airports, terminals, docks, piers, wharves, ways, lighthouses, buoys, jetties, breakwaters, levees, canals, dredging, shoring, rehabilitation and reactivation of plants, scaffolding, drilling, blasting, excavating, clearing, and landscaping. The manufacture or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies, or equipment (whether or not a Federal or State agency acquires title to such materials, articles, supplies, or equipment during the course of the manufacture or furnishing, or owns the materials from which they are manufactured or furnished) is not “building” or “work” within the meaning of this definition unless conducted in connection with and at the site of such building or work as is described in the foregoing sentence, or under the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Housing Act of 1949 in the construction or development of the project..</p> | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |

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| <p>building or work - construction activity as distinguished from manufacturing, furnishing of materials, or servicing and maintenance work. The terms include, without limitation, buildings, structures, and improvements of all types, such as bridges, dams, plants, highways, parkways, streets, subways, tunnels, sewers, mains, power lines, pumping stations, heavy generators, railways, airports, terminals, docks, piers, wharves, ways, lighthouses, buoys, jetties, breakwaters, levees, canals, dredging, shoring, rehabilitation and reactivation of plants, scaffolding, drilling, blasting, excavating, clearing, and landscaping. The manufacture or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies, or equipment (whether or not a Federal or State agency acquires title to such materials, articles, supplies, or equipment during the course of the manufacture or furnishing, or owns the materials from which they are manufactured or furnished) is not “building” or “work” within the meaning of this definition unless conducted in connection with and at the site of such building or work as is described in the foregoing sentence, or under the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Housing Act of 1949 in the construction or development of the project..</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>building passes - Passes the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) issues to permanent Department employees possessing a security clearance and a minimum of career-conditional status, and to DS-cleared contractors and other individuals (such as members of the press, or employee family members, etc.) with a legitimate need to enter Department facilities on a regular basis. Each pass has the holders photograph, an individual identification number, expiration date, and may provide access through an electronically operated gate or other entrance. See personal identity verification (PIV).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>building system - A structure assembled from manufactured components designed to provide a specific building configuration.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>building water system - A water conservation measure or any portion of the structure of a building or any mechanical, electrical, or other functional system supporting the building, the nature or selection of which for a new building influences significantly the cost of water consumed.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18</p> |
| <p>buildings and facilities - The facility theme includes federal sites or entities with a geospatial location deliberately established for designated activities; a facility database might describe a factory, military base, college, hospital, power plant, fishery, national park, office building, space command center, or prison. Facility data is submitted from several agencies, since there is no one party responsible for all the facilities in the Nation, and facilities encompass a broad spectrum of activities. The FGDC promotes standardizing on database structures and schemas to the extent practical.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised , Mar 17</p> |
| <p>bulk agricultural commodity - any agricultural commodity that can be transported in bulk and can be temporarily stored in bulk quantities without undergoing processing or packaging. Such term also includes any commodity or product that is used by producers in the production of agricultural commodities and that can be stored or shipped in bulk, such as fertilizer and fuel.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §3702, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>bulk cargo - commodity shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only external container; such as liquids, ore, or grain.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>bulk cargo - That which is generally shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only external container; such as liquids, ore, or grain.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>bulk data transfer - collection or dissemination of large quantities of intelligence or information, a significant portion of which is not reasonably likely to have any ultimate intelligence or operational value to the recipient, but which is provided to the data recipient for the recipient to identify information of intelligence or operational value within it does not include the transfer of records responsive to individual identifiers (e.g., name, date of birth, social security number, etc.), but does include the transfer of records identified through the application of selectors where the transfer would include a significant number of records that, while responsive to the applied selectors, is not reasonably likely to have any ultimate intelligence or operational value to the recipient (e.g., records responsive to demographic profiles such as age, citizenship, gender, etc.); also includes the transfer of records identified through the application of data mining or predictive analytic models (including machine learning algorithms) to any DHS dataset.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>bulk explosive - manufactured explosive charge in its original packaging or that has been removed from weapons or munitions.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| Bulk Load Control Officer - The BLCO is authorized to supervise the preparation of the container or pallet. Also called BLCO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| bulk or recurring obligation - At the beginning of each month, the commitment processor or the Controller commits funds for each Purchase Cardholder to use for purchases that month. As funds are depleted, the Cardholder may request additional funds to cover requirement expenses. The funds in both cases are called the bulk or recurring obligation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| bulk petroleum product - A liquid petroleum product transported by various means and stored in tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 208 liters. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03, Sep 16 |
| bulk shipment - Official or personal shipment(s) that arrive at DPM/U or post DPO within 7 calendar days (whether a single item or multiple parcels) which exceeds 6 cubic feet in volume (approximately the size of 5 copy paper boxes) and is addressed to one addressee/household. Bulk shipments also include automotive tires (whether a single tire or multiple tires), and shipments that originate from the same location/ZIP addressed to multiple people at post and appear to have been sent in order to circumvent the bulk shipment policy. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| bulk storage - 1. Storage in a warehouse of supplies and equipment in large quantities, usually in original containers, as distinguished from bin storage. 2. Storage of liquids, such as petroleum products in tanks, as distinguished from drum or packaged storage. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03, Sep 16 |
| bulk vehicle - a tank truck, hopper truck, rail tank car, hopper car, cargo tank, portable tank, freight container, or hopper bin, and any other vehicle in which food is shipped in bulk, with the food coming into direct contact with the vehicle. | USDA, US Code 21, §350e, Mar 17 |
| bulk-power system - (A) facilities and control systems necessary for operating an interconnected electric energy transmission network (or any portion thereof); and (B) electric energy from generation facilities needed to maintain transmission system reliability. | DOI, US Code 16, §824o, Mar 17 |
| bulletin board - A computer or an application dedicated to the sharing or exchange of messages or other files on a network that are usually related to a common subject. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| bump - Occurs when a released employee displaces another employee in a lower tenure group or a lower sub-group within the same tenure group who occupies a position that is no more than three grades or grade-intervals lower than the position which the released employee occupied. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| bundle - one or more college textbooks or other supplemental materials that may be packaged together to be sold as course materials for one price. | ED, US Code 20, 1015b, Mar 17 |
| bundled contract - a contract that is entered into to meet requirements that are consolidated in a bundling of contract requirements. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |
| bundled contribution - a contribution (subject to the applicable threshold) which is (i) forwarded from the contributor or contributors to the committee by the person; or (ii) received by the committee from a contributor or contributors, but credited by the committee or candidate involved (or, in the case of a leadership PAC, by the individual referred to in subparagraph (B) involved) to the person through records, designations, or other means of recognizing that a certain amount of money has been raised by the person. | FEC, US Code 52, §30103, Mar 17 |
| bundling - (1) a subset of consolidation that combines two or more requirements for supplies or services, previously provided or performed under separate smaller contracts, into a solicitation for a single contract, a multiple-award contract, or a task or delivery order that is likely to be unsuitable for award to a small business concern (even if it is suitable for award to a small business with a Small Business Teaming Arrangement) due to– (i) The diversity, size, or specialized nature of the elements of the performance specified; (ii) The aggregate dollar value of the anticipated award; (iii) The geographical dispersion of the contract performance sites; or (iv) Any combination of the factors. (2) “Separate smaller contract” - a contract that has been performed by one or more small business concerns or that was suitable for award to one or more small business concerns. (3) does not apply to a contract that will be awarded and performed entirely outside of the United States. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| burden - The total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |

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| burden - Time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, or provide information to or for a Federal agency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11632, Mar 17 |
| bureau - A major organization unit of the Agency that is responsible to the Office of the Administrator; a Level I organization. A bureau administers complex and diverse programs involving a designated geographic area; major policy, program and technical advisory services; or management and program support functions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, 486, May 18 |
| bureau - the regional and functional bureaus and other special interest offices which control overseas position complements; and the office in each agency with delegated authority to process appointments. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| bureau - to the bureau in the Department of State and the equivalent organizational element in other agencies or the responsible official having jurisdiction and responsibility over the complaint within the agency which has the authority to resolve the grievance prior to agency review. That element is office head for USAID, the associate directorate of area office in USIA, Foreign Service Operations, US/FCS in the Department of Commerce, and the appropriate FAS assistant administrator in the Department of Agriculture. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412, Mar 17 |
| bureau planning framework - A description of the tactical priorities for a sector or region (in some cases a country). It serves to guide Operating Unit Strategic Plans within that Bureau. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| bureau support functions - The bureau functions that do not directly support MEFs but are still deemed critical bureau functions. These functions should be resumed as soon as possible. If applicable, the bureau should be able to perform these functions for 30 days or until normal operations can be resumed, as long as performance of these functions does not impede the performance of the EFs. During an event that requires the activation of the BEAP, performance of these functions shall be the secondary responsibility of the Bureaus continuity personnel. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| burial site - a natural or prepared physical location, whether below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which, as a part of a death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains are deposited. | ED, US Code 20, §80q-11, Mar 17 |
| burial site - any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains are deposited. | DOI, US Code 25, §3001, Mar 17 |
| buried line sensor [fiber-optic cable] - terrain following detection device buried in the ground that responds to changes in light traveling through the fiber caused by vibrations in the ground such as an intruder stepping on the ground above the fiber passive, covert sensor. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| buried line sensor [magnetic field] - terrain following detection device buried in the ground that responds to changes in the local magnetic field caused by movement of ferromagnetic material such as vehicles or intruders with weapons passive, covert sensor. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| buried line sensor [ported coaxial cable] - terrain following detection device buried in the ground that responds to motion of a material with a high dielectric constant of high conductivity near the cables such as humans or vehicles active, covert sensor. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| buried line sensor [pressure/seismic] - terrain following detection device buried in the ground that responds to disturbances of the soil caused by an intruder walking, running, jumping, or crawling on the ground passive, covert sensor. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| bus rapid transit system - a bus transit system - (A) in which the majority of each line operates in a separated right-of-way dedicated for public transportation use during peak periods; and (B) that includes features that emulate the services provided by rail fixed guideway public transportation systems, including - (i) defined stations; (ii) traffic signal priority for public transportation vehicles; (iii) short headway bidirectional services for a substantial part of weekdays and weekend days; and (iv) any other features the Secretary may determine are necessary to produce high-quality public transportation services that emulate the services provided by rail fixed guideway public transportation systems. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| business - any lawful activity, excepting a farm operation, conducted primarily - (A) for the purchase, sale, lease and rental of personal and real property, and for the manufacture, processing, or marketing of products, commodities, or any other personal property; (B) for the sale of services to the public; (C) by a nonprofit organization; or (D) for assisting in the purchase, sale, resale, manufacture, processing, or marketing of products, commodities, personal property, or services by the erection and maintenance of an outdoor advertising display or displays, whether or not such display or displays are located on the premises on which any of the above activities are conducted. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4601, Jan 17 |
| business acumen - ability to assess, analyzes, acquire, and administer human, financial, material, and information resources in a manner that instills trust and accomplishes the organization's mission includes: using technology to enhance processes and decision making; executing the operating budget; preparing budget requests with justifications; and managing resources. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| business case - A clear and concise justification describing what the program or project entails, why the product or service is necessary, how much it will cost, what risks are involved, how work and progress will be tracked and measured, and the timeframe for completion. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| business case - An executive report which outlines an evaluation of a proposed investment in terms of Department missions and objectives, purpose and approaches, costs and desired outcome, as well as investment risk analyses (including security risks). (This report is required for all IT projects and systems meeting the enterprise level of investment, defined as a major project by the E-Government Program Board (E-GovPB)). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| business case - method for projecting and documenting benefits to be gained as a result of investing resources in a given strategy typically provides cost/benefit analysis information on return on investment over time, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| business class air accommodations - A premium class of accommodations offered by airlines that is higher than coach and lower than first-class, in both cost and amenities. This class of accommodation may be referred to as business, business elite, business first, world business, connoisseur, or envoy, depending on the airline. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| Business Continuity Plan - a plan that focuses on sustaining an organization's mission or business processes during and after a disruption, and may be written for mission or business processes within a single business unit or may address the entire organization's processes. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| business continuity plan - An overview of the requirements for ensuring that USAID's critical business functions, which are handled by its information systems, remain uninterrupted through time. Also called BCP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| business continuity planning - process of documenting a predetermined set of instructions or procedures that describe how an organization's business functions will be sustained during and after a significant disruption. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| business development services - support for the growth of microenterprises through training, technical assistance, marketing assistance, improved production technologies, and other related services. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 259, Mar 17 |
| business development services - support for the growth of microenterprises through training, technical assistance, marketing assistance, improved production technologies, and other related services. | DOS, US Code 22, §2214a, Jan 17 |
| business entity - a corporation, association, partnership, limited liability. | DOC, US Code 15, §6764, Mar 17 |
| business operations - engaging in commerce in any form in Sudan, including by acquiring, developing, maintaining, owning, selling, possessing, leasing, or operating equipment, facilities, personnel, products, services, personal property, real property, or any other apparatus of business or commerce. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| business or vocation - (A) between a place in - (i) a State, territory, or possession of the United States and a place in the District of Columbia or another State, territory, or possession of the United States; (ii) a State and another place in the same State through the airspace over a place outside the State; (iii) the District of Columbia and another place in the District of Columbia; or (iv) a territory or possession of the United States and another place in the same territory or possession; and (B) when any part of the transportation or operation is by aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |

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| business process - combination of people, equipment, materials, methods, and environment that produces a given product or service. can involve any aspect of a business. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| business process reengineering - an organization's complete and thorough analysis and reengineering of mission and support functions and processes to achieve improvements in performance, including a fundamental reshaping of the way work is done to better support an organization's mission and reduce costs. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| business purposes - (1) Any transportation at post of Chiefs of Mission and Principal Officers at consulates and consulates general; (2) transportation of U.S. Government employees (including those employed under personal services contracts), and property directly related to the conduct of U.S. Government business; (3) transportation of employees under U.S. Government contracts when considered necessary to further the purposes of the contract unless the terms of the contract require the contractor to provide such transportation; (4) transportation of dependents in furtherance of an official U.S. Government activity where the presence of a family member will further U.S. Government interests, such as official functions by or for representatives of foreign nations; (5) agencies that have authorization to provide transportation between the residence of an officer or employee and various locations when required for the performance of fieldwork, or essential for the safe and efficient performance of intelligence, counterintelligence, protective services, or criminal law enforcement duties when authorized by the head of the agency. Such authority must be documented and must be exercised when the concurrence of the Chief of Mission. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| Business Reference Model - A framework that facilitates a functional (rather than organizational) view of the federal governments lines of business, including its internal operations and its services for citizens. Also called BRM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| business reference model - function-driven framework to describe the lines of business and internal functions performed independent of the entities performing the functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| business requirement - constraint that outlines a user's acceptance condition includes; procedures and information flows, the proposed changes to those procedures, the user's assessment of information needs, a preliminary description of the desired system, and an outline of overall conditions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| business unit - any segment of an organization, or an entire business organization that is not divided into segments. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| business/operational risk - risk associated with business goals includes; risk that the proposed alternative fails to result in process efficiencies and streamlining; risk that business goals of the program or initiative will not be achieved; risk that the investment will not achieve operational goals; risk that the program effectiveness targeted by the project will not be achieved. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| business-related activities - The use of measurement units in agency programs and functions related to trade, industry, and commerce. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 323, May 18 |
| buyer in the ordinary course of business - a person who, in the ordinary course of business, buys farm products from a person engaged in farming operations who is in the business of selling farm products. | USDA, US Code 7, §1631, Mar 17 |
| buying green - Obtaining cost-efficient products and services that have a reduced impact on the environment through waste minimization, natural resources conservation, pollution reduction and prevention. When Department domestic acquisitions involve the purchase of an item identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as designated recycled content material or U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) designated biobased products, the product must meet the EPA or USDA guideline standards unless there is a price, performance, or availability exception justification for not doing so maintained in the contracting officer contract file. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| bypassed alarm system - circumvention of an alarm system, rendering it or a portion of it inoperative. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| cable express - A client/server-based message handling system, using Lotus Notes and state-of-the-art data communications network technology. It is designed to allow users to receive cables, forward cables to other users, search archived cables, display referenced cables, copy cables to local databases, originate outgoing cables, and/or reply to existing cables from their desktop. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |

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| cable system - a facility, located in any State, territory, trust territory, or possession of the United States, that in whole or in part receives signals transmitted or programs broadcast by one or more television broadcast stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, and makes secondary transmissions of such signals or programs by wires, cables, microwave, or other communications channels to subscribing members of the public who pay for such service. For purposes of determining the royalty fee, two or more cable systems in contiguous communities under common ownership or control or operating from one headend shall be considered as one system. | DOC, US Code 17, §111, Mar 17 |
| CableXpress - A Lotus Notes-based software package designed to handle electronic transmission, generation, and receipt of telegraphic traffic for posts' users and domestic users in the Department of State. Also called CX. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| cache - A predetermined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| cache - A source of subsistence and supplies, typically containing items such as food, water, medical items, and/or communications equipment, packaged to prevent damage from exposure and hidden in isolated locations by such methods as burial, concealment, and/or submersion, to support isolated personnel. See also evader; evasion; recovery; recovery operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| cache improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident that involves the discovery and/or recovery of unarmored devices, improvised explosive device (IED) components, and improvised explosive device (IED) paraphernalia that involves long-term storage in a permanent, fixed location. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| cadastral - the geographic extent of past, current, and future right, title, and interest in real property, and the framework to support the description of that geographic extent. The geographic extent includes survey and description frameworks such as the Public Land Survey System, as well as parcel-by-parcel surveys and descriptions. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| cadastral (offshore) - the land management system used on the Outer Continental Shelf. It extends from the baseline to the extent of United States jurisdiction. Existing coverage is currently limited to the conterminous United States and portions of Alaska. Maximum extent of United States jurisdiction is not yet mathematically calculated. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| cadet - a cadet of the United States Military Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, or the United States Coast Guard Academy. | DOD, US Code 10, §801, Jan 17 |
| calendar day - The 24-hour period beginning at one second after midnight (12 -00 -01 a.m.) and ending at midnight. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| calendar of events - A calendar formed as part of the Rolling Assessment and daily analysis process that projects, forecasts and identifies critical events that we can knowingly predict, assign to a date or time period, and critical events that do not yet have a date/time but which present opportunities once scheduled. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| call accounting - The process by which call detail records for specific or groups of telephone extensions are collected and recorded for billing and traffic monitoring purposes. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| call detail record - (A) session-identifying information (including an originating or terminating telephone number, an International Mobile Subscriber Identity number, or an International Mobile Station Equipment Identity number), a telephone calling card number, or the time or duration of a call; and (B) does not include - ¹⁻¹⁷ § 1.17 (i) the contents of any communication; (ii) the name, address, or financial information of a subscriber or customer; or (iii) cell site location or global positioning system information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1841, Jan 17 |
| call sign - Any combination of characters or pronounceable words, which identifies a communication facility, a command, an authority, an activity, or a unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications. Also called CS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| call Sign - Any combination of characters that identify a communications facility, command, authority, activity, or unit, used primarily for establishing and maintaining communication. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |

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| call sign - Short alpha/numeric designator used to identify radio users or locations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| camera - image produced through the use of a lightproof chamber with an aperture fitted with a lens and a shutter through which the image of an object is projected onto a surface for recording or for translation into electrical impulses may be still or motion images. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| campaign - A series of related operations aimed at achieving strategic and operational objectives within a given time and space. See also campaign plan. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| campaign plan - A joint operation plan for a series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic or operational objectives within a given time and space. See also campaign; campaign planning. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| canal structure - an embankment, wall, or structure along a canal or manmade watercourse that - (i) constrains water flows; (ii) is subject to frequent water loading; and (iii) is an integral part of a flood risk reduction system that protects the leveed area from flood waters associated with hurricanes, precipitation events, seasonal high water, and other weather-related events. | DHS, US Code 33, §3301, Mar 17 |
| canalize - To restrict operations to a narrow zone by use of existing or reinforcing obstacles or by fire or bombing. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| canceled forms - Forms that are canceled or superseded because they are no longer needed, the procedures have changed, or two or more forms have been combined. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 505, May 18 |
| cancellation - The process of rendering a check nonnegotiable after it has been issued and repaying the amount of the check (whether available or unavailable) to an appropriation or fund account. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| cancellation [message] - message revoking a previously transmitted message. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| cancellation of payroll deduction - Once initiated, payroll deductions will continue, providing gross pay is adequate, until the employee cancels the deduction by submitting a memo to American Payroll (CGFS/C/APP) authorizing the cancellation. In addition, the employee may process the cancellation electronically through the Employee Express Web site. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5482-2, Mar 17 |
| cancer cluster - the incidence of a particular cancer within a population group, a geographical area, and a period of time that is greater than expected for such group, area, and period. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-17, Jan 17 |
| candidate - an individual (A) whose name is printed on the official ballot for election to the office of Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress, or (B) notwithstanding his name is not printed on such ballot, who seeks election to the office of Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress by write-in votes, provided that he is qualified for such office and that, under the law of the State in which the congressional district is located, write-in voting for such office is permitted and he is eligible to receive write-in votes in such election. | Congress, US Code 2, §381, Mar 17 |
| Candidate Applicant Tracking System - A computerized applicant tracking system, established and maintained by M/HR/WPRS, documenting applicants' status through the final selection process. Also called CATS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 468, May 18 |
| Candidate Development Program - An OPM-approved program designed to prepare individuals through developmental assignments and formal training for career appointment to the SES. Participants are chosen through a competitive SES merit staffing process. Those who successfully complete the program are eligible for certification by the Qualifications Review Board and may receive an SES career appointment without further competition. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| candidate or interviewee - An individual who has applied for (or is being considered for) a position in the Agency who has never worked for the Federal Government; has worked for the Federal Government in the past; or Is currently employed by the Federal Government in a Federal agency outside of the Washington, D.C., commuting area, regardless of the type of appointment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 467, May 18 |

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| candidate target list - A list of entities submitted by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's staff for further development and inclusion on the joint target list, restricted target list, or the no-strike list. Also called CTL. See also joint integrated prioritized target list; target; target nomination list. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| canine inspection - use of a dog team to detect specific substances or the presence of property or persons that may pose a threat, are not in compliance with laws, or are at risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capabilities - the facilities, equipment, personnel, intellectual property, and other assets that support the core competencies of the Center. | DOD, US Code 10, §2368, Jan 17 |
| capabilities - space, airborne, and ground systems and capabilities for space situational awareness and for space systems protection. | DOD, US Code 10, §2271, Jan 17 |
| capabilities, objectives, resources and evaluation - name of methodology providing the factor structure that describes a capability. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capability - means to accomplish a mission, function, or objective. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capability - Provides the means to accomplish a mission or function resulting from the performance of one or more critical tasks, under specified conditions, to target levels of performance. A capability may be delivered with any combination of properly planned, organized, equipped, trained, and exercised personnel that achieves the desired outcome. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| capability - Provides the means to accomplish a mission or function resulting from the performance of one or more critical tasks, under specified conditions, to target levels of performance. A capability may be delivered with any combination of properly planned, organized, equipped, trained, and exercised personnel that achieves the desired outcome mission. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| capability - the ability to provide the means to accomplish one or more tasks under specific conditions and to specific performance standards. A capability may be achieved with any combination of properly planned, organized, equipped, trained, and exercised personnel that achieves the intended outcome. | DHS, US Code 6, §741, Jan 17 |
| capability development framework - system engineering-based template for planning and executing R&D programs and projects through the six major phases of its lifecycle: needs identification, program formulation, project planning, capability maturation, capability transition, and program closure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| capability fragmentation - instance when capabilities are manifested in multiple DHS Components to meet the same need and where opportunities exist to more efficiently meet missions, functions, or objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capability gap - mission capability that DHS and/or its stakeholders/partners are required to perform, but do not currently possess or cannot perform to the fullest extent, and is not planned to be provided by existing programs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| capability generation - process through which necessary capabilities (and associated capability gaps) are initially identified by Sponsor-guided analysis and then subsequently staffed, reviewed and refined within Joint Requirements Integration and Management System (JRIMS) until they are validated or rejected by the Joint Requirements Council (JRC). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capability management - process through which the Joint Requirements Council (JRC) validates and prioritizes necessary capabilities validated necessary capabilities are then recommended for implementation and tracked and assessed through materiel and non-materiel implementation processes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| capability maturation phase - fourth phase of the S&T Capability Development Framework during which the R&D program/project is executed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| capability overlap - instance when multiple DHS Components have capabilities with similar goals, support similar activities, or target similar mission needs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capability redundancy - instance when additional or alternative capabilities exist across DHS Components to include those with primary application in other or related mission/functional areas maintains a degree of overall functionality in case of loss or failure of another but which may, following analysis of required capacity, provide opportunities for efficiencies across the Department. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capability to manage the investment risk - risk of financial management of investment, poor operational and technical controls, or reliance on vendors without appropriate cost, technical and operational controls includes; poor operational and technical controls, or reliance on vendors without appropriate cost, technical and operational controls; risk that business goals of the program or initiative will not be achieved; risk that the program effectiveness targeted by the project will not be achieved. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capability transition - pathways to realize the result of a capability development that a program or project can select to achieve the anticipated outcome goals, and eventually the impact goals, of the investment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| capability transition phase - fifth phase of the S&T Capability Development Framework that is the transition of a capability/individual technologies through formal technology transfer mechanisms, commercialization, or other paths as appropriate is active throughout the entire lifecycle and results in the migration of complete stand-alone or partial capability from the current owner/developer to a future owner/operator for the purpose of test and evaluation for R&D, development/modification, commercialization, use, sustainment, storage, or disposition. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| capable of being substantially reproduced - Means that independent reanalysis of the original or supporting data using the same methods would generate similar analytical results, subject to an acceptable degree of imprecision. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 578, May 18 |
| capacitance sensor - detection device that detects changes in capacitance when an individual touches or comes in close proximity to an object. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capacity building - A process whereby people, organizations, and society as a whole are enabled to strengthen, create, improve, adapt, or maintain their abilities to manage their affairs, through training, mentoring, networking, and improvements in equipment, infrastructure, programs, and organizational structure. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| capacity building - enabling people, organizations, and societies to develop, strengthen, and expand their abilities to meet their goals or fulfill their mandates. Capacity is strengthened through the transfer of knowledge and skills that enhance individual and collective abilities to deliver services and carry out programs that address challenges in a sustainable way. It is a long-term and continuous process that focuses on developing human resources, organizational strength, and legal structures, and it involves all stakeholders including civil society. Related terms include capacity development and capacity strengthening. The latter term emphasizes the need to build upon existing capacity as much as possible. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| capacity building and advocacy activities - efforts that - (A) result in laws, regulations, policies, practices, procedures, or organizational structures that promote consumer-responsive programs or entities; and (B) facilitate and increase access to, provision of, and funding for, assistive technology devices and assistive technology services, in order to empower individuals with disabilities to achieve greater independence, productivity, and integration and inclusion within the community and the workforce. | DOL, US Code 29, §3002, Mar 17 |
| capacity development - Approaches, strategies, or methodologies used by USAID and its stakeholders to change, transform, and improve performance at the individual, organizational, sector, or broader system level. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| capital - cash, equipment, inventory, other tangible property, cash equivalents, and indebtedness secured by assets owned by the alien entrepreneur, if the alien entrepreneur is personally and primarily liable and the assets of the new commercial enterprise upon which the petition is based are not used to secure any of the indebtedness. All capital must be valued at fair market value in U.S. dollars. Assets acquired, directly or indirectly, by unlawful means (such as criminal activities) are not considered capital. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| capital asset - Tangible property, including durable goods, equipment, buildings, installations, and land. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| capital asset - equipment, rolling stock, infrastructure, and facilities for use in public transportation and owned or leased by a recipient or subrecipient of Federal financial assistance. | DOT, US Code 49, §5326, Mar 17 |
| capital asset - Land, structures, equipment, and intellectual property (including software) that are used by the Federal Government and have an estimated useful life of two years or more. Capital assets exclude items acquired for resale in the ordinary course of operations or held for the purpose of physical consumption such as operating materials and supplies. The cost of a capital asset includes its purchase price and all other life cycle costs incurred to bring it to a form and location suitable for its intended use through asset disposal. (Capital Programming Guide, Supplement to OMB Circular A-11, Part 3 - Planning, Budgeting, and Acquisition of Capital Assets). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17 |
| capital asset - non-expendable asset that has an estimated useful life of two years or more includes items such as; land (including park lands), structures, equipment (including motor and aircraft fleets), and intellectual property (including software); excludes items acquired for resale in the ordinary course of operations or held for the purpose of physical consumption such as operating materials and supplies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capital assets - land (including parklands), structures, equipment (including motor vehicle and aircraft fleets), and intellectual property (including software) which are used by the Federal Government and have an estimated useful life of two years or more. Capital assets exclude items acquired for resale in the ordinary course of operations or held for the purpose of physical consumption, such as operating materials and supplies. The cost of a capital asset is its full life-cycle cost, including all direct and indirect costs for planning, procurement (purchase price and all other costs incurred to bring it to a form and location suitable for its intended use), operations and maintenance (including service contracts), and disposal. Capital assets may or may not be capitalized, i.e., recorded on an entity's balance sheet, under Federal accounting standards. | White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17 |
| capital assets - Land, structures, equipment, intellectual property (e.g., software), and information technology (including IT service contracts) that are used by the Federal Government and have an estimated useful life of two years or more. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| capital expenditures - Costs incurred for purchasing capital assets or tangible property, including durable goods, equipment, buildings, installations, and land. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| capital expenditures - expenditures for the acquisition cost of capital assets (equipment, buildings, and land), or expenditures to make improvements to capital assets that materially increase their value or useful life. Acquisition cost means the cost of the asset including the cost to put it in place. Acquisition cost for equipment, for example, means the net invoice price of the equipment, including the cost of any modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make it usable for the purpose for which it is acquired. Ancillary charges, such as taxes, duty, protective in transit insurance, freight, and installation may be included in, or excluded from the acquisition cost in accordance with the institution's regular accounting practices. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| capital expenditures - expenditures for the acquisition cost of capital assets (equipment, buildings, land), or expenditures to make improvements to capital assets that materially increase their value or useful life. Acquisition cost means the cost of the asset including the cost to put it in place. Acquisition cost for equipment, for example, means the net invoice price of the equipment, including the cost of any modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make it usable for the purpose for which it is acquired. Ancillary charges, such as taxes, duty, protective in transit insurance, freight, and installation may be included in, or excluded from the acquisition cost in accordance with the non-profit organization's regular accounting practices. | White House, OMB, Circular A-122, Mar 17 |

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| <p>capital expenditures - expenditures for the acquisition cost of capital assets (equipment, buildings, land), or expenditures to make improvements to capital assets that materially increase their value or useful life. Acquisition cost means the cost of the asset including the cost to put it in place. Acquisition cost for equipment, for example, means the net invoice price of the equipment, including the cost of any modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make it usable for the purpose for which it is acquired. Ancillary charges, such as taxes, duty, protective in transit insurance, freight, and installation may be included in, or excluded from the acquisition cost in accordance with the governmental unit's regular accounting practices.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capital improvement - a structure, a fixture, or non-removable equipment provided by a concessioner pursuant to the terms of a concession contract and located on land of the United States within a System unit.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 54, §101915, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capital improvement - An expenditure for a physical improvement to an existing capital asset such as additions and major alterations that are intended to improve performance or increase useful life.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capital improvement - improvement that increases the useful life, efficiency, capacity, or size of an existing asset or modifies the functionality or use of the asset regardless of the source of funding or capitalization threshold.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capital investment - planning, development, and acquisition of a capital asset and the management and operation of that asset through its usable life after the initial acquisition may consist of one or more assets, which provide useful components in an operational (production) environment.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capital investment plan - tool used in annual agency budgeting exercises to examine investment dollars, costs, value, and return on investment used in production of the Resource Allocation Plan (RAP) and the OMB 300 report.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capital lease - A lease that meets any one of the following criteria - (1) Lease transfers ownership to the U.S. Government at the end of the lease term; (2) Lease contains an option to purchase the leased property at a bargain price; (3) Lease term is equal to 75 percent or more of the economic life of the leased property; (4) Present value at the beginning of the lease for the minimum lease payment is 90 percent or more of the fair value of the leased property; (5) Asset is for a special purpose of the U.S. Government and is built to unique specification for the U.S. Government as lessee; or (6) There is no private-sector market for the asset. If none of the above criteria applies, the lease is considered an operating lease. The lessee treats capital leases as the acquisition of assets and the incurrence of obligations. Also called CL.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capital lease - lease that transfers substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee must meet at least one of the following four criteria: (1) The lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term. (2) The lease contains an option to purchase the leased asset at a bargain price. (3) The lease term is equal to or greater than 75 percent of the estimated economic life of the leased asset. (4) The present value of rental and other minimum lease payments, excluding that portion of the payments representing executory cost, equals or exceeds 90 percent of the fair value of the leased asset.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capital leases - Capital leases are leases that transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. If, at its inception, a lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee at the end of the lease term or contains an option to purchase the leased property at a bargain, the lease should be classified as a capital lease.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18</p> |
| <p>capital planning - A systematic effort to manage the risks and returns on capital assets for a given mission.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capital planning - An integrated management process that provides for the continuous identification, selection, control, life-cycle management, and evaluation of an information technology investment program designed to achieve a desired business outcome.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capital planning and investment control - A decision-making process, directed by the Departments E-Government Program Board (E-GovPB), for ensuring that information technology investments integrate strategic planning, budgeting, procurement, and the management of IT in support of the Departments mission and business needs. Also called CPIC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| capital planning and investment control - process for decision-making ensuring that investments integrate strategic planning, architecture, security, budgeting, procurement, and the management of the investment in support of missions and business needs also applies to non-IT assets, including construction, leases of capital assets, and acquisition of real property. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| capital planning and investment control guidance document (*) - document that provides the annual OMB direction on the capital planning and investment control requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Capital Planning and Investment Control process - A decision-making process for ensuring that information technology (IT) investments integrate strategic planning, budgeting, procurement, and the management of IT in support of Agency missions and business needs. In concert with strategic planning, budget, and procurement processes, the CPIC process is the basis for identifying, prioritizing, and managing a portfolio of IT investments compatible with the Agency enterprise architecture (EA) to achieve performance and compliance goals with the lowest life-cycle costs and risks. Also called CPIC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| capital planning and investment control process - A decision-making process, directed through the Departments E-Government Program Board (E-GovPB) to ensure that information technology investments integrate strategic planning, budgeting, procurement, and the management of IT in support of the Departments mission and business needs. Also called CPIC process. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| capital planning and investment control program guide - The CPIC Guide documents the processes the Department uses to formulate, justify, manage, and maintain its portfolio of IT investments. The CPIC process described in the Guide ensures that information technology investments integrate strategic planning, budgeting, procurement, and project management to support the Departments mission and business needs. Also called CPIC guide. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 684, Mar 17 |
| capital project - a project for (A) acquiring, constructing, supervising, or inspecting equipment or a facility for use in public transportation, expenses incidental to the acquisition or construction (including designing, engineering, location surveying, mapping, and acquiring rights-of-way), payments for the capital portions of rail trackage rights agreements, transit-related intelligent transportation systems, relocation assistance, acquiring replacement housing sites, and acquiring, constructing, relocating, and rehabilitating replacement housing; (B) rehabilitating a bus; (C) remanufacturing a bus; (D) overhauling rail rolling stock; (E) preventive maintenance; (F) leasing equipment or a facility for use in public transportation; (G) a joint development improvement for various purposes. {NOTE: This condenses about an entire page of examples. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| capital projects - Capital projects include the architectural and engineering design study, construction of physical infrastructure, and operations and maintenance of the facility. In general, capital projects include the following types of activities: transport (roads, ports, and rail), power (generation and transmission), telecommunications, environmental technology, agriculture (irrigation and infrastructure), urban environment, water supply, wastewater treatment, information technology, and construction or reconstruction of physical facilities in any sector under any assistance objective. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| capitalize - To record and carry forward into one or more future periods any expenditure from which the benefits or process will then be realized. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| capitalized personal property - Capitalized personal property is nonexpendable personal property that has an invoice cost of \$25,000 or more and an estimated service life of two years or longer that must be capitalized and reported on in the Agency's financial statements. State vehicles are capitalized property regardless of cost. For USAID, vehicles with a basic acquisition cost of under \$25,000, including shipping costs, are not capitalized. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 534, 547, May 18 |

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| <p>capitalized personal property - Personal property that has an acquisition cost of \$25,000 or more per item and an estimated service life of 2 years or longer must be capitalized and reported in the agency's financial statements. Additionally, the following property is capitalized - (1) State-owned motor vehicles, regardless of cost; and (2) Commercial off-the-shelf software configured for State operations with a total cost of \$500,000 or more. Similarly, State software developed within the agency by direct-hire or contract employees must be capitalized if the cost of direct-hire or contractual services exceeds \$500,000. Software maintenance costs and the cost to convert data are not capitalized and should not be considered in determining the application of the threshold. Accountability for information technology (IT) software developed within State will be the responsibility of the organizational unit that developed it.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Capitol Buildings - the United States Capitol, the Senate and House Office Buildings and garages, the Capitol Power Plant, all buildings on the real property (including the Administrative Building of the United States Botanic Garden) all buildings on the real property, all subways and enclosed passages connecting two or more of those structures, and the real property underlying and enclosed by any of those structures.</p> | <p>GSA, US Code 40, §5101, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>capstone publication - The top joint doctrine publication in the hierarchy of joint publications that links joint doctrine to national strategy and the contributions of other government departments and agencies, multinational partners, and reinforces policy for command and control. See also joint publication; keystone publications.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, CICSMS 51200, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>caption - A handling instruction that is listed before any other handling instructions in the telegram text, as defined by ACP-127. A caption denotes the special nature of, or limits the distribution of a telegram.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>captured record - a document, audio file, video file, or other material captured during combat operations from countries, organizations, or individuals, now or once hostile to the United States.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §427, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>car service - (A) the use, control, supply, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of locomotives, cars, other vehicles, and special types of equipment used in the transportation of property by a rail carrier, and (B) the supply of trains by a rail carrier.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §10102, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>carbon dioxide - naturally occurring gas that is formed especially in human and animal respiration and in the decay or combustion of animal and vegetable matter, and is absorbed from the air by plants in photosynthesis.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>carbon sequestration - the capture of carbon dioxide through terrestrial, geological, biological, or other means, which prevents the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §7901, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>Cardholder - At USAID headquarters, a U.S. direct-hire employee (USDH) or U.S. Personal Service Contractor (USPSC) who has been delegated authority from the Head of the Contracting Activity (HCA) to make purchases with the Purchase Card. For overseas Missions, the Cardholder may be a USDH, Foreign Service National, Third Country National, or USPSC who has been delegated purchasing authority by the HCA (in this case, the Mission Director). Also called CH.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18</p> |
| <p>cardholder - Federal employee responsible for using the government-wide purchase card in accordance with established policies and procurement regulations, maintaining a purchase card buying log, and reconciling the monthly statement of account. The CH must be established through a written delegation of authority memorandum from the program coordinator. Also called CH.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4552, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Cardholder Dispute Form - The Citibank form (CB003) a Purchase Cardholder completes when he or she contests a transaction on the monthly E-Statement of Account and is unable to resolve the issue with the vendor. The document informs Citibank and the Designated Billing Office of the disputed transaction.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18</p> |
| <p>cardholder statement of account - A monthly listing made available online by the financial institutional contractor (bank provider) of - (1) Purchases made by a cardholder for which the contractor has been billed by merchants; (2) Any credits; and (3) Interest penalties for late payments.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4552, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cardinal changes - Modifications to an existing contract that are beyond the general scope of that contract and are so extensive that a new contract should be awarded. A cardinal change is so profound that it not redressable under the contract and thus renders the government in breach. It frees the contractor of its obligations under the contract, including its obligations under the disputes clause.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| career - Tenure of a permanent employee in the competitive service who has completed three years of substantially continuous creditable Federal service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| career and technical education - organized educational activities that (A) offer a sequence of courses that (i) provides individuals with coherent and rigorous content aligned with challenging academic standards and relevant technical knowledge and skills needed to prepare for further education and careers in current or emerging professions; (ii) provides technical skill proficiency, an industry-recognized credential, a certificate, or an associate degree; and (iii) may include prerequisite courses (other than a remedial course) that meet the requirements of this subparagraph; and (B) include competency-based applied learning that contributes to the academic knowledge, higher-order reasoning and problem-solving skills, work attitudes, general employability skills, technical skills, and occupation-specific skills, and knowledge of all aspects of an industry, including entrepreneurship, of an individual. | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| career and technical student organization - an organization for individuals enrolled in a career and technical education program that engages in career and technical education activities as an integral part of the instructional program. | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| career appointee - A career member of the SES who has completed, or was not subject to, a one-year probationary period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 455, May 18 |
| career appointment - A permanent appointment in which the employee has competitive status. An appointment in the Foreign Service without a time limitation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 412, 415, May 18 |
| career candidate - Appointments are appropriate for persons who aspire to a long-term USAID Foreign Service career and whose qualifications meet a continuing requirement. An employee hired for a time-limited appointment which is intended to lead to a full career with the Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18 |
| career conditional appointment - An appointment which gives competitive status upon completion of a probationary period and which automatically converts to a career appointment upon completion of 3 years of creditable service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 412, May 18 |
| Career Development Groups - CDGs are comprised of approximately 15 Presidential Management Interns (PMIs) from a cross section of Federal agencies, one group leader/advisor and a co-leader/advisor, from high level management. CDGs usually meet once a month for program meetings and/or group activities. The purpose of a CDG is to provide educational and developmental activities, programs and experiences for the PMIs within the group, as well as support and networking. Also called CDG. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18 |
| Career Development Officer - A full-time counselor responsible for a specific occupational category who assists the IDI supervisor in the development of individual training plans, monitors the training aspects of the program, provides counseling in the areas of career progression and performance strengths and weaknesses and ensures that required training and performance evaluations are obtained. In addition, the CDO recommends, in consultation with the Regional Bureaus, the initial overseas assignment, ensuring that there is a qualified officer at post to provide training to the IDI. The CDO also serves as a member of the Technical Review Committee (TRC). Also called CDO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 459, May 18 |
| career guidance and academic counseling - guidance and counseling that (A) provides access for students (and parents, as appropriate) to information regarding career awareness and planning with respect to an individual's occupational and academic future; and (B) provides information with respect to career options, financial aid, and postsecondary options, including baccalaureate degree programs. | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| career ladder - A grouping of Civil Service positions that identify work at increasing levels of difficulty and/or responsibility (e.g., Management Analyst, GS-07/09/11/12). Career ladders are established to provide employees within the ladder the developmental, grade-building experiences that will qualify them for non-competitive promotion to the next higher level after meeting one-year time-in-grade requirements and demonstrating ability to perform at the higher level. Although promotions with the career ladder do not require competition among the employees in the ladder, they are dependent upon meeting qualifications requirements, the recommendations of cognizant supervisors, receiving at least a Fully Successful performance rating, and the continued presence of available work at the next higher level. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635, Mar 17 |

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| career ladder position - A position of increasing difficulty in the same line of work through which an employee may progress from a lower or entry level to the level of full performance. 1. Entry Level - The lowest grade level in a career ladder. 2. Full-Performance Level - The last grade reached in a career-ladder position as a result of the original merit promotion action, or as a result of original competitive appointment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| career law enforcement officer - a person hired on a permanent basis who is authorized by law or by a State or local public agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, or investigation of violations of criminal laws. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796dd-8, Jan 17 |
| career path - targeted occupational goals and steps to follow to attain those goals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Career Reserved position - An SES position that must be filled by an SES career appointee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| Career Senior Executive Service - Executives appointed by the Administrator under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 in conformance with the established rules and regulations applicable to other Civil Service employees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 421, May 18 |
| Career Transition Assistance Plans for Local Surplus and Displaced Employees - Presidential memorandum dated September 12, 1995 entitled “Career Transition Assistance for Federal Employees” sets policy by the U.S. Government to provide services to help surplus and displaced Federal employees affected by downsizing and restructuring to take charge of their own careers and find other job offers either within the Federal Government or in the private sector. When filling a vacancy, an agency must select an employee eligible under these regulations before selecting any other candidate from within or outside the agency; unless the agency can show that another employee would otherwise be separated by reduction in force. Also called CTAP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| career-conditional - Tenure of a permanent employee in the competitive service who has not completed three years of substantially continuous Federal service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| caregiver - an individual who provides personal care services to the veteran. | DVA, US Code 38, §1720G, Mar 17 |
| caretaker - any individual acting in a parental role regarding the child (including any birth parent, foster parent, adoptive parent, relative of such a child, or other individual acting in such a role). | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-25, Jan 17 |
| cargo - a loaded or empty container on a vessel. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §53901, Mar 17 |
| cargo - articles, goods, materials, merchandise, or wares carried onboard an aircraft, ship, train, or truck, and for which an air waybill, or bill of lading, or other receipt is issued by the carrier includes livestock and materials necessary to manage commodity in transport (pallet, box, container, etc.); excludes bunkers (fuel for powering the vessel or vehicle), accompanying baggage, vessel or vehicle's equipment and spare parts, mail, and stores. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| cargo - property, mail, or both. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| cargo container - a cargo container that is 1 Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit. | DHS, US Code 33, §2238c, Mar 17 |
| cargo increment number - A seven-character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit-cargo entry (line) in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| cargo preference - The requirement to use U.S. flag ocean carriers in accordance with the provisions of Section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. A group of two or more people using a motor vehicle for transportation to and from work. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, 315, 514, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| cargo scanning - use of nonintrusive equipment, including imaging and radiation detection equipment, to capture data relative to any form of cargo container and/or container contents. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| cargo-capable aircraft - a civil aircraft equipped so that all or substantially all of the aircraft's capacity can be used for the carriage of property or mail. | DOD, US Code 10, §9511, Jan 17 |
| cargo-convertible aircraft - a passenger aircraft equipped or designed so that all or substantially all of the main deck of the aircraft can be readily converted for the carriage of property or mail. | DOD, US Code 10, §9511, Jan 17 |
| carpool - A document, also referred to as a warrant, used to re-delegate purchasing authority (see also WARRANT). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| carpool - A group of two or more direct-hire State employees using a motor vehicle for transportation to and from work. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| carpool member - individual that commutes to and from work with others on a regular full-time basis via a motor vehicle carpool members may be registered with DHS as a specific carpool for the purpose of receiving a free federal parking benefit. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| carrier - The company or facility that transmits data signals. Also, a wave suitable for modulation by an information-bearing signal to be transmitted over a communication system. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| carrier air wing - Two or more aircraft squadrons formed under one commander for administrative and tactical control of operations from a carrier. Also called CVW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| carrier and lessor - a receiver or trustee of a pipeline carrier and lessor, respectively. | DOT, US Code 49, §15721, Mar 17 |
| carrier control zone - The airspace within a circular limit defined by 5 miles horizontal radius from the carrier, extending upward from the surface to and including 2,500 feet unless otherwise designated for special operations, and is under the cognizance of the air officer during visual meteorological conditions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| carrier strike group - A standing naval task group consisting of a carrier, embarked air wing, surface combatants, and submarines as assigned in direct support, operating in mutual support with the task of destroying hostile submarine, surface, and air forces within the group's assigned operational area and striking at targets along hostile shore lines or projecting power inland. Also called CSG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| cartridge-actuated device - Small explosive devices used to eject stores from launched devices, actuate other explosive systems, or provide initiation for aircrew escape devices. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| carve out [special access program - provision approved by the DHS Secretary or DHS Deputy Secretary that relieves DSS of its National Industrial Security Program obligation to perform industrial security oversight functions for a DHS special access program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| carve-out contract - A classified contract issued in conjunction with an approved Special Access Program (SAP) wherein the designated cognizant SAP security office retains inspection responsibility, in whole or in part. While the term carve-out technically only applies to the security function, it may also be used to designate contract administration services, audit, review, and other functions performed by groups other than those who normally accomplish these tasks. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| case fatality rate - As it applies to trauma, a calculation used to measure the lethality of combat operations for those who are wounded, which compares the number of personnel killed in action and died of wounds to those wounded in action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| case files - Case files relate to a specific action, event, person, organization, location, product, or thing. Case files often represent the "mission," "function," or work of the office. Individuals or groups may receive a monetary award granted for specific commendable acts or contributions in the course of Government service. Cash awards include Special Act and On-the-Spot Awards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |

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| case management services - the coordination and facilitation of all services furnished to a veteran by the Department of Veterans Affairs, either directly or through a contract, including assessment of needs, planning, referral (including referral for services to be furnished by the Department, either directly or through a contract, or by an entity other than the Department), monitoring, reassessment, and followup. Also called Care Coordination. | DVA, US Code 38, §1710, May 18 |
| case management services - the coordination and facilitation of all services furnished to a veteran by the Department of Veterans Affairs, either directly or through a contract, including assessment of needs, planning, referral (including referral for services to be furnished by the Department, either directly or through a contract, or by an entity other than the Department), monitoring, reassessment, and followup. Also called Care Coordination. | DVA, US Code 38, §171043238, May 18 |
| case officer - A professional employee of an intelligence or counterintelligence organization, who provides directions for an agent operation and/or handling intelligence assets. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| case study [learning] - teaching method in which students are presented with a main issue and events that led to a problem or decision, then students formulate solutions which are compared to an expected outcome. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| cash contributions - the recipient's cash outlay, including the outlay of money contributed to the recipient by third parties. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| cash contributions - The recipient's cash outlay, including the outlay of money contributed to the recipient by third parties. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| cash management officer - The Deputy Chief Financial Officer (CGFS/DCFO) is the principal cash management official at the Department of State. This officer has the responsibility for prescribing policies and procedures governing cash management; overseeing initiatives to improve cash management; prescribing the Department of State reporting requirements for fiscal irregularities; and reporting externally on cash management improvement initiatives. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17 |
| cash verification officer - An employee who verifies cashier funds and performs tasks that verifies the cashier is reporting accurate information. The cash verification officer (CVO) is generally the U.S. citizen supervisor of the cashier. However, another individual may be delegated CVO responsibilities. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17 |
| cash-Link - An electronic cash concentration system used to manage the collection of government funds and to report balances to Federal agencies. Cash-Link ties the U.S. disbursing officer (USDO), commercial banks, Federal Reserve Banks, and the Treasury Department together through an electronic network. Cash-Link provides agencies with financial information to verify bank deposits, ACH transfers, as well as information to reconcile their accounts. This system allows users to obtain deposit information in two ways - (1) It provides daily reports of agency deposits that are sent to the Banking Operations Branch in FMS; and (2) Agencies can view deposit amounts that have been posted to their ALC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| cast explosive - manufactured explosive poured in liquid form and allowed to harden. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| casual collecting - the collecting of a reasonable amount of common invertebrate and plant paleontological resources for non-commercial personal use, either by surface collection or the use of non-powered hand tools resulting in only negligible disturbance to the Earth's surface and other resources. | DOI, US Code 16, §470aaa, Mar 17 |
| casualty - Any person who is lost to the organization by having been declared dead, duty status – whereabouts unknown, missing, ill, or injured. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| casualty evacuation - The unregulated movement of casualties that can include movement both to and between medical treatment facilities. Also called CASEVAC. See also casualty; evacuation; medical treatment facility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| casualty rate - The number of casualties per 1,000 population at risk. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 82600, Sep 16 |
| casualty receiving and treatment ship - In amphibious operations, a ship designated to receive, provide treatment for, and transfer casualties. Also called CRTS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| cat fur - the pelt or skin of any animal of the species Felis catus. | DHS, US Code 19, §1308, Mar 17 |
| catalog [library] - comprehensive inventory of the books, periodicals, maps, and other materials in a given library collection, arranged in systematic order to facilitate retrieval. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number - the number assigned to a Federal program in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA). | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number - The number assigned to a federal program in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA). Also called CFDA number. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| catastrophic emergency - Any incident, regardless of location, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the U.S. population, infrastructure, environment, economy, or government functions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| catastrophic event - Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |
| catastrophic incident - any natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster that results in extraordinary levels of casualties or damage or disruption severely affecting the population (including mass evacuations), infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions in an area. | DHS, US Code 6, §311, Jan 17 |
| catastrophic incident - Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| catastrophic incident - natural disaster or act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster that results in extraordinary levels of casualties or damage or disruption severely affecting the population (including mass evacuations), infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions in an area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| categorical exclusion - class of activities that do not need to undergo detailed environmental analysis in an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) because the activities have been shown not individually or cumulatively to have a significant effect on the human environment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| category - the categories of executive departments and agencies listed in Annex A to this directive. | White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms, May 07 |
| category - unique named group to associate things that have something in common. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Category "A" posts - Overseas posts that use APO/FPO facilities to transport mail. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 513, May 18 |
| category management plan - mechanism that provides the strategic direction for a category of goods or services managed by a Strategic Sourcing Commodity Council. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| cathodic protection - technique for preventing corrosion of a metal surface by making the surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| cattle committed - cattle that are scheduled to be delivered to a packer within the 7-day period beginning on the date of an agreement to sell the cattle. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635d, Mar 17 |
| cattle type - the following types of cattle purchased for slaughter: (A) Fed steers. (B) Fed heifers. (C) Fed Holsteins and other fed dairy steers and heifers. (D) Cows. (E) Bulls. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635d, Mar 17 |
| cause - person, thing, fact, or condition that brings about an effect or that produces or calls forth a resultant action or state. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| causeway - A craft similar in design to a barge, but longer and narrower, designed to assist in the discharge and transport of cargo from vessels. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| causeway launching area - An area located near the line of departure but clear of the approach lanes to an area located in the inner transport area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| cave - any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passages which occurs beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge (including any cave resource therein, but not including any vug, mine, tunnel, aqueduct, or other manmade excavation) and which is large enough to permit an individual to enter, whether or not the entrance is naturally formed or manmade. Such term shall include any natural pit, sinkhole, or other feature which is an extension of the entrance. | DOI, US Code 16, §4302, Mar 17 |
| cave resource - any material or substance occurring naturally in caves on Federal lands, such as animal life, plant life, paleontological deposits, sediments, minerals, speleogens, and speleothems. | DOI, US Code 16, §4302, Mar 17 |
| C-day - The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| CDCS Goal - The CDCS Goal is the highest-level impact to be advanced or achieved by USAID, the partner country, civil society actors and other development partners within the CDCS timeframe. The Mission is responsible for progressing toward the CDCS Goal as it advances toward achieving the DOs. The CDCS Goal must reflect the cumulative impact of the DOs and capture the RF's internal logic: if the DOs are accomplished or advanced, progress will be made toward achieving the CDCS Goal. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| cell - A subordinate organization formed around a specific process, capability, or activity within a designated larger organization of a headquarters. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| cellulosic biofuel - renewable fuel derived from any cellulose, hemicellulose, or lignin that is derived from renewable biomass and that has lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the Administrator, that are at least 60 percent less than the baseline lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| census tract - a census tract delineated by the United States Bureau of the Census in the most recent decennial census that is not located in a nonmetropolitan county and does not otherwise qualify as a qualified census tract. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |
| center - An enduring, functional organization, with a supporting staff, designed to perform a joint function within a headquarters. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| Center for Development Information and Evaluation - The office that formerly managed the Development Experience Clearinghouse. Also called CDIE. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, 540, May 18 |
| center of gravity - The source of power that provides moral or physical strength, freedom of action, or will to act. Also called COG. See also decisive point. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |

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| Central Authority - A) in the case of a Convention country, the meaning given such term in article 6 of the Hague Abduction Convention;(B) in the case of a bilateral procedures country, the official entity designated by the government of the bilateral procedures country within the applicable memorandum of understanding to discharge the duties imposed on the entity; and (C) in the case of a non-Convention country, the foreign ministry or other appropriate authority of such country. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| Central Authority - Each state party to the Hague Abduction Convention designates an entity to be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Hague Abduction Convention in that country and to serve as the primary point of contact for communication with foreign Central Authorities. The Department of State is the U.S. Central Authority. The Office of Children's Issues in the Consular Affairs Bureau (CA/OCS/CI) has been designated as the action office, and performs the functions required of the Central Authority under the Hague Abduction Convention. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| central control officer - The officer, embarked in the central control ship, designated by the amphibious task force commander for the overall coordination of the waterborne ship-to-shore movement. Also called CCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| Central Index System - database maintained by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) that serves as a central, DHS-wide index for basic immigrant and nonimmigrant status information on aliens and other individuals subject to the provisions of the immigration and Nationality Act. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| central mail facility - Central mailroom located in the Ronald Reagan Building. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 513, May 18 |
| Central Office of Record - The Department element that keeps records of accountable COMSEC material held by accounts subject to its oversight. Also called COR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Central Office of Record - The office of a Federal department or agency that keeps records of accountable communications security (COMSEC) material held by elements subject to its oversight. Also called COR. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Central Overseas Processing Entity - the Refugee Processing Center (RPC) version of the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS) used at RPC to enter V-93 case information processed by consular posts or USCIS officers overseas. Also called COPE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| central service cost allocation plan - the documentation identifying, accumulating, and allocating or developing billing rates based on the allowable costs of services provided by a governmental unit on a centralized basis to its departments and agencies. The costs of these services may be allocated or billed to users. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| central station - building or office which houses an organization whose employees monitor alarm systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| central tendency - average or typical value in a data set or set of scores. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| centralized control - 1. In air defense, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units. 2. In joint air operations, placing within one commander the responsibility and authority for planning, directing, and coordinating a military operation or group/category of operations. See also decentralized control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0 |
| Centralized Offset - Centralized Offset or Treasury Offset Program (TOP) is a process that allows agencies to submit delinquent debts to one centralized location, Financial Management Service, for collection through the offset of all eligible Federal payments. (TFM/DMS Managing Federal Receivables) | JP 3-30, Sep 16 |
| Centralized Offset - Centralized Offset or Treasury Offset Program (TOP) is a process that allows agencies to submit delinquent debts to one centralized location, Financial Management Service, for collection through the offset of all eligible Federal payments. (TFM/DMS Managing Federal Receivables) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| certainty-equivalent - A certain (i.e., nonrandom) outcome that an individual values equally to an uncertain outcome. For a risk averse individual, the certainty-equivalent for an uncertain set of benefits may be less than the mathematical expectation of the outcome; for example, an individual may value a 50-50 chance of winning \$100 or \$0 as only \$45. Analogously, a risk-averse individual may have a certainty-equivalent for an uncertain set of costs that is larger in magnitude than the mathematical expectation of costs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |

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| certificate of acknowledgment - A notarizing officers certificate on a document that an individual appeared before the officer and declared that the instrument was the individuals act and deed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| certificate of death - A document issued by local authorities to verify a person's death. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2131, Mar 17 |
| certificate of eligibles - list of applicants who have been deemed qualified for a position through the assessment process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| certificate of title - a document issued by a State showing ownership of an automobile. | DOT, US Code 49, §30501, Mar 17 |
| certificate of waiver and certificate of authorization - a Federal Aviation Administration grant of approval for a specific flight operation. | DOT, US Code 49, §40101, Mar 17 |
| certification - comprehensive evaluation of technical and non-technical aspects made as part of and in support of the accreditation process establishes the extent to which a particular design and implementation meet a set of specified requirements; provides external verification of competencies achieved by an individual. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| certification - The comprehensive evaluation of the technical and non-technical security controls of an IT system to support the authorization process that establishes the extent to which a particular design and implementation meets a set of specified security requirements. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| certification - The comprehensive evaluation of the technical and non-technical security features of an information system and other safeguards, made in support of the accreditation process, to establish the extent to which a particular design and implementation meets a set of specified security requirements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| certification - The final authorization for payment by an authorized certifying officer. Disbursing officials may disburse funds only as provided by a voucher that has been properly certified. In the case of voucher schedules, the certifying officers signature applies to all the individual vouchers listed on the schedule. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| certification and accreditation - comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system, made in support of security accreditation, to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements of the system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| certification and repair center - is a facility used by the Bureau of Information Resource Management, Deputy Chief Information Officer for Operations/Chief Technology Officer, Information Technology Infrastructure Office, Technical Security and Safeguards Division (IRM/FO/ITI/TSS) for program activities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| certification and repair center - the CRC is a facility used by the Bureau of Information Resource Management, Deputy Chief Information Officer for Operations/Chief Technology Officer, Information Technology Infrastructure Office, Technical Security and Safeguards Division (IRM/FO/ITI/TSS) for program activities. Also called CRC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| certification authority - The USAID official who certifies that a particular information system (IS) has completed the Certification and Accreditation (C&A) process, and is ready for "Accreditation" by the Designated Security Accreditation Authority (DSAA). Also called CA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| certification, accreditation, and security assessments - Organizations must - (1) Periodically assess the security controls in organizational information systems to determine if the controls are effective in their application; (2) Develop and implement plans of action designed to correct deficiencies and reduce or eliminate vulnerabilities in organizational information systems; (3) Authorize the operation of organizational information systems and any associated information system connections; and (4) Monitor information system security controls on an ongoing basis to ensure the continued effectiveness of the controls. Also called CA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| certified applicator - any individual who is certified as authorized to use or supervise the use of any pesticide which is classified for restricted use. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |

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| certified contractor - (A) a contractor, inspector, or supervisor who has completed a training program certified by the appropriate Federal agency and has met any other requirements for certification or licensure established by such agency or who has been certified by any State through a program which has been found by such Federal agency to be at least as rigorous as the Federal certification program; and (B) workers or designers who have fully met training requirements established by the appropriate Federal agency. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| certified cost or pricing date - cost or pricing data that were required to be submitted and have been certified, or is required to be certified. This certification states that, to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, the cost or pricing data are accurate, complete, and current as of a date certain before contract award. Cost or pricing data are required to be certified in certain procurements. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| chaff - Radar confusion reflectors, consisting of thin, narrow metallic strips of various lengths and frequency responses, which are used to reflect echoes for confusion purposes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| chain of command - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| chain of command - The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction - A document for all types of correspondence containing Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff policy and guidance that does not involve the employment of forces, which is of indefinite duration and is applicable to external agencies, or both the Joint Staff and external agencies. Also called CJCSI. See also Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual - A document containing detailed procedures for performing specific tasks that do not involve the employment of forces, which is of indefinite duration and is applicable to external agencies or both the Joint Staff and external agencies. Also called CJCSM. See also Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| chalk number - The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| change - addition, modification, replacement, or removal of something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Change Control Board - One of the teams that evaluates the impact of proposed changes to the USAID baseline configuration, and determines if, and when, the changes are to be implemented. Also called CCB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| change detection - An image enhancement technique that compares two images of the same area from different time periods and eliminates identical picture elements in order to leave the signatures that have undergone change. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| change in control - (A) for a corporation, the sale or transfer of a controlling interest in the corporation; (B) for a partnership or limited liability company, the sale or transfer of a controlling interest in the partnership or limited liability company; and ^{41 SEP 17} (C) for an individual, the sale or transfer or an organizational camp subject to this chapter to another party. | DOI, US Code 16, §6231, Mar 17 |
| change key - key which operates only one cylinder or one group of keyed alike cylinders in a keying system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| change order - a written order, signed by the contracting officer, directing the contractor to make a change that the Changes clause authorizes the contracting officer to order without the contractor's consent. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| change order - Unilateral action taken by the contracting officer to modify the drawings, designs, specifications, method of shipping or packing, place of inspection, delivery, or acceptance of an existing contract. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| change proposal - document providing high level description of a significant change, along with a corresponding business case and an expected implementation schedule. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| change record - document containing the details of an addition, modification, replacement, or removal of something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| change schedule - list of all authorized changes and related dates includes planned implementation dates and actual completion dates. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| change transmittal - Formerly known as Transmittal Letter (TL), the official document that implements formal directive changes to the FAM or FAH. It provides effective dates and necessary instructions for incorporating changes into the FAM or FAH. Also called CT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114, Mar 17 |
| changed conditions - Construction site/repair conditions which differ significantly from conditions indicated in the contract, or conditions ordinarily encountered in the performance of the type of work in the contract. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| change-of-name agreement - a legal instrument executed by the contractor and the Government that recognizes the legal change of name of the contractor without disturbing the original contractual rights and obligations of the parties. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| channel - An electrical path over which transmission can be made from one station to another. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| channel airlift - Airlift provided for movement of sustainment cargo, scheduled either regularly or depending upon volume of workload, between designated ports of embarkation and ports of debarkation over validated contingency or distribution routes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| Channel Captions - Restrict Action telegrams to designated offices or individuals in USAID/Washington (USAID/W) or USAID missions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| channel check - A service telegram exchanged between two connected transmission facilities to ensure channel continuity. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| channel guard - An "Ericsson" terminology for a sub-audible tone used for encoding or decoding a channel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 564, May 18 |
| channel sequence number - A numerical identifier starting with 000 and running consecutively to 999 on low volume circuits and 0000 consecutively to 9999 on high volume circuits, between two posts over a dedicated line. Also called CSN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| character and experience-based loans - A form of collateral substitute in which the initial loan is very small, but access to gradually increasing loans is assured as long as the borrower maintains a satisfactory repayment record. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| charg pay - The additional compensation payable to - (1) A Foreign Service officer or any other officer with the appropriate commissioned title, including a Foreign Service information officer, serving as a charg d'affaires ad interim at a diplomatic mission; or (2) A Foreign Service officer or consular officer who is not a Foreign Service officer serving as acting principal officer at a consulate general, a consulate, or a U.S. Interests Section. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 31232, Mar 17 |
| charter air carrier - an air carrier holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity that authorizes it to provide charter air transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| charter air transportation - charter trips in air transportation authorized under this part. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| charter/charter party - A contract for the hire of a ship or aircraft or portion thereof, for one or more voyages or flights, or for a period of time. Its clauses include freight rate, despatch, demurrage, brokerage commissions, etc. as well as provisions established by international agreements and, by reference, provisions of law. The charter/charter party usually overrides any provisions of the carrier's bill of lading, although it may provide that the bill of lading shall serve as a receipt for the cargo. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| check status inquiry - Department of State inquiry directed to Treasury concerning the payment status or request for a copy of a U.S. Government (USG) check. Also called CSI. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |

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| check symbols - The symbol numbers inscribed on checks, which are the checking account symbol numbers under which USDOs issue checks. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| checked item - items of luggage delivered to an airline or train for transportation in the hold of an aircraft or baggage car of a passenger train and is inaccessible to the passenger during the flight or ride. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| checklist - list of items required, things to be done, or points to be considered and used to verify completion of critical elements of a complex task . | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| chemical - substance that has constant chemical composition and characteristic properties and cannot be separated into components by physical separation methods, i.e., without breaking chemical bonds can be chemical elements, chemical compounds, ions, or alloys. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| chemical agent - A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate mainly through its physiological effects. See also chemical warfare; riot control agent. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| chemical agent - chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate mainly through its physiological effects. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| chemical agent and munition - an agent or munition that, through its chemical properties, produces lethal or other damaging effects on human beings, except that such term does not include riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke and other obscuration materials. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §1521, Jan 17 |
| chemical agent and munition - an agent or munition that, through its chemical properties, produces lethal or other damaging effects on human beings, except that such term does not include riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke and other obscuration materials. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1521, Jan 17 |
| chemical facility of interest - a facility that - (A) holds, or that the Secretary has a reasonable basis to believe holds, a chemical of interest, at a threshold quantity set pursuant to relevant risk-related security principles; and (B) is not an excluded facility. | DHS, US Code 6, §621, Jan 17 |
| chemical hazard - Any chemical manufactured, used, transported, or stored that can cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those materials, including chemical agents and chemical weapons prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention as well as toxic industrial chemicals. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| chemical improvised explosive device enhancement - chemical agent specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| chemical timing switch - timing switch using the reaction of chemical compounds as a switch to provide a delay before starting the initiation train. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| chemical warfare - All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating chemical munitions/agents and the warning and protective measures associated with such offensive operations. Also called CW. See also chemical agent; chemical weapon; riot control agent. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| chemical weapon - the following, together or separately: (A) A toxic chemical and its precursors, except where intended for a purpose not prohibited under this chapter as long as the type and quantity is consistent with such a purpose. (B) A munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device. (C) Any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices. | DOJ, US Code 18, §229F, Mar 17 |
| chemical weapon - the following, together or separately: (A) A toxic chemical and its precursors, except where intended for a purpose not prohibited under this chapter as long as the type and quantity is consistent with such a purpose.(B) A munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device. (C) Any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in subparagraph (B). | DOS, US Code 22, §6701, Jan 17 |

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| <p>chemical weapon - together or separately - (A) toxic chemicals and their precursors, except where intended for - i) industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical, or other peaceful purposes; (ii) protective purposes, namely those purposes directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and to protection against chemical weapons; (iii) military purposes not connected with the use of chemical weapons and not dependent on the use of the toxic properties of chemicals as a method of warfare; or (iv) law enforcement including domestic riot control purposes, as long as the types and quantities are consistent with such purposes; (B) munitions and devices, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munitions and devices; and (C) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions and devices.</p> | <p>DOJ, US Code 18, §2280, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>chemical weapon - Together or separately, (a) a toxic chemical and its precursors, except when intended for a purpose not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention; (b) a munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those chemicals specified in (a), above, which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device; (c) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in (b), above. See also chemical agent; chemical warfare; riot control agent.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>chemical weapon - toxic chemical or its precursor that can cause death, injury, temporary incapacitation or sensory irritation through its chemical action.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>chemical weapons - (1) Toxic chemicals and their precursors, except where intended for purposes not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention, as long as the types and quantities are consistent with such purposes; (2) Munitions and devices, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (1) of this definition, which would be released as a result of employing such munitions or devices; and (3) Any equipment specifically designed to be used directly in connection with the employment of the munitions and devices. Also called CW.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Chemical Weapons Convention - The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction entered into force April 29, 1997. The CWC obligates states parties to never under any circumstances develop, produce, or otherwise acquire, stockpile, or retain chemical weapons, or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to anyone. The Treaty currently has 188 member states. Also called CWC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Chemical Weapons Convention (1997) - The global treaty outlawing developing, producing, acquiring, stockpiling, retaining, transferring, or using chemical weapons. Also called CWC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident - Any occurrence, resulting from the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons and devices; the emergence of secondary hazards arising from friendly actions; or the release of toxic industrial materials or biological organisms and substances into the environment, involving the emergence of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19</p> |
| <p>Chief Acquisition Officer - an executive level acquisition official responsible for agency performance of acquisition activities and acquisition programs created.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Chief Disbursing Officer - Treasury official who directs disbursing operations performed by Department of the Treasury regional disbursing offices located throughout the United States. Also called CDO.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Chief Elected Official - A mayor, city manager, or county manager.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>Chief Financial Officers Council - The Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-576) CFO Act established a Chief Financial Officers Council. The act specifies that the Council will be chaired by OMB's Deputy Director for Management. Other members will be OMB's Controller, Treasury's Fiscal Assistant Secretary, and the agency CFOs appointed under the act.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| chief Information Officer - the senior official that provides advice and other assistance to the head of the agency and other senior management personnel of the agency to ensure that IT is acquired and information resources are managed for the agency in a manner that achieves the agency's strategic goals and information resources management goals; and is responsible for ensuring agency compliance with, and prompt, efficient, and effective implementation of, the information policies and information resources management responsibilities, including the reduction of information collection burdens on the public. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| Chief Information Security Officer - The Information Systems Security Officer, appointed by the CIO, is charged with protecting all network and automated information processing systems for the Agency by issuing policy, guidelines, and other such direction. The CISO is the authority for all security matters where AIS are concerned. Also called CISO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| Chief Justice - the Chief Justice of the United States or the designee of the Chief Justice, except that when there is a vacancy in the office of the Chief Justice, the most senior associate justice of the Supreme Court shall be deemed to be the Chief Justice for purposes of this chapter until the vacancy is filled. | GSA, US Code 40, §6501, Mar 17 |
| chief of fires - The senior organic fires Army staff officer at division and higher headquarters level who advises the commander on the best use of available fire support resources, provides input to necessary orders, and develops and implements the fire support plan. Also called COF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| Chief of Mission - a principal officer in charge of a diplomatic mission of the United States or of a U. S. office abroad which has been designated diplomatic in nature or any member of the Foreign Service assigned under the terms of the Act to be charg d'affaires or head of such a mission or office. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113, Mar 17 |
| chief of mission - ambassadors at large and ministers of diplomatic missions of the United States, or persons appointed to lead United States offices abroad designated by the Secretary of State as diplomatic in nature. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3052, Jan 17 |
| Chief of Mission - Chief of Mission is the principal officer in charge of a diplomatic mission of the United States or of a United States office abroad which is designated by the Secretary of State as diplomatic in nature, including any individual assigned to be temporarily in charge of such a mission or office. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |
| Chief of Mission - Chiefs of mission as defined by the Foreign Service Act (22 U.S.C. 3902), and principal officers at posts not subject to the administrative jurisdiction of another post. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| Chief of Mission - Principal officer appointed by the President, to be in charge of a diplomatic mission of the United States or of a U.S. office abroad which is designated by the Secretary of State as diplomatic in nature of the Foreign Service Act. Also, career members of the Service assigned by the President to serve as charg d'affaires or otherwise as the head of a mission or the U.S. office abroad which is designated by the Secretary as diplomatic in nature for such periods as the public interest may require. Also called COM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17 |
| chief of mission - The principal officer in charge of a diplomatic facility of the United States, including any individual temporarily assigned to be in charge of such a facility. Also called COM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08, May 18 |
| chief of mission - the principal officer in charge of a diplomatic mission of the United States or of a United States office abroad which is designated by the Secretary of State as diplomatic in nature, including any individual assigned of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to be temporarily in charge of such a mission or office. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Chief of Staff - The senior or principal member or head of a staff who acts as the controlling member of a staff for purposes of the coordination of its work or to exercise command in another's name. Also called COS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| Chief Privacy Officer - The individual who has overall Agency responsibility for policy development, oversight, and implementation of an agency-wide privacy program. Also called CPO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| child - a person under the age of 18 years. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 18114, Mar 17 |

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| <p>child - an unmarried child, under the age of 18 years, or such unmarried child regardless of age who, because of physical or mental disability incurred before age 18 is incapable of self-support. In addition to the offspring of the participant, the term includes - (a) An adopted child; (b) A stepchild or recognized natural child who received more than one-half support from the participant; and (c) A child who lived with and for whom a petition of adoption was filed by a participant, and who is adopted by the surviving spouse of the participant after the latter's death.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child - an unmarried person under 21 years of age. a. Bases for Child Status - (1) INA lists seven categories of the term child; (2) Previously, the term child as used at INA (D) was interpreted to require a genetic connection between the child and the parent. However, such an interpretation did not adequately account for advances in assisted reproductive technology (ART). Consequently, a new policy was adopted in 2014 to allow birth mothers (also referred to as gestational mothers) who are also the legal parent of the child to be treated the same as genetic mothers for the purpose of qualifying for immigration benefits. The new policy is retroactive. If you encounter a case in which the child born abroad to a gestational and legal mother was previously denied an immigration benefit under prior interpretation, the child potentially would be eligible for an immigration benefit upon the submission of a new application accompanied by appropriate fees and sufficient evidence that he or she meets all relevant statutory and regulatory requirements. (A petition according preference status must be regarded as approved to accord immediate relative status if the beneficiary has been declared a child of the petitioner by private legislation. You should regard such a petition as approved for that purpose as of the date of the enactment of the private legislation or of the effective date stated in the language of the private law. For additional information on private legislation and consular processing of cases involving private bills. Child Soldiers - Note that in the context of child soldiers, child is defined as a person under the age of 15.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child - an unmarried student under the age of 22 years. For this purpose, a child whose twenty-second birthday occurs before July 1 or after August 31 of a calendar year, and while a student, is deemed to have become 22 years of age on the first day of July after the birthday.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child - Any person below the age of eighteen.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Child Abuse - The National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information provides the following operational definitions for the three main types of child maltreatment. Although any of the forms of child abuse may be found separately, they often occur in combination. Emotional abuse, for example, is almost always present when other forms are identified.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child abuse (as defined in the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990) - the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, or negligent treatment of a child - Physical injury includes but is not limited to lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries, severe bruising, or serious bodily harm; Mental injury means harm to a child's psychological or intellectual functioning, which may be exhibited by severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal, or outward aggressive behavior, or a combination of those behaviors, which may be demonstrated by a change in behavior, emotional response, or cognition; Sexual abuse includes the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of a child to engage in, or assist another person to engage in, sexually explicit conduct or the rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with children; Sexually explicit conduct means actual or simulated - Sexual intercourse including sexual contact in the manner of genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal contact, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex; sexual contact means the intentional touching, either directly or through clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse, or gratify sexual desire of any person; Bestiality; Masturbation; Lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of a person or animal; Sadistic or masochistic abuse; or Unlawful penetration with an object; Exploitation means child pornography or child prostitution; Negligent treatment means the failure to provide for reasons other than poverty, adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care so as to seriously endanger the physical health of the child; and Child abuse does not include discipline administered by a parent or legal guardian to his or her child provided it is reasonable in manner and moderate in degree and otherwise does not constitute cruelty.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 18114, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>Child Born Out of Wedlock - a. Child Through the Mother Under INA - (1) A child born out of wedlock is the child of the natural mother under INA. The natural mothers name on the child's birth certificate may be taken as proof of such relationship. (2) The term natural mother in INA includes a gestational mother who is the legal mother of a child at the time and place of birth, as well as genetic mother who is a legal mother of the child at the time and place of birth. Also see the note regarding assisted reproductive technology (ART) above in Bases for Child Status. b. Child Through the Father Under INA - (1) A child born out of wedlock is a child of the natural father under INA, provided the father has or had a bona fide parent-child relationship with the child. While an ongoing father-child relationship is not required to establish a bona fide parent or child relationship, you must ascertain whether a genuine parent or child relationship, not merely a tie by blood, exists or has existed at some point prior to the offsprings 21st birthday and while the offspring is or was unmarried. (2) While each case must be determined based on the facts presented, you must be satisfied that the facts demonstrate the existence of a bona fide parent or child relationship before the child's 21st birthday. For instance, although not necessary, the moral or emotional behavior of the father or child toward each other, which reflects the existence of such a relationship, may constitute favorable evidence of the relationship, just as cohabitation may be another element of evidence of such relationship. (3) Proof of present or former familial relationship may include the - (a) Fathers acknowledgment within the community that the child is his own; (b) Fathers support for the child's needs; and (c) Fathers active concern for child support, instruction, and general welfare, and interest in the child.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child care provider - an individual or entity that provides or proposes to provide child care services for federal employees.</p> | <p>GSA, US Code 40, §590, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child development center employee - a civilian employee of the Coast Guard who is employed to work in a Coast Guard child development center without regard to whether the employee is paid from appropriated or non-appropriated funds.^[SEP]</p> | <p>DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §551, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>child labor - the worst forms of child labor as defined in International Labor Convention 182, the Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, done at Geneva on June 17, 1999.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §7112, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>child marriage - the marriage of a girl or boy who is - (A) younger than the minimum age for marriage under the laws of the country in which such girl or boy is a resident; or (B) younger than 18 years of age, if no such law exists.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 503, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child marriage - the marriage of a girl or boy who is - A) younger than the minimum age for marriage under the laws of the country in which such girl or boy is a resident; or (B) younger than 18 years of age, if no such law exists.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2151n, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>child neglect - Characterized by failure to provide for the child's basic needs. The assessment of child neglect requires consideration of cultural values and standards of care as well as recognition that the failure to provide the necessities of life may be related to poverty.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child neglect - the negligent treatment of a child by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare (parent, guardian, or custodian). (It does not rise to the level of abuse.) Such negligent treatment includes but is not limited to - The failure to provide for the proper education of a child as required by U.S. law or local law in the case of locally employed staff; The failure to provide for subsistence, care, or control necessary for a child's physical, mental, developmental, or emotional health; or The failure to supervise a child adequately (such as a child who is habitually truant from school without justification, or who is habitually disobedient of reasonable and lawful commands of his or her parents, guardian, or other custodian, or who is engaging in the permissive use of alcohol or drugs where such actions are endangering the child's welfare or disrupting the post community).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 18114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child restraint - any device (including child safety seat, booster seat, harness, and excepting seat belts) that is - (i) designed for use in a motor vehicle to restrain, seat, or position children who weigh 65 pounds (30 kilograms) or less; and (ii) certified to the Federal motor vehicle safety standard prescribed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for child restraints.</p> | <p>DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §405, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>child soldier - (A) (i) any person under 18 years of age who takes a direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces;(ii) any person under 18 years of age who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces; (iii) any person under 15 years of age who has been voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces; or(iv) any person under 18 years of age who has been recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state; and (is serving in any capacity, including in a support role such as a cook, porter, messenger, medic, guard, or sex slave.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2370c, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>child support - to provide such support, means amounts required to be paid under a judgment, decree, or order, whether temporary, final, or subject to modification, issued by a court or an administrative agency of competent jurisdiction, for the support and maintenance of a child, including a child who has attained the age of majority under the law of the issuing State, or a child and the parent with whom the child is living, which provides for monetary support, health care, arrearages or reimbursement, and which may include other related costs and fees, interest and penalties, income withholding, attorney's fees, and other relief.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §659, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child with a disability - a child evaluated as having mental retardation, a hearing impairment (including deafness), a speech or language impairment, a visual impairment (including blindness), a serious emotional disturbance (referred to in this part as “emotional disturbance”), an orthopedic impairment, autism, traumatic brain injury, another health impairment, a specific learning disability, deaf-blindness, or multiple disabilities, and who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services. (2)(i) if it is determined, through an appropriate evaluation, that a child has one of the disabilities, but only needs a related service and not special education, the child is not a child with a disability under this part. (ii) If, the related service required by the child is considered special education rather than a related service under State standards, the child would be determined to be a child with a disability.</p> | <p>ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>child with a special need - an individual less than 18 years of age who requires care or supervision beyond that required of children generally to - (A) meet the child's basic needs; or (B) prevent physical injury, self-injury, or injury to others.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>childhood cancer - a spectrum of different malignancies that vary by histology, site of disease, origin, race, sex, and age. The Secretary may revise the defined of such term to the extent determined by the Secretary to be appropriate.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–2, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>child-occupied facility - building or a portion of a building, visited regularly by the same child, six years of age or under, on at least two different days within any week (Sunday through Saturday period), provided that each day’s visit lasts at least three hours, the combined weekly visits last at least six hours, and the combined annual visits last at least 60 hours may include, but not limited to, daycare centers, preschools, and kindergarten classrooms.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>children - persons who have not attained 18 years of age.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195, Sec 135, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>children aged three through nine experiencing developmental delays - Child with a disability for children aged three through nine (or any subset of that age range, including ages three through five), may, subject to the conditions, include a child: (1) Who is experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following areas: Physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development; and (2) Who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.</p> | <p>ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>children and adolescents - individuals who do not exceed 18 years of age.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §280h, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>children at risk - children who are raised in poverty or in single-parent homes or are subject to such circumstances as parental drug abuse, homelessness, or child abuse.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §6231, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| children of prisoners - children one or both of whose parents are incarcerated in a Federal, State, or local correctional facility. The term is deemed to include children who are in an ongoing mentoring relationship in a program at the time of their parents' release from prison, for purposes of continued participation in the program. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §629i, Mar 17 |
| children of substance abusers - (A) children who have lived or are living in a household with a substance abuser who is acting in a parental role regarding the children; and (B) children who have been prenatally exposed to alcohol or other drugs. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-25, Jan 17 |
| chiropractic treatment - the manual manipulation of the spine performed by a chiropractor for the treatment of such musculo-skeletal conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate. | DVA, US Code 38, §1710, Mar 17 |
| chiropractor - an individual who (A) is licensed to practice chiropractic in the State in which the individual performs chiropractic services; and (B) holds the degree of doctor of chiropractic from a chiropractic college accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education. | DVA, US Code 38, §1710, Mar 17 |
| chop shop - a building, lot, facility, or other structure or premise at which at least one person engages in receiving, concealing, destroying, disassembling, dismantling, reassembling, or storing a passenger motor vehicle or passenger motor vehicle part that has been unlawfully obtained (A) to alter, counterfeit, deface, destroy, disguise, falsify, forge, obliterate, or remove the identity of the vehicle or part, including the vehicle identification number or a derivative of that number; and (B) to distribute, sell, or dispose of the vehicle or part in interstate or foreign commerce. | DOT, US Code 49, §33101, Mar 17 |
| chop shop - any building, lot, facility, or other structure or premise where one or more persons engage in receiving, concealing, destroying, disassembling, dismantling, reassembling, or storing any passenger motor vehicle or passenger motor vehicle part which has been unlawfully obtained in order to alter, counterfeit, deface, destroy, disguise, falsify, forge, obliterate, or remove the identity, including the vehicle identification number or derivative thereof, of such vehicle or vehicle part and to distribute, sell, or dispose of such vehicle or vehicle part in interstate or foreign commerce. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2322, Mar 17 |
| chronic disease - Anemia, primary Arteriosclerosis, Arthritis, Atrophy, progressive muscular Brain hemorrhage, Brain thrombosis, Bronchiectasis, Calculi of the kidney, bladder, or gallbladder, Cardiovascular-renal disease, including hypertension Cirrhosis of the liver, Coccidioidomycosis, Diabetes mellitus, Encephalitis lethargica, residuals Endocarditis, Endocrinopathies, Epilepsies, Hansen's disease, Hodgkin's disease, Leukemia, Lupus erythematosus, systemic Myasthenia gravis, Myelitis, Myocarditis Nephritis, Organic diseases of the nervous system, Osteitis deformans (Paget's disease), Osteomalacia Palsy, bulbar Paralysis agitans, Psychoses, Purpura idiopathic, hemorrhagic Raynaud's disease, Sarcoidosis, Scleroderma, Sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral Sclerosis, multiple Siringomyelia, Thromboangiitis obliterans (Buerger's disease), Tuberculosis, active Tumors, malignant, or of the brain or spinal cord or peripheral nerves Ulcers, peptic (gastric or duodenal) and such other chronic diseases as the Secretary may add to this list. | DVA, US Code 38, §713, Mar 17 |
| chronically homeless - with respect to an individual or family, that the individual or family - (i) is homeless and lives or resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; (ii) has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years; and (iii) has an adult head of household (or a minor head of household if no adult is present in the household) with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of 2 or more of those conditions. | DOE, US Code 42, §11360, Mar 17 |
| chronological - time progression sequence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| chronological analysis - process of performing a detailed examination of information organized in order of occurrence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| chronological files - Chronological files (chrons) are copies of cables, letters, memoranda, etc., maintained for ease of reference in chronological order (by date of issue), or by serial number. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |

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| circuit - The complete path between two terminals over which one-way or two-way communications may be provided. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| circuit ride - a visit by DHS officers or staff of Resettlement Support Centers (RSC) to prepare refugee cases and interview refugee applicants. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| citizen corps - A community-level program, administered by the Department of Homeland Security, that brings government and private-sector groups together and coordinates the emergency preparedness and response activities of community members. Through its network of community, State, and tribal councils, Citizen Corps increases community preparedness and response capabilities through public education, outreach, training, and volunteer service. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| citizen of the United States - (A) an individual who is a citizen of the United States; (B) a partnership each of whose partners is an individual who is a citizen of the United States; or (C) a corporation or association organized under the laws of the United States or a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States, of which the president and at least two-thirds of the board of directors and other managing officers are citizens of the United States, which is under the actual control of citizens of the United States, and in which at least 75 percent of the voting interest is owned or controlled by persons that are citizens of the United States. | DOT/FAA , US Code 49, §40102, Definitions, May 19 |
| citizen of the United States - any person who is a United States citizen by law, birth, or naturalization, any State, any agency of a State or a group of States, or any corporation, partnership, or association organized under the laws of any State which has as its president or other executive officer and as its chairman of the board of directors, or holder of a similar office, a person who is a United States citizen by law, birth or naturalization and which has no more of its directors who are not United States citizens by law, birth or naturalization than constitute a minority of the number required for a quorum necessary to conduct the business of the board. | DHS, US Code 33, §1502, Mar 17 |
| citizens' police academy - a program by local law enforcement agencies or private nonprofit organizations in which citizens, especially those who participate in neighborhood watch programs, are trained in ways of facilitating communication between the community and local law enforcement in the prevention of crime. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796dd-8, Jan 17 |
| civic and cultural activities - libraries, musical and dramatic presentations, art exhibits, adult education programs, public meeting places, and other facilities for carrying on an activity any part of which is supported under a law of the United States. | DOT, US Code 49, §5561, Mar 17 |
| civil action - a covered civil action. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1885, Jan 17 |
| civil action and criminal prosecution - any proceeding (whether or not ancillary to another proceeding) to the extent that in such proceeding a judicial order, including a subpoena for testimony or documents, is sought or issued. If removal is sought for a proceeding described in the previous sentence, and there is no other basis for removal, only that proceeding may be removed to the district court. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1442, Jan 17 |
| civil administration - An administration established by a foreign government in (1) friendly territory, under an agreement with the government of the area concerned, to exercise certain authority normally the function of the local government; or (2) hostile territory, occupied by United States forces, where a foreign government exercises executive, legislative, and judicial authority until an indigenous civil government can be established. Also called CA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| civil affairs - Designated Active Component and Reserve Component forces and units organized, trained, and equipped specifically to conduct civil affairs operations and to support civil-military operations. Also called CA. See also civil-military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, May 19 |
| civil affairs operations - Actions planned, coordinated, executed, and assessed to enhance awareness of, and manage the interaction with, the civil component of the operational environment; identify and mitigate underlying causes of instability within civil society; and/or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. Also called CAO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, May 19 |

Terms and Definitions

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| civil aircraft - an aircraft except a public aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| civil aircraft - those products to which the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft applies, (B) the term large civil aircraft has the meaning given that term in Annex II to the US–EC bilateral agreement, (C) the term indirect support means indirect government support as defined in Annex II to the US–EC bilateral agreement. | DHS, US Code 19, §3555, Mar 17 |
| civil aircraft and related articles - (A) all aircraft other than aircraft to be purchased for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard; (B) the engines (and parts and components for incorporation therein) of such aircraft; (C) any other parts, components, and subassemblies for incorporation in such aircraft; and (D) any ground flight simulators, and parts and components thereof, for use with respect to such aircraft, whether to be purchased for use as original or replacement equipment in the manufacture, repair, maintenance, rebuilding, modification, or conversion of such aircraft, and without regard to whether such aircraft or articles receive duty-free treatment. | DHS, US Code 19, §2518, Mar 17 |
| civil aircraft of the United States - an aircraft registered under chapter 441 of this title. | DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §40102, Definitions, May 19 |
| civil augmentation program - Standing, long-term external support contracts designed to augment Service logistics capabilities with contracted support in both preplanned and short-notice contingencies. Also called CAP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| civil authorities - Those elected and appointed officers and employees who constitute the government of the United States, the governments of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, insular areas, and political subdivisions thereof. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| civil authority information support - The use of military information support operations capabilities to conduct public information dissemination activities to support national security or disaster relief operations within the United States and its territories in support of a lead federal agency. Also called CAIS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| civil disorder - any public disturbance involving acts of violence by assemblages of three or more persons, which causes an immediate danger of or results in damage or injury to the property or person of any other individual. | DOJ, US Code 18, §232, Mar 17 |
| civil emergency - Activities of a commander performed by designated military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces and indigenous populations and institutions by directly supporting the achievement of objectives relating to the reestablishment or maintenance of stability within a region or host nation. Also called CMO. See also civil affairs; operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| civil information - Relevant data relating to the civil areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events of the civil component of the operational environment used to support the situational awareness of the supported commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, Sep 16 |
| civil information management - Process whereby data relating to the civil component of the operational environment is gathered, collated, processed, analyzed, produced into information products, and disseminated. Also called CIM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, Sep 16 |
| civil liberties - fundamental individual rights such as freedom of speech, press, or religion; due process of law; and other limitations on the power of the Government to restrain or dictate the actions of individuals. They are the freedoms that are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights the first ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Civil liberties offer protection to individuals from improper Government action and arbitrary Governmental interference (as defined by the ISE Frequently Asked Questions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17 |
| civil reconnaissance - A targeted, planned, and coordinated observation and evaluation of specific civil aspects of the environment such as areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, or events. Also called CR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, Sep 16 |

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| Civil Reserve Air Fleet - A program in which the Department of Defense contracts for the services of specific aircraft, owned by a United States entity or citizen, during national emergencies and defense-oriented situations when expanded civil augmentation of military airlift activity is required. Also called CRAF. See also reserve. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| Civil Reserve Air Fleet program - the program developed by the Department of Defense through which the Department of Defense augments its airlift capability by use of civil aircraft. | DOD, US Code 10, §9511, Jan 17 |
| civil rights and civil liberties programs - functions and activities dedicated to the protection of civil rights and civil liberties (including Equal Employment Opportunity) in support of the overall effort to build a model workplace at DHS includes resources, assets, budgets and processes provided for support. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Civil Rights movement - the movement to secure racial equality in the United States for African Americans that, focusing on the period 1954 through 1968, challenged the practice of racial segregation in the Nation and achieved equal rights legislation for all American citizens. | ED, US Code 20, §80s-1, Mar 17 |
| civil rights - those rights and privileges of citizenship and equal protection that the State is constitutionally bound to guarantee all citizens regardless of race, religion, sex, or other characteristics unrelated to the worth of the individual. Protection of civil rights imposes an affirmative obligation upon Government to promote equal protection under the law. These civil rights to personal liberty are guaranteed to all U.S. citizens by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments and by acts of Congress. Generally, the term civil rights involves positive (or affirmative) Government action to protect against infringement (as defined by the ISE Frequently Asked Questions). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17 |
| civil search and rescue - Search and/or rescue operations and associated civilian services provided to assist persons in potential or actual distress and protect property in a non-hostile environment. Also called civil SAR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| civil service employees - employees of the Federal Government except for members of the Foreign Service. | DOS, US Code 22, §2664a, Jan 17 |
| civil service position - A position subject to classification under 5 U.S.C. Also called CS position. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635, Mar 17 |
| civil transportation - movement of persons and property by all modes of transportation in interstate, intrastate, or foreign commerce within the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia, and related public storage and warehousing, ports, services, equipment and facilities, such as transportation carrier shop and repair facilities. Civil transportation also shall include direction, control, and coordination of civil transportation capacity regardless of ownership. Civil transportation shall not include transportation owned or controlled by the Department of Defense, use of petroleum and gas pipelines, and coal slurry pipelines used only to supply energy production facilities directly. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| civil transportation - movement of persons and property by all modes of transportation in interstate, intrastate, or foreign commerce within the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia, and related public storage and warehousing, ports, services, equipment and facilities, such as transportation carrier shop and repair facilities. Civil transportation also shall include direction, control, and coordination of civil transportation capacity regardless of ownership. Civil transportation shall not include transportation owned or controlled by the Department of Defense, use of petroleum and gas pipelines, and coal slurry pipelines used only to supply energy production facilities directly. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| civil unrest - mass riots or protests; military or rebel attacks; and government-initiated actions that cause damage. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7162, Mar 17 |
| civilian American citizen - any person who, being then a citizen of the United States, was captured by the Imperial Japanese Government on or after December 7, 1941, at Midway, Guam, Wake Island, the Philippine Islands, or any Territory or possession of the United States attacked or invaded by such government, or while in transit to or from any such place, or who went into hiding at any such place in order to avoid capture or internment by such government; except (1) a person who at any time voluntarily gave aid to, collaborated with, or in any manner served such government, or (2) a person who at the time of his capture or entrance into hiding was a regularly appointed, enrolled, enlisted, or inducted member of any military or naval force. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4104Internes, Jan 17 |

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| <p>civilian American citizen - any person who, being then a citizen of the United States, was captured in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict by any force hostile to the United States, or who went into hiding in Southeast Asia, in order to avoid capture or internment by any such hostile force, except (i) a person who voluntarily, knowingly, and without duress, gave aid to or collaborated with or in any manner served any such hostile force, or (ii) a regularly appointed, enrolled, enlisted, or inducted member of the Armed Forces of the United States.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4104Interne es, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>civilian employee - An individual who works for a federal agency on an appointment without time limitation who is paid from appropriated funds, which includes working capital funds. A foreign national employee, temporary employee, term employee, non-appropriated fund employee, or uniformed personnel is not included in this definition.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>civilian medical or dental position - a position for the performance of health care functions within the Department of Defense held by an employee of the Department or of a contractor of the Department.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §129c, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>civilian-military - describes a relationship between U.S. uniformed military forces and U.S. governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the government and civilian populace of a foreign nation; most often applied at the tactical/country level and used frequently at the operational/regional level.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>civil-military cooperation - a broad term that covers a variety of collaborative relationships between civilian and military actors in a conflict environment. Civilian actors may include government officials, staff from international organizations, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations. Civ-mil cooperation ranges from occasional informational meetings to comprehensive programs where civilian and military partners share planning and implementation. Cooperation can be controversial, as the military may see civilians as unduly complicating their mission, and civilians-especially in the humanitarian field-may think that any association with the military will compromise their impartiality and threaten their personal safety. However, most experts see civ-mil cooperation as necessary to provide the security, knowledge, and skills needed to help transform a conflict into an enduring peace.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>civil-military medicine - A discipline within operational medicine comprising public health and medical issues that involve a civil-military interface (foreign or domestic), including medical defense support of civil authorities, medical elements of security cooperation activities, and medical civil-military operations.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18</p> |
| <p>civil-military operations - Activities of a commander performed by designated military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces and indigenous populations and institutions by directly supporting the achievement of objectives relating to the reestablishment or maintenance of stability within a region or host nation. Also called CMO. See also civil affairs; operation.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, May 19</p> |
| <p>civil-military operations - the activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile operational area in order to facilitate military operations, to consolidate and achieve operational U.S. objectives. Civil-military operations may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of the local, regional, or national government. These activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. Civil-military operations may be performed by designated civil affairs, by other military forces, or by a combination of civil affairs and other forces.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>civil-military operations center - An organization, normally comprised of civil affairs, established to plan and facilitate coordination of activities of the Armed Forces of the United States within indigenous populations and institutions, the private sector, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, multinational forces, and other governmental agencies in support of the commander. Also called CMOC. See also civil-military operations; operation.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, May 19</p> |
| <p>civil-military team - A temporary organization of civilian and military personnel task-organized to provide an optimal mix of capabilities and expertise to accomplish specific operational and planning tasks.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, Sep 16</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| claim - a written demand or written assertion by the governmental unit or grantor seeking, as a matter of right, the payment of money in a sum certain, the adjustment or interpretation of award terms, or other relief arising under or relating to the award. A voucher, invoice or other routine request for payment that is not a dispute when submitted is not a claim. Appeals, such as those filed by a governmental unit in response to questioned audit costs, are not considered claims until a final management decision is made by the Federal awarding agency. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| claim - A demand for monies due or alleged to be due, based on a valid claim provided to the Department. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| claim - a demand in writing for a sum certain. | DOE, US Code 42, §9601, Mar 17 |
| claim - a request, made in writing for a sum certain, for compensation for damages or removal costs resulting from an incident. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| claim - a right to payment, whether or not the right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, or unsecured. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3301, Jan 17 |
| claim - a written demand or written assertion by one of the contracting parties seeking, as a matter of right, the payment of money in a sum certain, the adjustment or interpretation of contract terms, or other relief arising under or relating to the contract. However, a written demand or written assertion by the contractor seeking the payment of money exceeding \$100,000 is not a claim until certified as required by the statute. A voucher, invoice, or other routine request for payment that is not in dispute when submitted is not a claim. The submission may be converted to a claim, by written notice to the contracting officer, if it is disputed either as to liability or amount or is not acted upon in a reasonable time. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| claim - An amount of money, funds, or property that has been determined by an agency official to be due to the United States by any person, organization, or entity, except another Federal agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| claim number - Social Security Number (SSN) of the worker, living or deceased, on whose record the benefits are claimed and an alphabetical suffix assigned by SSA identifying the type of benefit involved. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533, Mar 17 |
| claimability - The length of time a payee can present a claim of nonreceipt, loss, or theft of a USG check. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| claimant - A person who is applying for Social Security benefits, whether on his/her own Social Security record or on the record of a worker upon whom the applicant is or was dependent. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533, Mar 17 |
| claimant - An individual whose claim for entitlement to Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) benefits has been filed according to FECA provisions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| claimant - any person or government who presents a claim for compensation under this subchapter. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| claimant - any person who presents a claim for compensation. | DOE, US Code 42, §9601, Mar 17 |
| claimant - The claimant is the employee (or his or her dependent or legal representative) who requests reimbursement for the loss, damage, and/or theft of personal property. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17 |
| claimed invention – the subject matter defined by a claim in a patent or an application for a patent. | DOC, US Code 35, §100, Mar 17 |
| claims - Any claim filed by an employee of the Department of State or USAID for damage to, loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of employees personal property incident to service. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>Claims Assistance Officer - At post, this officer is responsible for assisting employees in the preparation of claims. The CAO is appointed in writing by the post management officer. Duties include, but are not limited to - (1) Furnishing necessary claim forms to the employee; (2) Informing the employee of the time frame for filing claims; (3) Advising the employee of the evidence required to substantiate the claim; (4) Assisting the employee in obtaining copies of shipping documents, etc., available at the post or by requesting copies of pertinent documents from the Department, U.S. Dispatch Agent, or other posts when such documents are not available at the claimants post; and (5) Informing the employee of who and what is involved and assisting the employee with procedures to follow in filing claims for recovery against the packers, shippers, insurers, etc. Also called CAO.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Claims Collection Litigation Report - A report used in referring debts to the Department of Justice for litigation and enforced collection. The CCLR is also used for the referral of debts to the Department of Justice for concurrence on a proposed suspension or termination of collection action (i.e., write-off). Also called CLLR.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18</p> |
| <p>Claims Investigating Officer - At post, this officer is an executive, administrative, or general services officer of the agency involved. Such officers prepare reports that are included with other documents when the claims are forwarded for adjudication to the appropriate agency. The claims investigating officer will not be the same individual functioning as the claims assistance officer unless special circumstances at the post, such as limited staff, make it absolutely necessary. Also called CIO.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>C-LAN Classified Local Area Network - An assembly of member terminals in a Department facility or mission that can establish and maintain a secure communications link between any two of the member terminals. Basic C-LAN functions include - telegram transmission and receipt at the desktop; telegram retrieval from storage databases; e-mail exchange with other C-LAN subscribers at post; and word processing.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>clandestine - Any activity or operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies with the intent to assure secrecy and concealment.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>clandestine operation - An operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. See also covert operation; overt operation.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>clandestine physical access - entry by an individual into a sensitive or secured area without proper authority and without the knowledge or consent of the occupants or the responsible security officer.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>clarifications - Limited exchanges between the U.S. Government and offerors that may occur when award without discussions is contemplated.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>class - A group of USAID employees, former USAID employees, and/or applicants for employment with USAID alleging an adverse effect of an Agency personnel management policy or practice which the Agency has the authority to rescind or modify, based on common race, color, religion, sex, national origin, physical or mental disability, and/or age.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 110, May 18</p> |
| <p>class complaint - A written complaint of discrimination filed on behalf of a class by the agent of the class alleging that 1. The class is so numerous that a consolidated complaint of the members of the class is impractical; 2. There are questions of fact common to the class; 3. The claims of the agent of the class are typical of the claims of the class; and 4. The agent of the class, or the agent's representative, if any, will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 110, May 18</p> |
| <p>Class I railroad, Class II railroad, and Class III railroad - railroad carriers that have annual carrier operating revenues that meet the threshold amount for Class I carriers, Class II carriers, and Class III carriers, respectively, as determined by the Surface Transportation Board.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §20102, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>class schedule - times and dates when a course begin and end.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |

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| classes of supply - The ten categories into which supplies are grouped to facilitate supply management and planning. I. Rations and gratuitous issue of health, morale, and welfare items. II. Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment. III. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants. IV. Construction materials. V. Ammunition. VI. Personal demand items. VII. Major end items, including tanks, helicopters, and radios. VIII. Medical. IX. Repair parts and components for equipment maintenance. X. Nonstandard items to support nonmilitary programs such as agriculture and economic development. See also petroleum, oils, and lubricants. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| classification - assignment of proper pay plan, position title, occupational series and grade level to a position by application of authorized OPM or Departmental position classification standards and/or methodologies. Also referred to as Position Classification. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635, Mar 17 |
| classification - the act or process by which information is determined to be classified information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| classification - The determination that certain information requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security, coupled with the designation of the level of classification - Top Secret (TS), Secret, or Confidential. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| classification - The determination that official information requires, in the interests of national security, a specific degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, coupled with a designation signifying that such a determination has been made. See also security classification. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| classification - The orderly assignment of positions to a series, title, and grade. Such classification is in accordance with published classification and job grading standards or guides promulgated by the Agency (for Foreign Service positions) or by the US Office of Personnel Management (for Civil Service positions). The act or process by which information is determined to be classified. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 456, 562, May 18 |
| classification [process] - action of assigning a category to something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| classification authority - The original classification authority or derivative classifier described in the classification block by the individuals name or position who classified document. (See original classification authority.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| classification guidance - any instruction or source that prescribes the classification of specific information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| classification guidance - Any instruction or source that prescribes the classification of specific information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| classification guide - a documentary form of classification guidance issued by an original classification authority that identifies the elements of information regarding a specific subject that must be classified and establishes the level and duration of classification for each such element. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| classification guide - A documentary form of classification guidance issued by an original classification authority that identifies the elements of information regarding a specific subject that must be classified and establishes the level and duration of classification for each such element. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 5686, May 18 |
| classification guides - Documents issued in an exercise of authority for original classification that include determinations with respect to the proper level and duration of classification of categories of classified information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| classification society - a non-governmental organization that establishes safe standards for the strength of the hull and reliability of the machinery of a vessel and may issue certificates on behalf of a government (e.g. American Bureau of Shipping or Det Norske Veritas for the United States). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721, Mar 17 |
| classified acquisition - an acquisition in which offerors must have access to classified information to properly submit an offer or quotation, to understand the performance requirements, or to perform the contract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| classified award - Contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements with positions requiring access to classified information. These procedures are applicable to licensees, grantees, and certificate holders to the extent legally and practically possible within the constraints of applicable law and the Code of Federal | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 567, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

Regulations. Contracts with positions requiring any contract employee to have access to classified information.

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| classified contract - any contract in which the contractor or its employees must have access to classified information during contract performance. A contract may be a classified contract even though the contract document itself is unclassified. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| classified contract - times after NMS is installed; and 5) contains only software tested and approved to work with the NMS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 543, May 18 |
| classified diplomatic pouch - A properly documented and sealed envelope, parcel, shipping container, or any other kind of receptacle used by diplomatic missions to transmit approved correspondence, documents, publications, and other articles for official use between the Department, post, and between posts. Diplomatic pouches are protected under Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations from being searched, seized, or detained. Classified diplomatic pouches are prepared in accordance with 14 FAM and accompanied by appropriately cleared diplomatic couriers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| classified document - recorded classified information regardless of its physical form or characteristics, including, without limitation, written or printed matter, tapes, charts, maps, paintings, drawings, engravings, sketches, working notes and papers; reproductions of such things by any means of process; and sound, voice, magnetic, or electronic recordings in any form; is marked to indicate its classified status when in documentary form as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| classified information - (A) any information or material that has been determined by an official of the United States pursuant to law, an Executive order, or regulation to require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national security, and (B) any restricted data of the Atomic Energy Act. | DOD, US Code 10, §801, Jan 17 |
| classified information - any information that has been determined pursuant to Executive Order No. 12333 of December 4, 1981, Executive Order No. 12958 of April 17, 1995, or successor orders, to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and that is so designated. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2471, Jan 17 |
| classified information - any information that has been determined pursuant to Executive Order No. 12356 of April 2, 1982, or successor orders, or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and that is so designated; | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3165, Jan 17 |
| classified information - any information the unauthorized disclosure of which (as determined under applicable law and regulations) could reasonably be expected to damage the national security. | DOD, US Code 10, §1513, Jan 17 |
| classified information - any knowledge that can be communicated or any documentary material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics, that - (1)(i) Is owned by, is produced by or for, or is under the control of the United States Government; or (ii) Has been classified by the Department of Energy as privately generated restricted data; and (2) Must be protected against unauthorized disclosure according to Executive Order 12958, Classified National Security Information, April 17, 1995, or classified in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| classified information - information or material designated and clearly marked or clearly represented, pursuant to the provisions of a statute or Executive order (or a regulation or order issued pursuant to a statute or Executive order), as requiring a specific degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national security. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3126, Jan 17 |
| classified information - Information or material, herein collectively termed information, owned by, produced for or by, or under the control of the U.S. Government, and that has been determined pursuant to Executive Order 13526 or prior orders to require protection against unauthorized disclosure, coupled with the designation of the level of classification. Also referred to as national security information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| classified information - information that has been determined pursuant to Executive Order 13526 or any predecessor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure is marked to indicate its classified status when in documentary form. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| classified information - Official information that has been determined to require, in the interests of national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure and which has been so designated. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| classified information - See the definition for classified national security information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, 567, 568, May 18 |
| classified information access - ability or opportunity to gain knowledge of classified information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| classified information spillage - When classified data is processed or received on an information system with a lower level of classification. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Classified Local Area Network - An assembly of member terminals in a Department facility or mission that can establish and maintain a secure communications link between any two of the member terminals. Basic C-LAN functions include - telegram transmission and receipt at the desktop; telegram retrieval from storage databases; e-mail exchange with other C-LAN network subscribers; and word-processing. Also called C-LAN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| classified material - Any media, document, product, or substance on or in which classified information is recorded or embodied. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| classified message - In SMART, an archive or working email that is marked as Confidential or Secret and can only be received (or retrieved from the archive) by individuals with an appropriate security clearance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| classified national security information - information that has been determined pursuant to Executive Order 13526 or any predecessor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure is marked to indicate its classified status when in documentary form. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| classified national security information - information that is classified or classifiable under Executive Order 12958 or a successor Executive order. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |
| classified national security information (classified information) - Any data, file, paper, record, or computer screen containing information associated with the national defense or foreign relations of the United States and bearing the markings: confidential, secret, or top secret. Information that has been determined pursuant to EO 12958 or any predecessor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and is marked (confidential, secret, or top secret) to indicate its classified status when in documentary form. It is also referred to as classified information. a. confidential: Information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security that the original classification authority is able to identify or describe. b. secret: Information of which the unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause serious damage to the national security. c. top secret: Information of which the unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, 562, 566-569, May 18 |
| classified national security information (classified information): compartmented - The breaking down of sensitive data into small, isolated blocks to reduce the risk of unauthorized access. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18 |
| Classified National Security Information or classified information - information that has been determined pursuant to Executive Order 13526, or any predecessor or successor order, to require protection against unauthorized disclosure, and is marked to indicate its classified status when in documentary form. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| classified pouch/mailroom - A core controlled access area and/or vault located at an embassy or consulate approved for the storage of Top Secret material in which items are processed for distribution. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| classifier - An individual who makes a classification determination and applies a security classification to information or material. A classifier may either be a classification authority or may assign a security classification based on a properly classified source or a classification guide. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| classNet - A physical and logical Internet Protocol (IP)-based global network that links the Department of States domestic sites and embassies, consulates, and annexes abroad for communications up to and including the Secret level of classification. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |

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| classNet - ClassNet stands for Classified Network. It is a global network that securely transfers critical classified information through the transmission of e-mail, documents, and incoming and outgoing telegrams to Department of State employees. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| classroom climate - feel or tone of a classroom, indicated by the total environment, including the way teacher and students relate to one another. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| classroom management - techniques used by instructors to facilitate effective learning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| clean alternative fuel - any fuel (including methanol, ethanol, or other alcohols (including any mixture thereof containing 85 percent or more by volume of such alcohol with gasoline or other fuels), reformulated gasoline, diesel, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and hydrogen) or power source (including electricity) used in a clean-fuel vehicle that complies with the standards and requirements applicable to such vehicle under this subchapter when using such fuel or power source. In the case of any flexible fuel vehicle or dual fuel vehicle. | DOE, US Code 42, §7581, Mar 17 |
| clean and efficient energy technology - an energy supply or end-use technology that, compared to a similar technology already in widespread commercial use in a recipient country, will - A) reduce emissions of greenhouse gases; or (B)(i) increase efficiency of energy production; or (ii) decrease intensity of energy usage. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17321, Mar 17 |
| Clean PC standard - A "Clean PC" is a PC that is designated for NMS use that has: 1) had its hard disk reformatted (cleaned); 2) had fresh copies of DOS, Banyan/Vines, and Windows 3.1 installed; 3) had conventional memory optimized so that the largest executable program size is at least 570Kb before Windows is run; 4) has at least 110Mb of available hard disk space on the C: drive before NMS is installed, and at least 30MB available at all. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| cleanup cost - cost of removing, containing, and/or disposing of hazardous waste from property, or material and/or property that consists of hazardous waste at a permanent or temporary closure or shutdown of associated property, plant, and equipment (PP&E). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| clear and convincing evidence - The phrase clear and convincing evidence appears several times in INA with reference to undesignated terrorist organizations. The INA places the burden of proof on the applicant to establish that he or she did not know, or should not have reasonably known, that the undesignated terrorist organization was, in fact, a terrorist organization. (Applicants are deemed to know that designated terrorist organizations are terrorist organizations, regardless of their actual knowledge or belief). (2) (U) You must consider the following in determining whether a visa applicant can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he or she did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that an undesignated organization was a terrorist organization - (a) (U) Facts particular to the individual, such as residence, profession, education, and people with whom and groups with which the applicant has associated; (b) (U) The public availability of information about the organization and more specifically, about the activities that make it a terrorist organization under the INAs broad definition; and (c) (U) The extent to which the organization is actively and overtly engaged in the activities that make it a terrorist organization under the INA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 3026-2, Mar 17 |
| clear mode - Unencrypted plain text mode. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| clearance capacity - An estimate expressed in agreed upon units of cargo measurement per day of the cargo or people that may be transported inland from a beach or port over the available means of inland communication, including roads, railroads, airlift, and inland waterways. See also throughput capacity. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| Clearance Class 2 - A limited clearance for an overseas assignment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 407, May 18 |
| Clearance Class 5 - Employee is not cleared for overseas assignments. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 407, May 18 |

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| clearance decontamination - The final level of decontamination that provides the decontamination of equipment and personnel to a level that allows unrestricted transportation, maintenance, employment, and disposal. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| cleared swap - any swap that is, directly or indirectly, submitted to and cleared by a derivatives clearing organization registered with the Commission. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| cleared U.S. citizen - A citizen of the United States who has undergone a background investigation by an authorized U.S. Government Agency and been issued a Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret security clearance in accordance with Executive Orders 12968 and 10450 and implementing guidelines and standards. Abroad - Cleared U.S. citizens are required to have, at minimum, Secret-level clearances. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| clearing official - A clearing official is a designated person in a specific Bureau/Office obligated to review and clear ADS material. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| clearing operation - An operation designed to clear or neutralize all mines and obstacles from a route or area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| clearinghouse - A distributed network of data producers, managers, and users linked electronically, such as over the Internet. Through the Clearinghouse, users can use a single interface to search and access metadata and/or data for the themes they seek. The Clearinghouse includes the sites across the country where the metadata and data are stored, usually at the site of the producer or intermediary. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| clearinghouse - a public or private entity that processes or facilitates the processing of nonstandard data elements into data elements conforming to standards adopted. | ED, US Code 20, §1018b, Mar 17 |
| click-wrap - A procedure where the user must click on an object before further action can take place. For example, a website might require a user to acknowledge certain terms and conditions before allowing the user to log in or access certain parts of the website. For purposes of this chapter, click-wrap procedures that lack any mechanism for authenticating the identity of the signer are not considered electronic signatures. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| client, a client - the user in the client/server relationship that receives information, files, Web pages, and other services from a server on a network. The word client - the computer hardware and to the software application that makes the client function. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| Cliffside Field - the helium storage reservoir in which the Federal Helium Reserve is stored. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17 |
| climate - the spatial and temporal characteristics of the Earth's atmosphere/hydrosphere/land surface system. These data represent both model-generated and observed (either in situ or remotely sensed) environmental information, which can be summarized to describe surface, near surface and atmospheric conditions over a range of scales. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| climate change - Variations in average weather conditions that persist over multiple decades or longer that encompass increases and decreases in temperature, shifts in precipitation, and changing risk of certain types of severe weather events. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 4715.2, Sep 16 |
| clinical competency review - active and organized process to evaluate and improve care and services in the health community criteria is clinical in nature and defined by nationally recognized standards of practice and care. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| clinical practice guidelines - set of systematically developed statements that should be based on scientific evidence, to assist practitioners and patient decision-making about appropriate healthcare for specific clinical circumstances. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| clinical research - patient oriented clinical research conducted with human subjects, or research on the causes and consequences of disease in human populations involving material of human origin (such as tissue specimens and cognitive phenomena) for which an investigator or colleague directly interacts with human subjects in an outpatient or inpatient setting to clarify a problem in human physiology, pathophysiology or disease, or epidemiologic or behavioral studies, outcomes research or health services research, or developing new technologies, therapeutic interventions, or clinical trials. | DHHS, US Code 42, §284d, Jan 17 |

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| clinically susceptible concentrations - specific values which characterize bacteria as clinically susceptible, intermediate, or resistant to the drug (or drugs) tested. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–5a, Jan 17 |
| clock mechanism - internal working parts of a clock used in an improvised manner to function an IED. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| close air support - Air action by manned or unmanned fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. Also called CAS. See also air interdiction. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| close call - event or situation that could have resulted in harm but did not, either by chance or through timely intervention. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| close support - The action of the supporting force against targets or objectives that are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action. See also direct support; general support; mutual support; support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| close support area - Those parts of the ocean operating areas nearest to, but not necessarily in, the objective area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| closed [status] - final status in the lifecycle of an incident, problem, change etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| closed answer - (See - multiple choice). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| closed enforcement action - enforcement action that has been resolved may be resolved by one of the following: a. Revocation of the action by the regulating authority; b. Closure of the action following written notice from the regulating authority that the action is closed or resolved; c. Closure of the action, after a reasonable time span, following written notice from the regulating authority of their intent to close the enforcement action; d. Receipt of a signed compliance agreement order; e. Adjudication of the matter, as before an Administrative Law Judge; or f. Approval from the EPM to close the finding. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| closed hearings - Hearings of congressional committees which are closed to the public and the news media, usually due to the sensitive or confidential nature of the information under discussion. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 554, May 18 |
| closed recommendation - A recommendation is closed when one of the following situations applies - (1) OIG formally notifies the action office that satisfactory evidence of final action (i.e., information provided by the action office that confirms or attests to implementation) on an OIG recommendation has been accepted. The closing of a recommendation from an OIG report does not relieve the responsible manager of the obligation to report to OIG any changed circumstances substantially affecting the problem areas addressed in the recommendation or report and the effectiveness of agreed actions to correct these problems; (2) OIG acknowledges to the action office that an alternative course of action to the action proposed in the recommendation will satisfy the intent of the recommendation, and satisfactory evidence showing that the alternative action has been completed is provided to OIG; (3) OIG agrees partial implementation is acceptable and has been completed, or that noncompliance is acceptable; (4) Department management has agreed with the recommendation and implementation has been completed, or a negative decision has been reached through impasse procedures; and (5) OIG acknowledges to the action office that a major milestone has been achieved or a significant amount of the action necessary to implement the recommendation has been taken. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0561, Mar 17 |
| close-out - Is one of two classifications of write-off. An agency closes out a debt when it determines that further debt collection actions are prohibited (for example, a debtor is released from liability in bankruptcy) or the agency does not plan to take any future actions (either active or passive) to try to collect the debt. At close out, an agency may be required to report to the IRS the amount of the debt as potential income to the debtor on IRS Form 1099. (TFM/DMS Managing Federal Receivables) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |

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| close-out - The accounting classification that reflects the discharge of a debt after the Department of State determines that further debt collection actions are prohibited (for example, a debt released from liability in bankruptcy court) or that it does not plan to take any future actions (either active or passive) to try to collect the debt. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| closeout - the process by which a Federal awarding agency determines that all applicable administrative actions and all required work of the award have been completed by the recipient and Federal awarding agency. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| close-out audit - The final audit report to be submitted upon completion or termination of a cost-reimbursable, time and material type contract, grant, or cooperative agreement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| close-range ballistic missile - A land-based ballistic missile with a range capability up to 300 nautical miles. Also called CRBM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| closing date - in the case of any fair means the date when the fair will close, or (if earlier) the date on which such fair actually closes. | DHS, US Code 19, §1751, Mar 17 |
| closure - In transportation, the process of a unit's arriving at a specified location. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| closure - The point at which all corrective actions have been completed for resolved audit recommendations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 592, May 18 |
| closure [action] - action of changing the status of an incident, problem, change etc. to closed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| cloud computing - Cloud computing is a technology that allows users to access and use shared data and computing services via the Internet or a Virtual Private Network. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| cluster of programs - a grouping of closely related programs that share common compliance requirements. The types of clusters of programs are research and development (R&D), student financial aid (SFA), and other clusters. Other clusters are as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in the compliance supplement or as designated by a State for Federal awards the State provides to its subrecipients that meet the definition of a cluster of programs. When designating another cluster, a State shall identify the Federal awards included in the cluster and advise the subrecipients of compliance requirements applicable to the cluster. A cluster of programs shall be considered as one program for determining major programs, and with the exception of R&D, whether a program-specific audit may be elected. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| coach-class air accommodations - The basic class of accommodations offered by an air carrier to passengers that includes a level of service available to all passengers regardless of the fare paid. The terms tourist or economy class are used sometimes for this class of accommodation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| coach-class train accommodations - The basic class of train accommodations offered by rail carriers to passengers that includes a level of service that is available to all passengers regardless of fare paid. The term coach-class train accommodations includes reserved coach accommodations, as well as slumber coach accommodations, when overnight travel is involved. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| coal - any of the recognized classifications and ranks of coal, including anthracite, bituminous, semibituminous, subbituminous, and lignite. | DOI, US Code 30, §552, Mar 17 |
| coal - metallurgical coal, coking coal, or fuel coke. | DOS, US Code 22, §8801, Jan 17 |
| coal mine - an area of land and all structures, facilities, machinery, tools, equipment, shafts, slopes, tunnels, excavations, and other property, real or personal, placed upon, under, or above the surface of such land by any person, used in, or to be used in, or resulting from, the work of extracting in such area bituminous coal, lignite, or anthracite from its natural deposits in the earth by any means or method, and the work of preparing the coal so extracted, and includes custom coal preparation facilities. | DOI, US Code 30, §802, Mar 17 |

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| coal mine - any underground, surface, or strip mine from which coal is obtained. | DOL, US Code 30, §552, Mar 17 |
| coal or other mine - (A) an area of land from which minerals are extracted in nonliquid form or, if in liquid form, are extracted with workers underground, (B) including impoundments, retention dams, and tailings ponds, on the surface or underground, used in, or to be used in, or resulting from, the work of extracting such minerals from their natural deposits in nonliquid form, or if in liquid form, with workers underground, or used in, or to be used in, the milling of such minerals, or the work of preparing coal or other minerals, and includes custom coal preparation facilities. In making a determination of what constitutes mineral milling for purposes of this chapter, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the convenience of administration resulting from the delegation to one Assistant Secretary of all authority with respect to the health and safety of miners employed at one physical establishment; private ways and roads appurtenant to such area, and (C) lands, excavations, underground passageways, shafts, slopes, tunnels and workings, structures, facilities, equipment, machines, tools, or other property. | DOL, US Code 30, §802, Mar 17 |
| Coast Guard child development center - a facility on Coast Guard property or on property under the jurisdiction of the commander of a Coast Guard unit at which child care services are provided for members of the Coast Guard. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §551, Jan 17 |
| coast line - the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters. | DOI, US Code 43, §1301, Mar 17 |
| coastal and marine spatial planning - a comprehensive, adaptive, integrated, ecosystem-based, and transparent spatial planning process, based on sound science, for analyzing current and anticipated uses of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes areas. Coastal and marine spatial planning identifies areas most suitable for various types or classes of activities in order to reduce conflicts among uses, reduce environmental impacts, facilitate compatible uses, and preserve critical ecosystem services to meet economic, environmental, security, and social objectives. In practical terms, coastal and marine spatial planning provides a public policy process for society to better determine how the ocean, our coasts, and Great Lakes are sustainably used and protected - now and for future generations. | DHS, US Code 33, §857-19, Mar 17 |
| coastal and marine spatial plans - the plans that are certified by the National Ocean Council as developed in accordance with the definition, goals, principles, and process described in the Final Recommendations. | DHS, US Code 33, §857-19, Mar 17 |
| coastal ecosystem - a system of interacting biological, chemical, and physical components throughout the water column, water surface, and benthic environment of coastal waters. | DHS, US Code 33, §2802, Mar 17 |
| coastal environment - the navigable waters (including the lands therein and term includes transitional and intertidal areas, bays, lagoons, salt marshes, estuaries, and beaches; the fish, wildlife and other living resources thereof; and the recreational and scenic values of such lands, waters and resources. | DHS, US Code 33, §1502, Mar 17 |
| coastal environment - the physical atmospheric, and biological components, conditions, and factors which interactively determine the productivity, state, condition, and quality of the terrestrial ecosystem from the shoreline inward to the boundaries of the coastal zone. | DOI, US Code 43, §1331, Mar 17 |
| coastal fishery management plan - a plan for managing a coastal fishery resource, or an amendment to such plan, prepared and adopted by the Commission, that - (A) contains information regarding the status of the resource and related fisheries; and (B) specifies conservation and management actions to be taken by the States. | DOI, US Code 16, §5102, Mar 17 |
| coastal fishery resource - any fishery, any species of fish, or any stock of fish that moves among, or is broadly distributed across, waters under the jurisdiction of two or more States or waters under the jurisdiction of one or more States and the exclusive economic zone. | DOI, US Code 16, §5102, Mar 17 |
| coastal political subdivision - any local political jurisdiction that is immediately below the State level of government, including a county, parish, or borough, with a coastline that is contiguous with any portion of the United States Gulf of Mexico. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| coastal sea control - The employment of forces to ensure the unimpeded use of an offshore coastal area by friendly forces and, as appropriate, to deny the use of the area to enemy forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |

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| coastal State - any State of the United States in or bordering on the Atlantic, Pacific, or Arctic Oceans, or the Gulf of Mexico. | DHS, US Code 33, §1502, Mar 17 |
| coastal water quality - the physical, chemical and biological parameters that relate to the health and integrity of coastal ecosystems. | DHS, US Code 33, §2802, Mar 17 |
| coastal water quality monitoring - a continuing program of measurement, analysis, and synthesis to identify and quantify coastal water quality conditions and trends to provide a technical basis for decision-making. | DHS, US Code 33, §2802, Mar 17 |
| coastal waters - that part of the ocean extending from the coast line of the United States to the outer boundary of the outer Continental Shelf. | DOD, US Code 10, §2710, Jan 17 |
| coastal waters - waters of the Great Lakes, including their connecting waters and those portions of rivers, streams, and other bodies of water having unimpaired connection with the open sea up to the head of tidal influence, including wetlands, intertidal areas, bays, harbors, and lagoons, including waters of the territorial sea of the United States and the contiguous Atmosphere. | DHS, US Code 33, §2802, Mar 17 |
| code of ethics - such standards as are reasonably necessary to promote - (1) honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships; (2) full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in the periodic reports required to be filed by the issuer; and (3) compliance with applicable governmental rules and regulations. | DOC, US Code 15, §7264, Mar 17 |
| Code of Federal Regulations - The Code of Federal Regulations is a codification of general and permanent rules (regulations) that have been previously published in the Federal Register. The CFR, which is compiled by the Office of the Federal Register, is divided into 50 titles, which cover broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Also called CFR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 509, 516, May 18 |
| code room - The designated and restricted area in which cryptographic operations are conducted. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| code set - any set of codes used for encoding data elements, such as tables of terms, medical concepts, medical diagnostic codes, or medical procedure codes. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1320d, Mar 17 |
| code word - 1. A word that has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation. 2. A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| code word - single word assigned to a classified meaning by appropriate authority to ensure proper security concerning intentions safeguards information pertaining to actual, real-world plans or operations classified confidential or higher. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Code-share flight - A U.S.-flag air carrier service resulting from an agreement between a U.S. carrier and a foreign carrier which allows the U.S. carrier to lease seating space on an aircraft belonging to (and operated by) a foreign carrier. A code-share flight qualifies as a U.S.-certificated service and complies with the Fly America Act, provided the ticket, or documentation for an electronic ticket, identifies the U.S. carriers code and flight number. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| co-developer partner - partner who is not the customer or end user who co-funds the research or provides a portion of the solution. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| codicil - An addition, supplement, or modification to a will. A codicil does not dispose of the entire estate, and does not normally revoke into a prior will. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| coercion - (A) threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; (B) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or (C) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process. | DOS, US Code 22, §7102, Jan 17 |
| cogeneration - the combined generation by any facility of (A) electrical or mechanical power, and (B) steam or forms of useful energy (such as heat) which are used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes. | DOE, US Code 42, §8802, Mar 17 |

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| cogeneration facility - a facility which produces - (i) electric energy, and (ii) steam or forms of useful energy (such as heat) which are used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| cognitive driving distraction - Mental workload that involves thinking about something other than the primary driving task, including the conduct of conversations with other individuals either on the phone or in the vehicle. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| cognizant agency - the Federal agency responsible for reviewing, negotiating, and approving cost allocation plans or indirect cost proposals developed on behalf of all Federal agencies. OMB publishes a listing of cognizant agencies. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| cognizant agency - The Government agency with primary audit responsibility for a particular contractor or grantee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| cognizant agency for audit - The Federal agency designated to carry out the responsibilities. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| cognizant agency for audit - the Federal agency designated to carry out the responsibilities. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| cognizant federal agency - the Federal agency that, on behalf of all Federal agencies, is responsible for establishing final indirect cost rates and forward pricing rates, if applicable, and administering cost accounting standards for all contracts in a business unit. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Cognizant Security Authority - person designated to serve as the responsible official for all aspects of security program management with respect to protection of intelligence sources and methods under the Senior Official to the Intelligence Community responsibility. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Cognizant Technical Officer - The term previously used to describe the individual who performs functions that are designated by the Contracting or Agreement Officer, or is specifically designated by policy or regulation as part of contract or assistance administration. This term has been replaced by Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) and Agreement Officer's Technical Representative (AOTR) depending on whether the award being managed is acquisition or assistance. Also called CTO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| cohort - Those direct loans obligated or loan guarantees committed by a program in the same year even if disbursements occur in subsequent years. Post-FY1991 direct loans or loan guarantees will remain with their original cohort throughout the life of the loan, even if the loan is modified. Pre-FY1992 loans and loan guarantees that are modified will each, respectively, constitute a single cohort. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| collaboration - the process of working together to achieve shared goals. | White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13 |
| collapsing circuit switch - switch which utilizes a circuit designed to detect a failure in an active circuit by monitoring voltage or amperage levels on the target circuit (wire being cut or battery drain). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| collateral consanguinity - The relationship that exists between persons who have common ancestors, but who do not descend/ascend one from the other (for example, an uncle and nephew). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| collateral damage - A form of collateral effect that causes unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets in the circumstances ruling at the time. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| collateral effect - Unintentional or incidental effect to objects that would not be lawful military targets in the circumstances ruling at the time. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| collateral information - A common reference to national security information, excluding national intelligence information, classified in accordance with Executive Order 13526, dated December 29, 2009. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| collateral source benefit - any amount paid or to be paid in the future to or on behalf of the plaintiff, or any service, product, or other benefit provided or to be provided in the future to or on behalf of the plaintiff, as a result of the injury or wrongful death, pursuant to - (i) any State or Federal health, sickness, income-disability, accident, or workers' compensation law; (ii) any health, sickness, income-disability, or accident insurance that provides health benefits or income-disability coverage; (iii) any contract or agreement of any group, organization, partnership, or corporation to provide, pay for, or reimburse the cost of medical, hospital, dental, or income disability benefits; or (iv) any other publicly or privately funded program. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d-6d, Jan 17 |
| collateral substitute - A mechanism for ensuring the repayment of loans other than the provision of formal collateral by the borrower. In the context of microfinance, group lending and character- based (experience-based) lending are the most common forms of collateral substitutes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| collect and detect - ability to discover, find, receive, and/or catalogue data, information, and intelligence about people, cargo, conveyances, and infrastructure associated with a domain and its environment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| collection - In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing elements. See also intelligence process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection - The process of receiving amounts owed to the government, such as payment on a debt. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| collection agency - A private sector entity whose primary business is the collection of delinquent debts. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| collection agency - Any individual, organization, or unit that has access to sources of information and the capability of collecting information from them. See also agency. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection amount - The amount of a disallowed cost that management recovers from a contractor or grantee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| collection asset - A collection system, platform, or capability that is supporting, assigned, or attached to a particular commander. See also collection. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection management - In intelligence usage, the process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing priorities, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results, and retasking, as required. See also collection; collection requirement; collection requirements management; intelligence; intelligence process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection management plan - A detailed effort to ensure that all exercise joint mission-essential tasks, training objectives, and specified training audience processes are analyzed and reported; describes who, what, when, where, how, and how much data to collect. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| collection manager - An individual with responsibility for the timely and efficient tasking of organic collection resources and the development of requirements for theater and national assets that could satisfy specific information needs in support of the mission. Also called CM. See also collection. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection of information - The obtaining, causing to be obtained, soliciting, or requiring the disclosure to an agency, third parties, or the public of information by or for an agency by means of identical questions posed, to, or identical reporting, record keeping, or disclosure requirements imposed on ten or more persons, whether such collection of information is mandatory, voluntary or required to obtain a benefit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| collection of information - The obtaining, causing to be obtained, soliciting, or requiring the disclosure to third parties or the public, of facts or opinions by or for an agency, regardless of form or format, calling for answers to identical questions posed to, or identical reporting or recordkeeping requirements imposed on, ten or more persons, other than agencies, instrumentalities, or employees of the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11632, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| collection operations management - The authoritative direction, scheduling, and control of specific collection operations and associated processing, exploitation, and reporting resources. Also called COM. See also collection management; collection requirements management. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection plan - A systematic scheme to optimize the employment of all available collection capabilities and associated processing, exploitation, and dissemination resources to satisfy specific information requirements. See also information requirements; intelligence process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection planning - A continuous process that coordinates and integrates the efforts of all collection units and agencies. See also collection. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection posture - The current status of collection assets and resources to satisfy identified information requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection requirement - A valid need to close a specific gap in intelligence holdings in direct response to a request for information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection requirements management - The authoritative development and control of collection, processing, exploitation, and/or reporting requirements that normally result in either the direct tasking of requirements to units over which the commander has authority, or the generation of tasking requests to collection management authorities at a higher, lower, or lateral echelon to accomplish the collection mission. Also called CRM. See also collection; collection management; collection operations management. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collection requirements matrix - A worksheet that compiles collection requirements to inform the initial integrated collection planning efforts and links priority intelligence requirements, their associated essential elements of information, and related indicators to supporting specific information requirements. Also called CRMx. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| collection resource - A collection system, platform, or capability that is not supporting, assigned, or attached to a specific unit or echelon which must be requested and coordinated through the chain of command. See also collection management. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| collection strategy - An analytical approach used by collection managers to determine which intelligence disciplines can be applied to satisfy information requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| collections, official - Amounts received for credit to appropriation accounts, general fund receipt accounts or to suspense accounts. Collections may be made for official purposes only. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| collective - A listing of several posts and/or activities grouped for a specific purpose or type of telegraphic traffic. There are two types of collectives - Department originated, to which only the activities or bureaus within the Department may originate telegraphic traffic; and field originated, to which any member of that particular collective may originate a telegram. Posts that are not in a collective may not send telegrams to that particular collective. Military addressees are not authorized to use collectives. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| collective - A listing of several posts and/or activities grouped for a specific purpose or type of telegraphic traffic. There are two types of collectives - Department originated, to which only the activities or bureaus within the Department may originate telegraphic traffic; and field originated, to which any member of that particular collective may originate a cable. Posts that are not in a collective may not send cables to that particular collective. Military addressees are not authorized to use collectives. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| collective address - An address group that represents two or more posts, commands, authorities, activities, units, or combination thereof, including the commander of the organization or group and all subordinate commanders therein. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| collective protection - The protection provided to a group of individuals that permits relaxation of individual chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear protection. Also called COLPRO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| collective task - task that requires more than one individual to complete with each individual performing a discreet part of the task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| college textbook - a textbook or a set of textbooks, used for, or in conjunction with, a course in postsecondary education at an institution of higher education. | ED, US Code 20, 1015b, Mar 17 |

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| collegiate school of nursing - a department, division, or other administrative unit in a college or university which provides primarily or exclusively a program of education in professional nursing and related subjects leading to the degree of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of nursing, or to an equivalent degree, or to a graduate degree in nursing, or to an equivalent degree, and including advanced training related to such program of education provided by such school, but only if such program, or such unit, college or university is accredited. | DHHS, US Code 42, §296, Jan 17 |
| colored beach - That portion of usable coastline sufficient for the assault landing of a regimental landing team or similar-sized unit. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| colorimetric analysis - method of determining the concentration of a chemical element or chemical compound in a solution with the aid of a color reagent applicable to both organic compounds and inorganic compounds and may be used with or without an enzymatic. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| combat air patrol - An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, the force protected, the critical area of a combat zone, or in an air defense area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their targets. Also called CAP. See also airborne alert; barrier combat air patrol; rescue combat air patrol. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| combat and operational stress - The expected and predictable emotional, intellectual, physical, and/or behavioral reactions of an individual who has been exposed to stressful events in military operations.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| combat and operational stress control - Programs developed and actions taken by military leadership to prevent, identify, and manage adverse combat and operational stress reactions in units; optimize mission performance; conserve fighting strength; prevent or minimize adverse effects of combat and operational stress on members' physical, psychological, intellectual, and social health; and to return the unit or Service member to duty expeditiously. Also called COSC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| combat assessment - The determination of the overall effectiveness of force employment during military operations. Also called CA. See also battle damage assessment; munitions effectiveness assessment; reattack recommendation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| combat camera - Specially-trained expeditionary forces from Service-designated units capable of providing high-quality directed visual information during military operations. Also called COMCAM. See also visual information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| combat cargo officer - A Marine Corps embarkation/mobility officer permanently assigned to amphibious warfare ships or naval staffs as an adviser to, and representative of, the naval commander in matters pertaining to embarkation and debarkation of troops and their supplies and equipment. Also called CCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| combat control team - A task-organized team of special operations forces who are certified air traffic controllers that are trained and equipped to deploy into hostile environments to establish and control assault zones and airfields. Also called CCT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| combat engineering - Engineering capabilities and activities that directly support the maneuver of land combat forces that require close and integrated support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| combat identification - The process of attaining an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment sufficient to support an engagement decision. Also called CID. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| combat information - Unevaluated data, gathered by or provided directly to the tactical commander which, due to its highly perishable nature or the criticality of the situation, cannot be processed into tactical intelligence in time to satisfy the user's tactical intelligence requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| combat information center - The agency in a ship or aircraft manned and equipped to collect, display, evaluate, and disseminate tactical information for the use of the embarked flag officer, commanding officer, and certain control agencies. Also called CIC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| combat lifesaver - Nonmedical Department of Defense person who has received additional trauma training and equipment, providing enhanced medical treatment beyond selfaid/ buddy aid. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| combat loading - The arrangement of personnel and the stowage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

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| combat organizational loading - A method of loading by which a unit with its equipment and initial supplies is loaded into a single ship, together with other units, in such a manner as to be available for unloading in a predetermined order. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| combat power - The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force that a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| combat search and rescue - The tactics, techniques, and procedures performed by forces to effect the recovery of isolated personnel during combat. Also called CSAR. See also search and rescue. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| combat service support - The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of all operating forces in theater at all levels of warfare. Also called CSS. See also combat support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| combat service support area - An area ashore that is organized to contain the necessary supplies, equipment, installations, and elements to provide the landing force with combat service support throughout the operation. Also called CSSA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| combat spread loading - A method of combat loading by which some of the troops, equipment, and initial supplies of a unit are loaded in one ship and the remainder are loaded in one or more others. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| combat support - Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. Also called CS. See also combat service support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| combat support agency - A Department of Defense agency so designated by Congress or the Secretary of Defense that supports military combat operations. Also called CSA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| combat support agency - any of the following Defense Agencies: (1) The Defense Information Systems Agency.(2) The Defense Intelligence Agency.(3) The Defense Logistics Agency.(4) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.(5) Any other Defense Agency designated as a combat support agency by the Secretary of Defense. | DOD, US Code 10, §193, Jan 17 |
| combat surveillance - A continuous, all-weather, day-and-night, systematic watch over the battle area in order to provide timely information for tactical combat operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| combat unit loading - A method of loading by which all or a part of a combat unit, such as an assault battalion landing team, is completely loaded in a single ship, with essential combat equipment and supplies, in such a manner as to be immediately available to support the tactical plan upon debarkation and to provide a maximum of flexibility to meet possible changes in the tactical plan. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| combatant and support vessel - any commissioned ship built or armed for naval combat or any naval ship designed to provide support to combatant ships and other naval operations. Such term does not include patrol coastal ships, non-commissioned combatant craft specifically designed for combat roles, or ships that are designated for potential mobilization. | DOD, US Code 10, §231, Jan 17 |
| combatant command - a unified combatant command or a specified combatant command. | DOD, US Code 10, §161, Jan 17 |
| combatant command - A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called CCMD. See also specified combatant command; unified command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| combatant command (command authority) - Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces; assigning tasks; designating objectives; and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Also called COCOM. See also combatant command; combatant commander; operational control; tactical control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| combatant command chaplain - The senior chaplain assigned to the staff of, or designated by, the combatant commander to provide advice on religion, ethical, and moral issues and morale of assigned personnel and to coordinate religious ministries within the combatant commander's area of responsibility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |

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| combatant command joint training schedule - A resource-constrained program that is developed and updated annually by the combatant command staff and that integrates the command's joint training plans with the schedule of the combatant commander-sponsored exercises; includes exercise summaries for the program year and proposed summaries for the following five years. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| combatant command support agent - The Secretary of a Military Department to whom the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense has assigned administrative and logistical support of the headquarters of a combatant command, United States Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command, or subordinate unified command. The nature and scope of the combatant command support agent responsibilities, functions, and authorities shall be prescribed at the time of assignment or in keeping with existing agreements and practices, and they shall remain in effect until the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense revokes, supersedes, or modifies them. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 51000, Sep 16 |
| combatant commander - A commander of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. Also called CCDR. See also combatant command; specified combatant command; unified combatant command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| combatant commander - A U.S. military area or global commander. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| combatant commander - the commander of a unified or specified combatant command. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| combatant commander logistic procurement support board - level joint board established to ensure contracting support and other sources of support are properly synchronized across the entire area of responsibility. Also called CLPSB. See also joint requirements review board; joint contracting support board. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| combating terrorism - Actions, including antiterrorism and counterterrorism, taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. Also called CbT. See also antiterrorism; counterterrorism. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-26, Sep 16 |
| combination carrier - commercial vessel specially designed for transporting wet or dry cargoes also known as an ore-bulk-oil carrier. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| combination lock - lock that is operated by local input of a specific series or sequence of numbers or letters. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| combination of institutions of higher education - a group of institutions of higher education that have entered into a cooperative arrangement for the purpose of carrying out a common objective, or a public or private nonprofit agency, organization, or institution designated or created by a group of institutions of higher education for the purpose of carrying out a common objective on the group's behalf. | ED, US Code 20, §1003, Mar 17 |
| combination test - device, technique, or measuring tool that combines two or more approaches to establish mastery of the subject (e.g., answer a math problem and show calculations). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| combined - A term identifying two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies operating together. See also joint. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| combined - Involving coalition military (also see Joint and Interagency). Involving coalition military (also see Joint and Interagency). | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| combined arms team - The full integration and application of two or more arms or elements of one Service into an operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| Combined Bureau Processing Center - A classified network operations center that provides a centralized connection between bureaus, as well as a hub to posts abroad supporting ClassNet e-mail and CableXpress. Also called CBPC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |

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| Combined Bureau Processing Centers - The Combined Bureau Processing Centers (CBPCs) are classified network centers that provide a centralized infrastructure to support bureau foreign affairs information systems (FAIS) requirements. These systems provide electronic telegram capabilities and classified electronic e-mail capabilities for the bureaus. The AF, PM, EAP, EB, NEA, and EUR bureaus have information-processing equipment located in the CBPC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| combined heat and power - the generation of electric energy and heat in a single, integrated system, with an overall thermal efficiency of 60 percent or greater on a higher-heating-value basis. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h-1, Jan 17 |
| combined heat and power system - a facility that - A) simultaneously and efficiently produces useful thermal energy and electricity; and (B) recovers not less than 60 percent of the energy value in the fuel (on a higher-heating-value basis) in the form of useful thermal energy and electricity. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6341, Jan 17 |
| combined sewers - sewer system designed to collect waste water and storm water into a single pipe. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Combining Statements - Financial statements which present information found in the Principal Financial Statements by major programs, activities or funds, where feasible or appropriate. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 594, May 18 |
| command - 1. The authority that a commander in the armed forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. 2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual. See also area command; combatant command; combatant command (command authority). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| command - The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| command activating switch - switch that is activated by the individual in which the individual controls the device at the moment of initiation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| command and control - The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Also called C2. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| command and control system - The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential for a commander to plan, direct, and control operations of assigned and attached forces pursuant to the missions assigned. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| command center - facility from which a commander and his or her representatives direct operations and control forces organized to gather, process, analyze, display, and disseminate planning and operational data and perform other related tasks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| command chaplain - The senior chaplain assigned to or designated by a commander of a staff, command, or unit. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| command information - Communication by a military organization directed to the internal audience that creates an awareness of the organization's goals, informs them of significant developments affecting them and the organization, increases their effectiveness as ambassadors of the organization, and keeps them informed about what is going on in the organization. Also called internal information. See also command; public affairs. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| command net - A communications network that connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons for the purpose of command and control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| Command Post Exercise - An event that involves simulated forces, plus the commander, the staff, and communications within and among headquarters. Also called CPX. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |

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| command projectile switch - small arms bullet used to close the circuit by penetrating two metal plates provides standoff between firing point and contact point. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| command pull improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) initiated by an individual using a “command pull” action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| command relationships - The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command; defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support. See also chain of command; combatant command (command authority); command; operational control; support; tactical control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| command staff - An incident command component that consists of a Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| command wire improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) where the firing point and contact point are separate but joined together by a length of wire. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| commandant - the Commandant of the Coast Guard. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §581, Jan 17 |
| commander of a combatant command - a commander of a combatant command with a geographic area of responsibility. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| commander, amphibious task force - The Navy officer designated in the initiating directive as the commander of the amphibious task force. Also called CATF. See also amphibious operation; amphibious task force; commander, landing force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| commander, landing force - The officer designated in the initiating directive as the commander of the landing force for an amphibious operation. Also called CLF. See also amphibious operation; commander, amphibious task force; landing force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| commander’s communication synchronization - A process to coordinate and synchronize narratives, themes, messages, images, operations, and actions to ensure their integrity and consistency to the lowest tactical level across all relevant communication activities. Also called CCS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| commander’s critical information requirement - An information requirement identified by the commander as being critical to facilitating timely decision making. Also called CCIR. See also information requirements; intelligence; priority intelligence requirement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| commander’s estimate - The commander’s initial assessment in which options are provided in a concise statement that defines who, what, when, where, why, and how the course of action will be implemented. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| commander’s intent - A clear and concise expression of the purpose of the operation and the desired military end state that supports mission command, provides focus to the staff, and helps subordinate and supporting commanders act to achieve the commander’s desired results without further orders, even when the operation does not unfold as planned. See also assessment; end state. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| commander’s required delivery date - The original date relative to C-day, specified by the combatant commander for arrival of forces or cargo at the destination; shown in the time-phased force and deployment data to assess the impact of later arrival. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| commander-in-chief - A U.S. military area commander. Also called CINC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| commander's summary report - A written record of the significant strengths and weaknesses of a commander's staff's performance relative to the selected joint mission-essential tasks and training objectives. Also called CSR. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| commanding officer - only commissioned officers. | DOD, US Code 10, §801, Jan 17 |
| commanding officer of troops - On a ship that has embarked units, a designated officer (usually the senior embarking unit commander) who is responsible for the administration, discipline, and training of all embarked units. Also called COT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

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| command-sponsored dependent - A dependent entitled to travel to overseas commands at government expense and endorsed by the appropriate military commander to be present in a dependent's status. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| commemorative work - any statue, monument, sculpture, memorial, plaque, inscription, or other structure or landscape feature, including a garden or memorial grove, designed to perpetuate in a permanent manner the memory of an individual, group, event or other significant element of American history, except that the term does not include any such item which is located within the interior of a structure or a structure which is primarily used for other purposes. | GSA, US Code 40, §8902, Mar 17 |
| commerce - (A) services (including transfers of information) associated with international trade, whether or not such services are related to specific goods, and (B) foreign direct investment by United States persons with implications for trade in goods or services. | DHS, US Code 19, §2411, Mar 17 |
| commerce - commerce (A) between any State or the District of Columbia and any place outside thereof; (B) between points within any State or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof; or (C) wholly within the District of Columbia. | DOI, US Code 18, §232, Mar 17 |
| commerce - commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, or in any Territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia, or between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory and any State or foreign nation, or between the District of Columbia and any State or Territory or foreign nation. | DOC, US Code 15, §44, Mar 17 |
| commerce - commerce between any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof; or within any Territory or possession, or the District of Columbia. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| commerce - exchange or buying and selling of commodities on a large scale involving transportation from place to place. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| commerce - services associated with international trade. | DHS, US Code 19, §2481, Mar 17 |
| commerce - trade or transportation in the jurisdiction of the United States - A) between a place in a State and a place outside of the State; (B) that affects trade or transportation between a place in a State and a place outside of the State; or (C) on a United States-registered aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §5102, Mar 17 |
| commerce - trade, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States or between any State and any place outside thereof. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| commerce - trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between a place in a State and any place outside thereof, or within the District of Columbia or a possession of the United States, or between points in the same State but through a point outside thereof. | DOL, US Code 30, §802, May 18 |
| commerce - trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States or between any State and any place outside thereof. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 18 |
| commerce - trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States, or between a State and any other place outside thereof, or between points in the same State which directly or indirectly affect interstate commerce. | DOI, US Code 30, §1291, Mar 17 |
| Commerce Control List Items - Dual-use (commercial/military) items that are subject to export control by the Bureau of Export Administration, Department of Commerce. These items have been identified in the U.S. Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR 774) as export-controlled for reasons of national security, crime control, technology transfer, and scarcity of materials. Also called CCLI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| commercial activities - activities that are conducted in a manner consistent with prevailing commercial practices and includes - A) the acquisition, use, sale, storage and disposal of goods and services;(B) entering into employment contracts and leases and other agreements for real and personal property;(C) depositing funds into and withdrawing funds from domestic and foreign commercial business or | DOD, US Code 10, §431, Jan 17 |

financial institutions;(D) acquiring licenses, registrations, permits, and insurance; and (E) establishing corporations, partnerships, and other legal entities.

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| commercial activities - the operations of restaurants, food stores, craft stores, dry goods stores, financial institutions, and display facilities. | GSA, US Code 40, §3306, Mar 17 |
| commercial activity - A recurring service that could be performed by the private sector. This recurring service is an agency requirement that is funded and controlled through a contract, fee-for-service agreement, or performance by government personnel. Commercial activities may be found within, or throughout, organizations that perform inherently governmental activities or classified work. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| commercial activity - An activity conducted by a Federal agency that provides a product or service that could be obtained from the private sector. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| commercial activity - either a regular course of commercial conduct or a particular commercial transaction or act. The commercial character of an activity shall be determined by reference to the nature of the course of conduct or particular transaction or act, rather than by reference to its purpose. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1603, Jan 17 |
| commercial activity carried on in the United States by a foreign state - commercial activity carried on by such state and having substantial contact with the United States. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1603, Jan 17 |
| commercial air tour operator - any person who conducts a commercial air tour operation over a national park. | DOT, US Code 49, §40125, Mar 17 |
| commercial airport - a large hub, medium hub, small hub, or nonhub airport. | DOT, US Code 49, §42301, Mar 17 |
| commercial and retail waste - material discarded by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, nonmanufacturing activities at industrial facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities. | DOT, US Code 49, §10908, Mar 17 |
| commercial chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear improvised explosive device enhancement - Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) materials available for purchase on the open market for commercial purposes that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED) | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| commercial component - any component that is a commercial item. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| commercial computer software - any computer software that is a commercial item. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| commercial derivative military article - an item procured by the Department of Defense that is or will be produced using the same production facilities, a common supply chain, and the same or similar production processes that are used for the production of articles predominantly used by the general public or by nongovernmental entities for purposes other than governmental purposes. | DOD, US Code 10, §2533b, Jan 17 |
| commercial development of oil, natural gas, or minerals - exploration, extraction, processing, export, and other significant actions relating to oil, natural gas, or minerals, or the acquisition of a license for any such activity, as determined by the Commission. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| commercial electric or hybrid vehicle - any electric or hybrid vehicle which can be used (A) for business or agricultural production purposes on farms (e.g. tractors and trucks) or in rural areas, or (B) for commercial purposes in urban areas. | DOC, US Code 15, §2502, Mar 17 |
| commercial enterprise - a limited partnership. | DHS, US Code 8, §1186b, Jan 17 |

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| <p>commercial enterprise - any for-profit activity formed for the ongoing conduct of lawful business including, but not limited to, a sole proprietorship, partnership (whether limited or general), holding company, joint venture, corporation, business trust, or other entity which may be publicly or privately owned. This definition includes a commercial enterprise consisting of a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, provided that each such subsidiary is engaged in a for profit activity formed for the ongoing conduct of a lawful business. This definition does not include a noncommercial activity such as owning and operating a personal residence.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>commercial explosive - explosive available for purchase on the open market for commercial purposes produced and used for commercial, industrial, or recreational applications.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>commercial item - (1) Any item, other than real property, that is of a type customarily used by the general public or by non-governmental entities for purposes other than governmental purposes, and - (i) Has been sold, leased, or licensed to the general public; or (ii) Has been offered for sale, lease, or license to the general public; (2) Any item that evolved from an item described in paragraph (1) of this definition through advances in technology or performance and that is not yet available in the commercial marketplace, but will be available in the commercial marketplace in time to satisfy the delivery requirements under a Government solicitation; (3) Any item that would satisfy a criterion expressed in paragraphs (1) or (2) of this definition, but for - (i) Modifications of a type customarily available in the commercial marketplace; or (ii) Minor modifications of a type not customarily available in the commercial marketplace made to meet Federal Government requirements. Minor modifications means modifications that do not significantly alter the nongovernmental function or essential physical characteristics of an item or component, or change the purpose of a process. Factors to be considered in determining whether a modification is minor include the value and size of the modification and the comparative value and size of the final product. Dollar values and percentages may be used as guideposts, but are not conclusive evidence that a modification is minor; (4) Any combination of items meeting the requirements, or (5) of this definition that are of a type customarily combined and sold in combination to the general public; (5) Installation services, maintenance services, repair services, training services, and other services if - (i) Such services are procured for support of an item, regardless of whether such services are provided by the same source or at the same time as the item; and (ii) The source of such services provides similar services contemporaneously to the general public under terms and conditions similar to those offered to the Federal Government; (6) Services of a type offered and sold competitively in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace based on established catalog or market prices for specific tasks performed or specific outcomes to be achieved and under standard commercial terms and conditions. For purposes of these services - (i) "Catalog price" means a price included in a catalog, rice list, schedule, or other form that is regularly maintained by the manufacturer or vendor, is either published or otherwise available for inspection by customers, and states prices at which sales are currently, or were last, made to a significant number of buyers constituting the general public; and (ii) "Market prices" means current prices that are established in the course of ordinary trade between buyers and sellers free to bargain and that can be substantiated through competition or from sources independent of the offerors. (7) Any item, combination of items, or service referred to in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this definition, notwithstanding the fact that the item, combination of items, or service is transferred between or among separate divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of a contractor; or (8) A nondevelopmental item, if the procuring agency determines the item was developed exclusively at private expense and sold in substantial quantities, on a competitive basis, to multiple State and local governments.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>commercial medium, and heavy-duty on-highway vehicle - an on-highway vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §32901, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>commercial off the shelf - self-contained hardware or software items that provide needed functionality (e.g., system capability) as-is configuration may be required to turn on or off certain features already present in the software or hardware, but modification or customization is not required to provide needed functionality.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>Commercial Off-the-Shelf - IT products that are widely available and are developed with general commercial applications in mind. Also called COTS.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913, Mar 17</p> |

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| Commercial Off-the-Shelf - VTC equipment that is designed and produced by the manufacturer with general commercial applications in mind. Also called COTS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593, Mar 17 |
| Commercial Off-the-Shelf software - Software that has been developed at private expense and later sold to the U.S. Government. The license for the software is owned by the software vendor. The U.S. Government generally pays a licensing fee to the vendor for use of this software, as well as a periodic software maintenance fee to have the vendor fix software bugs and update the software to keep its technology with what is then in the market, including U.S. Government requirements (such as standardization, etc.) rather than solely at the specific request of the agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has stated that agencies are to prefer COTS software over GOTS and other software since (among other things) the responsibility for maintenance and continued development is on the vendor rather than the U.S. Government. COTS are also preferred since continuing maintenance and development are done at fixed (usually monthly) prices, at reduced risk to the U.S. Government. Also called COTS software. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-1115, Mar 17 |
| commercial parking property - independently owned and operated entity which charges a fee to the public to park vehicles within a structure or lot. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| commercial property - Property that is available through lease or purchase in the commercial market. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 547, May 18 |
| commercial provider - any person providing space transportation services or other space-related activities, the primary control of which is held by persons other than a Federal, State, local, or foreign government. | SPACE, US Code 51, §30308, Mar 17 |
| commercial purposes - the transportation of persons or property for compensation or hire, but does not include the operation of an aircraft by the armed forces for reimbursement when that reimbursement is required by any Federal statute, regulation, or directive, in effect on November 1, 1999, or by one government on behalf of another government under a cost reimbursement agreement if the government on whose behalf the operation is conducted certifies to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration that the operation is necessary to respond to a significant and imminent threat to life or property (including natural resources) and that no service by a private operator is reasonably available to meet the threat. | DOT, US Code 49, §40125, Mar 17 |
| commercial recovery - (A) any activity engaged in at sea to recover any hard mineral resource at a substantial rate for the primary purpose of marketing or commercially using such resource to earn a net profit, whether or not such net profit is actually earned; (B) if such recovered hard mineral resource will be processed at sea, such processing; and (C) if the waste of such activity to recover any hard mineral resource, or of such processing at sea, will be disposed of at sea, such disposal. | DOI, US Code 30, §1403, Mar 17 |
| commercial remote sensing space capabilities - to privately owned and operated space systems licensed under the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, their technology, components, products, data, services, and related information, as well as foreign systems whose products and services are sold commercially. | White House, NSPD 27 U.S. Commercial Remote Sensing Space Policy, Terms, Apr 03 |
| commercial seaport personnel - any person engaged in an activity relating to the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers, the movement or tracking of cargo, the maintenance and repair of intermodal equipment, the operation of cargo-related equipment (whether or not integral to the vessel), and the handling of mooring lines on the dock when a vessel is made fast or let go in the United States. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |
| commercial service - all vessels except those that are primarily used for combatant purposes. This is to make sure that vessels that are engaged in the transportation of goods or individuals are subject to the applicable maritime and environmental safety laws, even if they are sovereign controlled vessels. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| commercial services contracts - Contracts let on a commercial basis for the running or management of a utility or distribution network. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| commercial sex act – any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person. | DOS, US Code 22, §7102, Jan 17 |

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| commercial telegrams - Telegrams that are sometimes sent to international or domestic addresses that do not have access to governmental telegraphic facilities. In such cases, delivery is by commercial telegraphic systems. The Department of State (DOS) uses commercial telegram systems only for domestic locations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, Mar 18 |
| commercial transportation company - Private commercial companies such as FedEx and UPS that transport items for a fee. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| commercial vehicle - As defined by the Department of Transportation (DOT), any vehicle (except for emergency response vehicles) with a gross vehicle weight (GVW) of 26,001 pounds or more; vehicles designed to transport 15 or more passengers, and vehicles used in the transport of hazardous materials in quantities which require the vehicle to be placarded. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19413, Mar 17 |
| commercial vessel - vessel (i.e. boat, tugboat, barge or ship) engaged in commercial trade or that carries passengers for hire excludes pleasure craft or warships. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| commercial vessels - those vessels used in the business of transporting property for compensation or hire, or in transporting property in the business of the owner, lessee, or operator of the vessel. | DHS, US Code 33, §1322, Mar 17 |
| commercialization - process of designing, developing, manufacturing, marketing and sales of products or services with the objective of creating financial value. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| commercialization - the stage in the development or advancement of a technology at which point private enterprise is willing to invest in a full-scale production facility. | USDA, US Code 7, §178a, Mar 17 |
| commercialization operational requirements document - operational requirements document (ORD) that is used as part of a commercialization project to convey the solution agnostic needs and concept of operations of the project. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| commercially available off-the-shelf item - (1) any item of supply (including construction material) that is - (i) A commercial item; (ii) Sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and (iii) Offered to the Government, under a contract or subcontract at any tier, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace; and (2) Does not include bulk cargo, such as agricultural products and petroleum products. Also called COTS. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| commission - A written authorization issued by a court of justice or a quasi-judicial body, or by a body acting in such a capacity, giving power to take the testimony of witnesses who cannot appear personally to be examined in the court or before the body issuing the commission. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| commission - Either a binational Commission or foundation established by an Executive Agreement between the United States and a foreign government under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (the Fulbright-Hays Act). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2242, Mar 17 |
| commission merchant - any person engaged in the business of receiving in interstate or foreign commerce any perishable agricultural commodity for sale, on commission, or for or on behalf of another. | USDA, US Code 7, §499a, Mar 17 |
| commission of an offense - the attempted commission of an offense, the consummation of an offense, and any immediate flight after the commission of an offense. | DOJ, US Code 18, §3673, Mar 17 |
| commission or foundation - Either a binational Commission or Foundation established by an Executive Agreement between the U.S. and a foreign government under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2221-2, Mar 17 |
| commissioned officer - a commissioned warrant officer. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| commissioned officer - a member of the naval service serving in a grade above warrant officer, W-1. It includes, unless otherwise specified, a member who holds a permanent enlisted grade or the permanent grade of warrant officer, W-1, and a temporary appointment in a grade above warrant officer, W-1. | DOD, US Code 10, §5001, Jan 17 |
| commissioner - the Commissioner responsible for the United States Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |

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| commissioning - Act of appointment by the President and a confirmation by Senate of a candidate who has been recommended for tenure as a Foreign Service Officer by the Commissioning and Tenure Board, hereinafter called the Board. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 22414, Mar 17 |
| commit - The process of assigning one or more aircraft or surface-to-air missile units to prepare to engage an entity, prior to authorizing such engagement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| commitment - An administrative reservation of funds in anticipation of their obligation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 612, 634, May 18 |
| commitment, financial - administrative reservation of funds based upon firm procurement requests, orders, directives, and equivalent instruments. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| committed relationship - one in which the employee and the domestic partner of the employee are each other's sole domestic partner (and are not married to or domestic partners with anyone else) and share responsibility for a significant measure of each other's common welfare and financial obligations. This includes, but is not limited to, any relationship between two individuals of the same or opposite sex that is granted legal recognition by a State or by the District of Columbia as a marriage or analogous relationship (including, but not limited to, a civil union). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422, Mar 17 |
| commodity - any material, article, supply, goods, or equipment used for the purposes of furnishing nonmilitary assistance. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| commodity - Any material, article, supply, goods, or equipment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, 310, 312, May 18 |
| commodity - wheat, cotton, rice, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain, sorghums, mill feeds, butter, eggs, Solanum tuberosum (Irish potatoes), wool, wool tops, fats and oils (including lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil, and all other fats and oils), cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, soybean meal, livestock, livestock products, and frozen concentrated orange juice, and all other goods and articles, except onions and motion picture box office receipts (or any index, measure, value, or data related to such receipts), and all services, rights, and interests (except motion picture box office receipts, or any index, measure, value or data related to such receipts) in which contracts for future delivery are presently or in the future dealt in. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| Commodity Import Program - A program in which USAID provides foreign exchange to a host country that, by the terms of the applicable agreement between USAID and the host country, is used to finance particular commodity import transactions of the host country. Also called CIP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 307, 320, 324, May 18 |
| commodity loading - A method of loading in which various types of cargoes are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles, in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others. See also combat loading. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| commodity-related services - Delivery services and/or incidental services. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| common carrier - a locomotive, a rail carrier, a sleeping car carrier, a bus transporting passengers in interstate commerce, a water common carrier, and an air common carrier. | DOJ, US Code 18, §341, Mar 17 |
| common carrier - any person or entity transporting people or property by land, rail, water, or air for compensation. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1861, Jan 17 |
| common carrier - In a telecommunications context, a telecommunications company that holds itself out to the public for hire to provide communications transmission services. (NOTE - In the United States, such companies are subject to regulation by Federal and state regulatory commissions.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| common carrier - Private-sector supplier of air, rail or bus transportation for passengers, and air, rail, surface (overland or over ocean) or a combination thereof for freight and/or personal effects shipments. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| common control - a security or privacy control that is inherited by multiple information systems or programs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| common costs - Specific costs identified in the solicitation that will be incurred by the government regardless of the provider (private sector, public reimbursable, or agency). Common costs are sometimes referred to as wash costs. Examples of common costs include government-furnished property, security clearances, and joint inventories. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| common criteria - A Governing document created by the National Information Assurance Partnership (NIAP) that provides a comprehensive, rigorous method for specifying security function and assurance requirements for products and systems. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| common item - 1. Any item of materiel that is required for use by more than one activity. 2. A term loosely used to denote any consumable item except repair parts or other technical items. 3. Any item of materiel that is procured for, owned by (Service stock), or used by any Military Department of the Department of Defense and is also required to be furnished to a recipient country under the grant-aid Military Assistance Program. 4. Readily available commercial items. 5. Items used by two or more Military Services of similar manufacture or fabrication that may vary between the Services as to color or shape (as vehicles or clothing). 6. Any part or component that is required in the assembly of two or more complete end-items. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| common item - material that is common to the applicable Government contract and the contractor's other work. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Common LAN Outbound Telegram Release - A software package that makes possible the electronic release of telegrams from the desktop using existing e-mail systems and network infrastructure. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| common multilateral environmental agreement - any agreement specified in subparagraph (B) or included under subparagraph (C) to which both the United States and one or more other parties to the negotiations are full parties, including any current or future mutually agreed upon protocols, amendments, annexes, or adjustments to such an agreement. | DHS, US Code 19, §4210, Mar 17 |
| common operating environment - Automation services that support the development of the common reusable software modules that enable interoperability across multiple combat support applications. Also called COE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| common operating picture - A continuously updated overview of an incident compiled throughout an incident's life cycle from data shared between integrated systems for communication, information management, and intelligence and information sharing. The common operating picture allows incident managers at all levels to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions. The common operating picture also helps ensure consistency at all levels of incident management across jurisdictions, as well as between various governmental jurisdictions and private-sector and nongovernmental entities that are engaged. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| common operational picture - A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. Also called COP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| common procurement weapon system - a weapon system for which two or more of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps request procurement funds in a defense budget. | DOD, US Code 10, §2217, Jan 17 |
| common rule - the Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments; Final Rule. Other common rules will be referred to by their specific titles. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| common servicing - Functions performed by one Service in support of another for which reimbursement is not required. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |

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| common tactical picture - An accurate and complete display of relevant tactical data that integrates tactical information from the multi-tactical data link network, ground network, intelligence network, and sensor networks. Also called CTP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| Common Transmission Facility - An area within a Department of State facility that houses the terminal equipment used to facilitate all circuits in and out of the facility. Also called CTF. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| common use - Services, materiel, or facilities provided by a Department of Defense agency or a Military Department on a common basis for two or more Department of Defense agencies, elements, or other organizations as directed. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| commonality - A quality that applies to materiel or systems: a. possessing like and interchangeable characteristics enabling each to be utilized, or operated and maintained, by personnel trained on the others without additional specialized training; b. having interchangeable repair parts and/or components; and c. applying to consumable items interchangeably equivalent without adjustment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| common-funded budgets of NATO - the Military Budget, the Security Investment Program, and the Civil Budget of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (and any successor or additional account or program of NATO). | DOD, US Code 10, §2263, Jan 17 |
| common-user airlift service - The airlift service provided on a common basis for all Department of Defense agencies and, as authorized, for other agencies of the United States Government. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| common-user item - An item of an interchangeable nature that is in common use by two or more nations or Services of a nation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| common-user land transportation - Point-to-point land transportation service operated by a single Service for common use by two or more Services. Also called CULT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| common-user logistics - Materiel or service support shared with or provided by two or more Services, Department of Defense agencies, or multinational partners to another Service, Department of Defense agency, non-Department of Defense agency, and/or multinational partner in an operation. Also called CUL. See also common use. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| common-user ocean terminal - A military installation, part of a military installation, or a commercial facility operated under contract or arrangement by the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command that regularly provides for two or more Services terminal functions of receipt, transit storage or staging, processing, and loading and unloading of passengers or cargo aboard ships. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| common-user sealift - The sealift services provided by the Military Sealift Command on a common basis for all Department of Defense agencies and, as authorized, for other departments and agencies of the United States Government. See also Military Sealift Command; transportation component command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| common-user transportation - Transportation and transportation services provided on a common basis for two or more Department of Defense agencies and, as authorized, non-Department of Defense agencies. See also common use. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| communicable disease - a disease that is ruled as subject to quarantine, and requires isolation or restriction of movement by the patient for a specified period, as prescribed by the health authorities having jurisdiction. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422, Mar 17 |
| communication protocols - A set of rules that govern the operation of hardware or software entities to achieve communication. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| communications - Exchanges between the U.S. Government and offerors, after receipt of proposals, leading to establishment of the competitive range. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| communications - Voice, video, and data capabilities that enable the leadership and staff to conduct the Primary Missions Essential Functions (PMEFs), MEFs of the Department, and EFs of a Bureau. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |

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| communications and records - Planning, controlling, directing, organizing, training, promoting, and other managerial activities related to the creation, maintenance and use, and disposition of records. The purpose of communications and records is to achieve adequate and proper documentation of Federal policies and transactions and effective and economical management of Mission operations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, May 18 |
| communications center - A site that provides communications support (e.g., secure and non-secure telephone, computer, radio, etc.) to relay information regarding a potential or an ongoing domestic emergency impacting Department facilities in the National Capital Region (NCR) to appropriate parties, bureaus/offices, and response teams within the Department; as well as involved local, State, or other Federal departments/agencies. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| communications intelligence - Technical information and intelligence derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients. Also called COMINT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| communications network - An organization of stations capable of intercommunications, but not necessarily on the same channel. Also called COMNET. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| communications plan - plan to enhance awareness of an organization's purpose, mission, and functions with leaders and policymakers, the public sector, the private sector, the media, and citizens. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| communications security - Measures taken to deny unauthorized persons information derived from telecommunications of the U.S. Government concerning national security, and to ensure the authenticity of such telecommunications. COMSEC includes crypto-security, transmission security, emissions security, and physical security of COMSEC material and information. Also called COMSEC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| communications security - Measures and controls taken to deny unauthorized persons information derived from telecommunications and ensure the authenticity of such telecommunications. COMSEC includes cryptosecurity, transmission security, emission security, and physical security of COMSEC material. Also called COMSEC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| communications security - The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. Also called COMSEC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| communications security (COMSEC) - The protection resulting from the proper application of physical, technical, transmission, and cryptologic countermeasures to a communications link, system, or component. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| communications security account - An administrative entity, identified by an account number, used to maintain accountability, custody, and control of COMSEC material. Also called COMSEC account. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| communications security material - All documents, devices, equipment, apparatus, and cryptomaterial used in establishing or maintaining secure communications. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| communications system - A mix of telecommunications and/or automated information systems used to originate, control, process, encrypt, and transmit or receive information. Such a system generally consists of the following connected or connectable devices - (1) Automated information equipment (AIS) on which information is originated; (2) A central controller of, principally, access rights and information distribution; (3) A telecommunications processor which prepares information for transmission; and (4) National-level devices, which encrypt information (COMSEC/CRYPTO/CCI) prior to its transmission via Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS) or commercial carrier. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| communist country - any country dominated or controlled by communism. | DHS, US Code 19, §2436, Mar 17 |
| community - (A) a political subdivision that - (i) has zoning and building code jurisdiction over a particular area having special flood hazards; and (ii) is participating in the national flood insurance program; or (B) a political subdivision of a State, or other authority, that is designated by political subdivisions, all of which meet the requirements of subparagraph (A), to administer grants for mitigation activities for such political subdivisions. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4104c, Jan 17 |

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| community - body of persons of common and especially professional interests scattered through a larger society includes social, religious, occupational, or other groups sharing common characteristics or interests and perceived or perceiving itself as distinct in some respect from the larger society within which it exists. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| community day program - a regular program of instruction provided by a State agency at a community day school operated specifically for neglected or delinquent children and youth. | ED, US Code 20, §6472, Mar 17 |
| community engagement - Public affairs activities that support the relationship between military and civilian communities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| community health resilience - The ability of a community to use its assets to strengthen public health and health care systems and to improve the community's physical, behavioral, and social health to withstand, adapt to, and recover from adversity. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010- 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| community health worker - an individual who promotes health or nutrition within the community in which the individual resides - (A) by serving as a liaison between communities and healthcare agencies; (B) by providing guidance and social assistance to community residents; (C) by enhancing community residents' ability to effectively communicate with healthcare providers;(D) by providing culturally and linguistically appropriate health or nutrition education; (E) by advocating for individual and community health;(F) by providing referral and follow-up services or otherwise coordinating care; and (G) by proactively identifying and enrolling eligible individuals in Federal, State, local, private or nonprofit health and human services programs. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-11, Jan 17 |
| community learning center - an entity that (A) assists students to meet the challenging State academic standards by providing the students with academic enrichment activities and a broad array of other activities (such as programs and activities during nonschool hours or periods when school is not in session (such as before and after school or during summer recess) that (i) reinforce and complement the regular academic programs of the schools attended by the students served; and (ii) are targeted to the students' academic needs and aligned with the instruction students receive during the school day; and (B) offers families of students served by such center opportunities for active and meaningful engagement in their children's education, including opportunities for literacy and related educational development. | ED, US Code 20, §7171, Mar 17 |
| community of interest - network of individuals who share a common interest in a particular topic, either work-related or peripheral to work, and who come together informally to share knowledge on that topic members are not necessarily experts or practitioners of the topic around which the COI has formed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| community of practice - informal, self-organized, network of peers with diverse skills and experience in an area of practice or profession. primarily focused on the members' desire to help others (by sharing information) and the need to advance their own knowledge (by learning from others). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| community referral services - services provided under contract or through interagency agreements to assist families in obtaining needed information, mutual support and community resources, including respite care services, health and mental health services, employability development and job training, and other social services, including early developmental screening of children, through help lines or other methods. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5116h, Jan 17 |

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| <p>community rehabilitation program - a program that provides directly or facilitates the provision of vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities, and that provides, singly or in combination, for an individual with a disability to enable the individual to maximize opportunities for employment, including career advancement - (A) medical, psychiatric, psychological, social, and vocational services that are provided under one management; (B) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic and orthotic devices; (C) recreational therapy; (D) physical and occupational therapy; (E) speech, language, and hearing therapy; (F) psychiatric, psychological, and social services, including positive behavior management; (G) assessment for determining eligibility and vocational rehabilitation needs; (H) rehabilitation technology; (I) job development, placement, and retention services; (J) evaluation or control of specific disabilities; (K) orientation and mobility services for individuals who are blind; (L) extended employment; (M) psychosocial rehabilitation services; (N) supported employment services and extended services; (O) customized employment; (P) services to family members when necessary to the vocational rehabilitation of the individual; (Q) personal assistance services; or (R) services similar to the services described in one of subparagraphs (A) through (Q).</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>community resilience - An approach that encourages actions that improve a community's ability to withstand, adapt to, and recover from adversity while promoting strong day-to-day systems and addressing the underlying social determinants of health.</p> | <p>DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>community resilience approach - An approach which encourages actions that build preparedness while also promoting strong day-to-day systems and addressing the underlying social determinants of health.</p> | <p>DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>community setting - a home or a community organization located in the neighborhood in which a participant in the program.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-11, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>community wood energy plan - an assessment of - (A) available feedstocks necessary to supply a community wood energy system; and (B) the long-term feasibility of supplying and operating a community wood energy system.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §8113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>community wood energy system - an energy system that - (i) primarily services public facilities owned or operated by State or local governments, including schools, town halls, libraries, and other public buildings; and (ii) uses woody biomass as the primary fuel.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §8113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>community-based and prevention-focused programs and activities designed to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect - organizations such as family resource programs, family support programs, voluntary home visiting programs, respite care programs, parenting education, mutual support programs, and other community programs or networks of such programs that provide activities that are designed to prevent or respond to child abuse and neglect.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5116h, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>community-based brain injury rehabilitative care services - services of a facility in providing room, board, rehabilitation, and personal care for and supervision of residents for their health, safety, and welfare.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §1710, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>community-based organization - a private nonprofit organization (which may include a faith-based organization), that is representative of a community or a significant segment of a community and that has demonstrated expertise and effectiveness in the field of workforce development.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>community-based system of care - the provision of services for the youth offender by various State or local agencies that in an interagency fashion or operating as a network addresses the recreational, social, educational, vocational, mental health, substance abuse, and operational needs of the youth offender.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-35, Jan 17</p> |

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| commuter air carrier - an air carrier that primarily operates aircraft designed to have a maximum passenger seating capacity of 75 or less in accordance with published flight schedules. | DOT, US Code 49, §41762, Mar 17 |
| commuter authority - a State, local, or regional entity established to provide, or make a contract providing for, commuter rail passenger transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §24102, Mar 17 |
| commuter rail - passenger rail transport service connecting a central city with its outlying suburbs, satellite towns, or another city on trackage that is usually part of the general railroad system usually with a scheduled service utilizing fixed routes on a non-reservation basis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| commuter rail passenger transportation - short-haul rail passenger transportation in metropolitan and suburban areas usually having reduced fare, multiple-ride, and commuter tickets and morning and evening peak period operations. | DOT, US Code 49, §24102, Mar 17 |
| commuting area - Commuting area is the geographic area that is normally considered one area for recruitment and employment purposes. It includes any population center (or two or more neighboring ones) and the surrounding localities where people live and reasonably can be expected to travel back and forth daily to their usual employment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, 467, May 18 |
| comparable housing - Comparable housing is housing in the private sector that is generally equivalent in size to the rental quarters, with the same number of bedrooms, and with generally equivalent amenities and related facilities. Such housing is housing available on a landlord-tenant basis, with rental rates reflecting the fair market value of the accommodations. This is distinguished from-housing rented on an employer-employee basis or between friends and relatives, for which other considerations may have influenced the rental rates. In addition, other Government rental housing (Federal, State, or local) and housing provided by churches or religious societies are excluded from this definition of comparable housing. | White House, OMB, Circular A-45, Mar 17 |
| comparable replacement dwelling - any dwelling that is (A) decent, safe, and sanitary; (B) adequate in size to accommodate the occupants; (C) within the financial means of the displaced person; (D) functionally equivalent; (E) in an area not subject to unreasonable adverse environmental conditions; and (F) in a location generally not less desirable than the location of the displaced person's dwelling with respect to public utilities, facilities, services, and the displaced person's place of employment. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4601, Jan 17 |
| compartmented - The breaking down of sensitive data into small, isolated blocks to reduce the risk of unauthorized access. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18 |
| compartmented area - area, room, or set of rooms within a sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) that provides controlled separation between control systems, compartments, sub-compartments, or controlled access programs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| compatible - the ability of U.S. and foreign space-based positioning, navigation, and timing services to be used separately or together without interfering with each individual service or signal, and without adversely affecting navigation warfare. | White House, NSPD 39 U.S. Space-Based Position Navigation and Timing Policy, Terms, Dec 04 |
| compatible use - a wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a refuge that, in the sound professional judgment of the Director, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the mission of the System or the purposes of the refuge. | DOI, US Code 16, §668ee, Mar 17 |
| compensation - a monthly payment made by the Secretary to a veteran because of service-connected disability, or to a surviving spouse, child, or parent of a veteran because of the service-connected death of the veteran occurring before January 1, 1957. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| compensation - As used in this subchapter, includes housing and education allowances paid domestically, whether taxable or not; it does not include travel reimbursement if itemized on a nonemployees invoice. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-4153, Mar 17 |
| compensation - Nontaxable benefits, including money paid due to loss of wages, medical expenses, rehabilitation expenses, loss of use of major body functions, and death benefits, payable under the FECA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| compensation - the money allowance payable to an employee or to his dependents as provided for in this chapter, and includes funeral benefits provided therein. | DHS, US Code 33, §902, Mar 17 |
| compensation - Wages and payment due an employee, a personal services contractor (PSC) or an employee under a personal services agreement (PSA). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5413, Mar 17 |
| compensatory time off in lieu of pay - time off with pay provided in lieu of overtime pay. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| competency - observable, measurable skill, knowledge, ability, behavior, and other characteristics that an individual needs to perform successfully. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| competency gaps - The gap identified by comparing the projected and actual availability of mission-critical competencies and projected and actual demand for the competencies. Identification of current or future gaps typically will include size, composition, and proficiency level of the current and desired workforce. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 401, May 18 |
| competent authority - a court or governmental agency of a foreign-sending country having jurisdiction and authority to make decisions in matters of child welfare, including adoption. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| competing employee - An employee in tenure groups I, II, or III. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| competing observable - Within military deception, any observable that contradicts the deception story, casts doubt on, or diminishes the impact of one or more required or supporting observables. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, May 18 |
| competition - A formal evaluation of sources to provide a commercial activity that uses pre-established rules. Competitions between private sector sources are performed in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). Competitions between agency, private sector, and public reimbursable sources are performed in accordance with the FAR. The term “competition” includes streamlined and standard competitions performed in accordance with FAR-based competitions for agency-performed activities, contracted services, new requirements, expansions of existing work, and activities performed under fee-for-service agreements. The term also includes cost comparisons, streamlined cost comparisons. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| competition - A formal evaluation of sources to provide a commercial activity that uses pre-established rules. Competitions between private sector sources are performed i. Competitions between agency, private sector, and public reimbursable sources are performed. The term “competition,” includes streamlined and standard competitions , and FAR-based competitions for agency-performed activities, contracted services, new requirements, expansions of existing work, and activities performed under fee-for-service agreement. The term also includes cost comparisons, streamlined cost comparisons, and direct conversions performed. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| competition advocate - An individual charged with promoting full and open competition. The Agency competition advocate is the Deputy Director in the Office of Procurement (M/OP) responsible for Policy, Evaluation and Support, or his/her designee. For Washington contracting activities it is the Deputy Director in the Office of Procurement responsible for operations. For Missions it is the Deputy Mission Director, or the Mission Director where there is not a Deputy. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 305, May 18 |
| competition file - The documents used in a standard competition in addition to the government contract files. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| competition officials - The agency officials appointed before a standard competition is announced who perform key roles and have essential responsibilities for the successful completion of the standard competition. Competition officials are the Agency Tender Official, Contracting Officer, Source Selection Authority, Human Resource Advisor, and Performance Work Statement (PWS) team leader. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |

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| <p>competitive area - The organizational unit(s) or subdivision and geographical location within the Agency in which employees compete for retention under RIF procedures. Separate competitive areas are established for each bureau or equivalent organization listed in the USAID Competitive Areas mandatory reference. Employees in a competitive area compete only with each other; they do not compete with employees in another competitive area.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, 454, 455, May 18</p> |
| <p>competitive level - A grouping of all positions within a competitive area which are in the same grade (or occupational level) and classification series, and which are similar enough in duties, qualification requirements, pay schedule, and working conditions so that reassignment of one employee to any other position within that level may occur without undue interruption. All positions in the competitive area that are sufficiently alike in qualifications, requirements, duties, and responsibilities that the incumbent of one position must be considered able to perform the duties of another position in the competitive level with minimal interruption to the work of the Agency. All FS employees in the same service category (SFS or FS), the same salary class (e.g., FO/FP-1, FO/FP-2, FE-OC, FE-MC), and the same Primary Skill Code.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452-455, May 18</p> |
| <p>competitive range - Those proposals which, after evaluation by the technical evaluation panel, are the most highly rated and will be included in negotiations.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>competitive service - All civilian positions (1) in the Executive branch not specifically excepted from civil service laws or statute and not in the Senior Executive Service; and (2) all positions in the legislative and judicial branches and in the government of the District of Columbia specifically made subject to the civil service laws by statute.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>competitive service - Consists of all civil service positions in the executive branch, except positions which are specifically excepted from the competitive service by or under statute; positions to which appointments are made by nomination for confirmation by the Senate, unless the Senate otherwise directs; positions in the Senior Executive Service; positions in the District of Columbia which are specifically included in the competitive service by statute. Federal positions normally filled through open competitive examination under civil service rules and regulations. Federal positions normally filled through open competitive examination under civil service rules and regulations. About 60 percent of all Federal positions are in the competitive service.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 412, 418, May 18</p> |
| <p>competitive service [federal] - all civil service positions in the executive branch that are not specifically excepted from the civil service laws by or pursuant to statute, by the President, or by OPM under Rule VI, and that are not in the Senior Executive Service (SES).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>competitive sourcing - the process of studying the cost of public vs. private sector performance, with the ultimate goal being to ensure efficient and effective U.S. Government. Competitive sourcing is not simply outsourcing (contracting out), but rather the analysis of whether commercial activities are best performed in-house or by contractors. The competitive sourcing process could result in retaining a function within the Department or outsourcing it, depending on which makes better business sense. OMB Circular A-76 establishes Government-wide policy on competitive sourcing.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Competitive Sourcing Official - An inherently governmental agency official responsible for the implementation of Circular A-76 within USAID. Also called CSO.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18</p> |
| <p>competitive status - A persons basic eligibility for assignment (e.g., by transfer, promotion, reassignment, demotion, or reinstatement) to a position in the competitive service without having to compete with members of the general public in an open competitive examination. When a job opportunity announcement indicates status candidates are eligible to apply, career and career-conditional employees who have served at least 90 calendar days after competitive appointment may apply.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>competitive status - Basic eligibility of a person to be selected to fill a position in the competitive service without open competitive examination. Competitive status may be acquired by career- conditional or career appointment through open competitive examination, or may be granted by statute, executive order, or civil service rules without competitive examination. A person with competitive status may be promoted, transferred, reassigned, reinstated, or demoted subject to the conditions prescribed by civil service rules and regulations.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, 418, May 18</p> |
| <p>compilation - an aggregation of preexisting unclassified items of information.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code</p> |

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50, §3161, Jan 17

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| compiler - A program that reads source code, translates it into machine language, and writes the machine language to binary (object) code that can be directly loaded and executed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| complainant - Any individual who files a formal equal employment opportunity complaint with USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 110, May 18 |
| complainant - the person filing a complaint. | DOJ, US Code 28, §351, Jan 17 |
| complementary feeding - The appropriate addition of other foods while continuing breastfeeding, starting at about six months. (Note: Other foods given during breastfeeding prior to this time are considered “supplementary.”) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 212, May 18 |
| complete information technology - A is the documentation of the relationships between the business and management processes and the supporting information technology that ensures - (1) Alignment of the requirements for information systems (as defined in OMB Circular A-130 - a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, transmission, and dissemination of information, in accordance with defined procedures, whether automated or manual) with the processes that support the agency's missions; (2) Adequate interoperability, system redundancy, and information systems security; and (3) The application and maintenance of technical, security and business standards by which the agency evaluates and acquires new systems. (OMB Memorandum M-97-16, Information Technology Architectures). Also called complete IT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17 |
| completeness - The plan review criterion for assessing whether operation plans incorporate major operations and tasks to be accomplished and to what degree they include forces required, deployment concept, employment concept, sustainment concept, time estimates for achieving objectives, description of the end state, mission success criteria, and mission termination criteria. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| completion date - the date that the final subject was examined or received an intervention for the purposes of final collection of data for the primary outcome, whether the clinical trial concluded according to the prespecified protocol or was terminated. | DHHS, US Code 42, §282, Jan 17 |
| complex – (i) there are a large number of alleged countervailable subsidy practices and the practices are complicated, (ii) the issues raised are novel, or (iii) the number of exporters involved is large. | DHS, US Code 19, §1671c, Mar 17 |
| complex catastrophe - Any natural or man-made incident, including cyberspace attack, power grid failure, and terrorism, which results in cascading failures of multiple, interdependent, critical, life-sustaining infrastructure sectors and caused extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, environment, economy, public health, national morale, response efforts, and/or government functions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, 1, May 19 |
| complex consumer goods - electronic or mechanical devices composed of multiple manufactured components, with an intended useful life of 3 or more years, where the product is typically not consumed, destroyed, or discarded after a single use, and the components of which would be impracticable to redesign or replace. | DOC, US Code 15, §2605, Mar 17 |
| complex durable goods - manufactured goods composed of 100 or more manufactured components, with an intended useful life of 5 or more years, where the product is typically not consumed, destroyed, or discarded after a single use. | DOC, US Code 15, §2605, Mar 17 |
| complex emergency - A disaster, usually long-term, combining political, military, and humanitarian problems in a way that hinders relief efforts. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| complex emergency - A humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict and which requires an international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/or the ongoing United Nations country program. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 212, May 18 |

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| complex operation - an operation as follows: (A) A stability operation.(B) A security operation.(C) A transition and reconstruction operation. (D) A counterinsurgency operation.(E) An operation consisting of irregular warfare. | DOD, US Code 10, §409, Jan 17 |
| compliance response - A written response from the action office to which a recommendation has been assigned for action, informing OIG of agreement or disagreement with the recommendation. Comments indicating agreement shall include planned corrective actions and, where appropriate, the actual or proposed target dates for achieving these actions. The reasons for any disagreement with a recommendation must be explained fully. Where disagreement is based on interpretation of law, regulation, or the authority of officials to take or not take action, the response must include the legal basis. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0561, Mar 17 |
| component - 1. One of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. 2. In logistics, a part or combination of parts having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. See also functional component command; Service component command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| component - An individual element, aspect, subgroup, or activity within a system. Complex systems such as EMS are composed of many components. | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |
| component - An organizational grouping within an agency, such as a bureau, center, military service, or field activity. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| component [IT service] - independently deployable unit of software that exposes its functionality through a set of services accessed via well-defined interfaces. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| component based architecture - architecture process that enables the design of enterprise solutions using pre-manufactured components. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Component Intelligence Program - organization within a Component, a significant purpose of which is the collection, gathering, processing, analysis, production, or dissemination of intelligence, regardless of whether such intelligence is counterintelligence, foreign intelligence, Departmental intelligence, or homeland security intelligence, and regardless of whether such information is National or Departmental Intelligence includes any organization within a Component that employs intelligence professionals (0132 job series) to perform National or Departmental Intelligence Functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| component part - any article which is not usable for its intended functions without being imbedded in or integrated into any other product and which, if used in production of a finished product, would be substantially transformed in that process. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| component records schedule - agency specific record schedule developed to provide disposition authorization for program records unique to a single DHS Component, which are not already covered by the General Record Schedule or an Enterprise Records Schedule. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Component Senior Financial Officer - person designated as the senior financial management official within a Component, regardless of position title. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| component-owned container - A 20- or 40-foot International Organization for Standardization container procured and owned by a single Department of Defense component. Also called Service-unique container. See also common-use container. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| composite print - Film print combining picture and sound track. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| composite warfare commander - An officer to whom the officer in tactical command of a naval task organization may delegate authority to conduct some or all of the offensive and defensive functions of the force. Also called CWC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |
| composting - process of a biological breaking up of organic waste into a useful humus-like substance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>Compound Emergency Sanctuary - A protected building or room designated as a temporary shelter during an attack or other crisis for personnel unable to reach or be accommodated in a safe haven, safe area, or 15-minute forced entry/ballistic resistant (FE/BR) protected building. Also called CES.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>comprehensive foreign language and area or international studies center – an administrative unit of a university that contributes significantly to the national interest in advanced research and scholarship, employs a critical mass of scholars in diverse disciplines related to a geographic concentration, offers intensive language training in languages of its area specialization, maintains important library collections related to the area, and makes training available in language and area studies to a graduate, postgraduate, and undergraduate clientele.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §1132, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>comprehensive information technology network architecture - an integrated framework for evolving or maintaining existing information technology and acquiring new information technology to achieve the strategic management and information resources management goals of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §124b, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>comprehensive literacy instruction - instruction that (A) includes developmentally appropriate, contextually explicit, and systematic instruction, and frequent practice, in reading and writing across content areas; (B) includes age-appropriate, explicit, systematic, and intentional instruction in phonological awareness, phonic decoding, vocabulary, language structure, reading fluency, and reading comprehension; (C) includes age-appropriate, explicit instruction in writing, including opportunities for children to write with clear purposes, with critical reasoning appropriate to the topic and purpose, and with specific instruction and feedback from instructional staff; (D) makes available and uses diverse, high-quality print materials that reflect the reading and development levels, and interests, of children; (E) uses differentiated instructional approaches, including individual and small group instruction and discussion; (F) provides opportunities for children to use language with peers and adults in order to develop language skills, including developing vocabulary; (G) includes frequent practice of reading and writing strategies; (H) uses age-appropriate, valid, and reliable screening assessments, diagnostic assessments, formative assessment processes, and summative assessments to identify a child's learning needs, to inform instruction, and to monitor the child's progress and the effects of instruction; (I) uses strategies to enhance children's motivation to read and write and children's engagement in self-directed learning; (J) incorporates the principles of universal design for learning; (K) depends on teachers' collaboration in planning, instruction, and assessing a child's progress and on continuous professional learning; and (L) links literacy instruction to the challenging State academic standards, including the ability to navigate, understand, and write about, complex print and digital subject matter.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §6641, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty - The CTBT bans nuclear test explosions in any environment and, in so doing, aims at eliminating nuclear weapons by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of new types of nuclear weapons. It was drafted at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva and opened for signature in New York on September 24, 1996. The CTBT will enter into force 180 days after it has been ratified by the 44 states listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty. The Treaty provides for a comprehensive global verification regime, which consists of an International Monitoring System, consultation and clarification procedures, provisions for requesting on-site inspections, and confidence-building measures. Also called CTBT.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>comprehensive planning - (A) preparation, as a guide for long-range development, of general physical plans with respect to the pattern and intensity of land use and the provision of public facilities, including transportation facilities; (B) programing of capital improvements based on a determination of relative urgency; (C) long-range fiscal plans for implementing such plans and programs; and (D) proposed regulatory and administrative measures which aid in achieving coordination of all related plans of the departments or subdivisions of the governments concerned and intergovernmental coordination of related planned activities among the State and local governmental agencies concerned.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3337, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>comprehensive preparedness guide 101 - Producing Emergency Plans - A Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments - Guide that describes the intersection of the Federal and State, tribal, and local plans and planning. Also called CPG 101.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |

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| <p>comprehensive primary health services - the core services offered by school-based health centers, which shall include the following: (A) Physical Comprehensive health assessments, diagnosis, and treatment of minor, acute, and chronic medical conditions, and referrals to, and follow-up for, specialty care and oral and vision health services. (B) Mental health Mental health and substance use disorder assessments, crisis intervention, counseling, treatment, and referral to a continuum of services including emergency psychiatric care, community support programs, inpatient care, and outpatient programs.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §280h-5, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>comprehensive procurement guidelines - guidelines created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) providing instructions that promote the use of materials recovered from solid waste.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>comprehensive statewide program of technology-related assistance - a consumer-responsive program of technology-related assistance for individuals with disabilities, implemented by a State, and equally available to all individuals with disabilities residing in the State, regardless of their type of disability, age, income level, or location of residence in the State, or the type of assistive technology device or assistive technology service required.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3002, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>comprehensive student work-learning-service program - a student work-learning-service program that (A) is an integral and stated part of the institution's educational philosophy and program; (B) requires participation of all resident students for enrollment and graduation; (C) includes learning objectives, evaluation, and a record of work performance as part of the student's college record; (D) provides programmatic leadership by college personnel at levels comparable to traditional academic programs; (E) recognizes the educational role of work-learning-service supervisors; and (F) includes consequences for nonperformance or failure in the work-learning-service program similar to the consequences for failure in the regular academic program.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §1087-58, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>compression and decompression - specific combination of computer hardware and software applied to files so they require less storage space, or so that they may be moved more quickly from storage to presentation.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>compromise - A security violation which has resulted in presumed, probable, or confirmed access to classified information or material by an unauthorized person. To accept less than the full amount of the debt owed from the debtor in satisfaction of the debt based on the improbability of the recovery of the full amount and other practical considerations.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 625, May 18</p> |
| <p>compromise - Disclosure of information to unauthorized persons, or a violation of the security policy of a system in which unauthorized intentional or unintentional disclosure, modification, destruction, or loss of an object may have occurred.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>compromise of scientific integrity - Compromises of scientific integrity include but are not limited to - Using scientific studies or data to inform the decision making process that are not representative of the current state of scientific knowledge and research (for example because they lack peer review, utilize poor methodology, or contain flawed analyses); Misrepresenting the underlying assumptions, uncertainties, or probabilities of scientific findings or attempting to suppress or alter scientific or technical findings (including, but not limited to, those performed by U.S. Government scientists) during any step of the decision making process; or Altering, or misrepresenting scientific or technological findings in public communications.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>compromising emanations - Intentional or unintentional intelligence-bearing signals which, if intercepted and analyzed, disclose national security information transmitted, received, handled, or otherwise processed by any information processing equipment. Compromising emanations consist of electrical or acoustical energy emitted from within equipment or systems (e.g., personal computers, workstations, facsimile machines, printers, copiers, and typewriters) which process national security information.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>computed tomography - Computer-processed combinations of many X-ray images taken from different angles to produce cross-sectional (tomographic) images (virtual "slices") of specific areas of a scanned object, allowing the user to see inside the object without cutting.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>computer - any electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or other high speed data processing device performing logical, arithmetic, or storage functions, and includes any data storage facility or communications facility directly related to or operating in conjunction with such device and any data or other information stored or contained in such device.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3167, Jan 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| computer - any hardware, software, or other technology attached or connected to, installed in, or otherwise used in connection with a computer. | ED, US Code 20, §7131, Mar 17 |
| computer center - A facility housing a large centralized computer system and related telecommunications. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| computer database or database - a collection of recorded information in a form capable of, and for the purpose of, being stored in, processed, and operated on by a computer. The term does not include computer software. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Computer Emergency Readiness Team - The operational arm of the National Cyber Security Division (NCSD) at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) charged with providing response support and defense against cyber attacks. Also called US-CERT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| Computer Incident Response Team - The CIRT is the central reporting point for cybersecurity incidents within the Department. CIRT maintains 24x7 monitoring of network traffic for malicious and hostile security breaches and conducts security monitoring of the Departments unclassified and classified networks to ensure the integrity, availability, and confidentiality of the IT infrastructure. CIRT operations provide near real-time detection, collection, analysis, correlation, and reporting of cybersecurity events that pose an immediate threat to the Departments networks. Also called CIRT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| computer resources support - process of selecting computer hardware, software and firmware for specific systems and planning for their lifecycle support. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| computer room - A computer room, also called a server room or data center, is a facility used to house computer systems and associated components, such as telecommunications and storage systems. It generally includes redundant or backup power supplies, redundant data communications connections, environmental controls (e.g., air conditioning, fire suppression), and security devices. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| computer security - Measures and controls that protect an automated information system against unauthorized accidental or intentional disclosure, modification, or destruction. Also called COMPUSEC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| computer software - (1) (i) Computer programs that comprise a series of instructions, rules, routines, or statements, regardless of the media in which recorded, that allow or cause a computer to perform a specific operation or series of operations; and (ii) Recorded information comprising source code listings, design details, algorithms, processes, flow charts, formulas, and related material that would enable the computer program to be produced, created, or compiled. (2) does not include computer databases or computer software documentation. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| computer technologies - The technology employed in developing and using computers, computer peripherals, operating systems, software, and communications systems. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| Computer-Aided Job Evaluation (CAJE) - The interagency job evaluation methodology and approach for evaluating all locally recruited positions filled by overseas employees under COM authority. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17 |
| Computerized Telephone System - A generic term used to describe any telephone system that uses centralized stored program computer technology to provide switched telephone networking features and services. CTS is referred to commercially as private branch exchange (PBX), private automatic branch exchange (PABX), or electronic private automatic branch exchange (EPABX). Also called CTS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| COMSEC account - The administrative entity, identified by an account number, used to maintain accountability, custody, and control of COMSEC material. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| COMSEC custodian - An individual designated by proper authority to be responsible for the receipt, transfer, accounting, safeguarding, and destruction of COMSEC material assigned to a COMSEC account. Only full-time Department personnel are eligible for appointment. If critical need, due to personnel shortage arises, a temporary waiver may be granted to appoint a contractor as an Alternate COMSEC Custodian. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| COMSEC facility - An authorized and approved space used for generating, storing, repairing, or using COMSEC material. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| COMSEC material - An item designed to secure or authenticate telecommunications. COMSEC material includes, but is not limited to key, equipment, devices, documents, firmware, or software that embodies or describes cryptographic logic and other items that perform COMSEC functions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| COMSEC Material Control System - Logistics and accounting system through which COMSEC material marked CRYPTO is distributed, controlled, and safeguarded. Included are the COMSEC central offices of record, crypto logistic depots, and COMSEC accounts. COMSEC material other than key may be handled through the CMCS. Also called CMCS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| COMSEC officer - The properly appointed individual responsible to ensure that COMSEC regulations and procedures are understood and adhered, the COMSEC facility is operated securely, that personnel are trained in proper COMSEC practices, and who advises on communications security matters. Only full-time Department direct-hire employees are eligible for appointment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| concealment vessel - vessel commonly used to prevent the discovery of an IED by visual inspection may also be used to add fragmentation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| concentrator - In data transmission, a functional unit that permits a common path to handle more data sources than there are channels currently available within the path. Used in black packet switching to provide communication capability between many low-speed, usually asynchronous channels and one or more high speed, usually synchronous channels. Different speeds, codes, and protocols can be accommodated on the low speed side. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| concept map - diagrammatic representation of major concepts from text into a visual arrangement lines are drawn between associated concepts and the relationships between the connected concepts are named lines are drawn between associated concepts and the relationships between the connected concepts are named | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| concept of intelligence operations - Within the Department of Defense, a verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of an intelligence directorate's assumptions or intent in regard to intelligence support of an operation or series of operations. See also concept of operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| concept of logistic support - The senior chaplain assigned to or designated by a commander of a staff, command, or unit. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| concept of operations - A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| concept of operations - formal document of an analysis that describes how an asset, system, or capability will be employed and supported includes program's mission, goals and objectives; may also include roles and responsibilities of the program's key stakeholders and the high-level processes to achieve program goals and objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| concept of operations document - A detailed document that defines and establishes the human-to-machine workflow of the product for the operational environment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| concept plan - A plan that describes the concept of operations for integrating and synchronizing Federal capabilities to accomplish critical tasks, and describes how Federal capabilities will be integrated into and support regional, State, and local plans to meet the objectives described in the Strategic Plan. Also called CONPLAN. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| concept plan - An operation plan in an abbreviated format that may require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into a complete operation plan or operation order. Also called CONPLAN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| concept plan - In the context of joint operation planning level 3 planning detail, an operation plan in an abbreviated format that may require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into a complete operation plan or operation order. Also called CONPLAN. See also operation plan. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| conceptual data model - abstract representation to illustrate overall structure of organization data by identifying entity types and the relationships between them independent of any database management system or other implementation considerations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| concurrent resolution on the budget - (A) a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for a fiscal year; and (B) any other concurrent resolution revising the congressional budget for the United States. | Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17 |
| condition - 1. Those variables of an operational environment or situation in which a unit, system, or individual is expected to operate and may affect performance. 2. A physical or behavioral state of a system that is required for the achievement of an objective. See also <u>joint mission-essential tasks</u> . | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| condition - The physical state of an asset, its ability to perform as planned, and its continued usefulness, based on an evaluation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| condition statement[learning] - part of a performance objective that identifies any assistance, aids, or constraints that will be given to the student in the learning or performance of a task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| conditional gifts - Gifts made for a specific purpose with conditions on their use. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 628, May 18 |
| conditional sales contract - a contract—(A) for the sale of an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or spare part, under which the buyer takes possession of the property but title to the property vests in the buyer at a later time on—(i) paying any part of the purchase price; (ii) performing another condition; or (iii) the happening of a contingency; or (B) to bail or lease an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or spare part, under which the bailee or lessee—(i) agrees to pay an amount substantially equal to the value of the property; and (ii) is to become, or has the option of becoming, the owner of the property on complying with the contract. | DOT/FAA , US Code 49, §40102, Definitions, May 19 |
| conditions precedent - A condition or set of conditions that must be met before USAID will agree to disburse funding (for example, if the host country laws require legislative approval of the Assistance Agreement, then USAID must receive evidence of that approval before funds disbursement). Also called CP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| conduits - Within military deception, information or intelligence gateways to the deception target, such as foreign intelligence entities, intelligence collection platforms, opensource intelligence, and foreign and domestic news media. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, May 18 |
| conference - For the purposes of ADS 580, a meeting, retreat, seminar, symposium, training activity or other such event that is funded in whole or in part by USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 580, May 18 |
| conference coordinator - The person designated by the sponsoring Bureau or Independent Office to plan and serve as the point of contact for a conference. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 580, May 18 |
| conference lodging allowance - A pre-determined maximum allowance of up to 25 percent greater than the applicable locality portion of the per diem rate. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 580, May 18 |
| conferences - Short meetings among technical specialists or others working in a common field, generally of a week's duration or less, to discuss a particular topic of shared, professional interest. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| Confidence-and-Security-Building Measures - Measures requiring effective and concrete actions concerning the military activities and force structures of the states concerned and aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security among those states. For example, the Vienna Document 2011 contains CSBMs developed by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Also called CSBM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) - Measures requiring effective and concrete actions concerning the military activities and force structure of the states concerned and aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security among those states. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17 |
| CONFIDENTIAL - A national security classification applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18 |
| confidential - Security classification that shall be applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security that the original classification authority is able to identify or describe. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, EO 1352, Sep 16 |

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| <p>confidential filer - An individual who must file a Form OGE-450, and includes, as defined in 5 CFR 2634.904(a) - (1) An employee of the Department or candidate for employment with the Department in a position classified at GS-15 or below or at FS-01 or below (or, in the case of any individual whose pay is not fixed under the General Schedule and who does not serve in the Foreign Service, in a position for which the rate of basic pay is less than 120 percent of GS-15, step 1) if the employees management official (or the Ethics Office) determines that - a) The duties and responsibilities of the employees position require the employee to participate personally and substantially through decision or the exercise of significant judgment, and without substantial supervision and review, in taking government action regarding - (i) Contracting or procurement; (ii) Administering or monitoring grants, subsidies, licenses, or other federally conferred financial or operational benefits; (iii) Regulating or auditing any non-Federal entity; or (iv) Other activities in which the final decision or action will have a direct and substantial economic effect on the interests of any non-Federal entity; or (b) The duties and responsibilities of the employees position require the employee to file such a report to avoid involvement in a real or apparent conflict of interest. These positions might include those with duties that involve investigating or prosecuting violations of criminal or civil law; (2) An employee who is not a public filer and is an executive director, management counselor, deputy chief of mission, or economic counselor or who has equivalent duties and responsibilities in a position at a smaller post; (3) A contracting officer's representative (COR), grants officer representative (GOR), or government technical monitor (GTM) assigned to an active contract or grant; (4) A special government employee (SGE) who is not a public filer; or (5) A personal services contractor (PSC) who meets the criteria herein.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 6113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>confidential information - Information for which the unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security, which the original classification authority is able to identify or describe.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>confidential source - any individual or organization that has provided, or that may reasonably be expected to provide, information to the United States on matters pertaining to the national security with the expectation that the information or relationship, or both, are to be held in confidence.</p> | <p>DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>confidential source - any individual or organization that has provided, or that may reasonably be expected to provide, information to the United States on matters pertaining to the national security with the expectation that the information or relationship, or both, are to be held in confidence.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>confidential-cleared U.S. citizen - A citizen of the United States who has undergone a background investigation by an authorized U.S. Government Agency and been issued a Confidential security clearance, in accordance with Executive Order 13526 and implementing guidelines and standards published in 32 CFR Part 147.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>confidentiality - Assurance that information is held in confidence and protected from unauthorized disclosure.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>confidentiality - preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>confidentiality - Preserving authorized restrictions on information access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>confidentiality - The assurance that information in an IT system is not disclosed to unauthorized persons, processes, or devices.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>configuration control - A method for controlling modifications to hardware, firmware, software, and documentation to protect the information system against improper modifications before, during, and after system implementation.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>configuration item - entity within a configuration that satisfies an end use function and that can be uniquely identified at a given reference point.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>configuration management - A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to: (1) identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of a configuration item; (2) control changes to those characteristics; and (3) record and report changes to processing and implementation status.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| configuration management - A discipline to ensure that the configuration of an item and its components is known and documented, and that any changes are controlled and tracked. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| configuration management - management process for establishing and maintaining consistency of a product's performance, functional, and physical attributes with its requirements, design, and operational management information throughout its life. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| configuration management - Organizations must - (1) Establish and maintain baseline configurations and inventories of organizational information systems (including hardware, software, firmware, and documentation) throughout the respective system development life cycles; and (2) Establish and enforce security configuration settings for information technology products employed in organizational information systems. Also called CM. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| configuration management - The process of identifying and defining the change control items in a system, controlling the release and change of these items throughout the systems life cycle, recording and reporting the status of configuration items and change requests, and verifying the accuracy and completeness of configuration items. Also called CM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| confinement vessel - vessel commonly used to hold the main charge together may also be used to add fragmentation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| confirmation - (See - feedback). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| confirmed deposit - A deposit transaction evidenced by a bank deposit ticket, slip or other deposit receipt, which has been officially approved by the designated depository showing the date on which the deposit will be credited to the designated depository checking account. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3511, Mar 17 |
| confiscated and confiscation - (A) the nationalization, expropriation, or other seizure by the Cuban Government of ownership or control of property - i) without the property having been returned or adequate and effective compensation provided; or(ii) without the claim to the property having been settled pursuant to an international claims settlement agreement or other mutually accepted settlement procedure; and (B) the repudiation by the Cuban Government of, the default by the Cuban Government on, or the failure of the Cuban Government to pay - (i) a debt of any enterprise which has been nationalized, expropriated, or otherwise taken by the Cuban Government; (ii) a debt which is a charge on property nationalized, expropriated, or otherwise taken by the Cuban Government; or (iii) a debt which was incurred by the Cuban Government in satisfaction or settlement of a confiscated property claim. | DOS, US Code 22, §6091, Jan 17 |
| conflict mineral - (A) columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives; or (B) any other mineral or its derivatives determined by the Secretary of State to be financing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| conflict of interest - a situation in which a member or employee of a board has a direct or indirect financial interest in a person that performs a service for, or enters into a contract with, a board for anything of economic value. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| conflict prevention - A peace operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and, when necessary, military means to monitor and identify the causes of conflict and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, May 18 |
| conflict prevention - A peace operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and, when necessary, military means to monitor and identify the causes of conflict and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, May 18 |
| conflict prevention - civilian conflict prevention efforts identify and focus on a community, tribe, population, or country's underlying grievances and seek to address the root causes of conflict. The goal of Conflict Prevention is the promotion of sustainable, responsible, and effective security and governance in fragile states. Based on the QDDR, the mission of State and USAID with regard to crisis and conflict in fragile states is to reduce or eliminate short, medium, and long-term threats to American security and to help create opportunities for governments and their citizens to address domestic challenges themselves. (DOS/USAID) | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |

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| <p>conflict response - USG response to an imminent (within six months) or existing conflict in a country with stabilization and/or conflict transformation implications. The goal of Conflict Response is fostering security and reconstruction in the aftermath of conflict as a central national security objective. Based on the QDDR, the State Department has the lead on conflict response in political and security crises, with USAID leading humanitarian crises.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conflict transformation - the two-pronged approach of seeking to diminish the factors that cause violent conflict and instability while building the capacity of local institutions so they can take the lead role in national governance, economic development, and enforcing the rule of law. The goal of this process is to shift the responsibility for providing peace and stability from the international community to local actors, who can sustain their roles with minimal support from external actors. Moreover, this process seeks to build capacity to move from humanitarian assistance through a transitional period to a steady state and long-term development.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conflicting non-federal source - Any person or entity other than the Government of the United States, when a Department-authorizing official determines that acceptance of a donation from such a source under the circumstances would cause a reasonable person with knowledge of all the relevant facts to question the integrity of Department programs and operations.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4692-3, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conforming amendment - Policy that does not require Automated Directives System (ADS) clearance because it alters ADS material in one of the following four ways: 1 Includes new or revised external regulations only. This does not include the creation of new or revised USAID procedures to implement the regulation; 1 Complies with policy already contained in other Automated Directives System (ADS) chapters or internal mandatory references; 1 Incorporates written policy issued by the Administrator; or 1 Amends or adds one Bureau/Independent Office's procedures that do not have a substantial impact on any other Agency Bureau/Independent Office. Authors must send M/AS/IRD an e-mail explaining how the change does not substantively impact any other Bureau/Independent Office.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18</p> |
| <p>conformity [general] - meeting the requirements of a federal, state, or tribal government implementation plan (State Implementation Plan [SIP], Federal Implementation Plan [FIP], or Tribal Implementation Plan [TIP]) for the purpose of eliminating or reducing the severity and number of violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and achieving expeditious attainment of such standards such activities will not: 1. Cause or contribute to any new violation of any standard in the area; 2. Increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any standard in any area; 3. Delay timeline attainment of any standard or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones; and 4. The determination of conformity is based on the most recent estimates of air pollutant emissions.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conformity assessment - a demonstration, whether directly or indirectly, that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person, or body are fulfilled. Conformity assessment includes sampling and testing, inspection, supplier's declaration of conformity, certification, and management system assessment and registration. Conformity assessment also includes accreditation of the competence of those activities.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-119, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conformity assessment - product providing the evaluation that determines whether the requirements for a specific system or equipment are fulfilled may include: sampling and testing; inspection; supplier's declaration of conformity; certification; and quality and environmental management system assessment and registration.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conformity assessment procedure - any procedure used, directly or indirectly, to determine that a technical regulation or standard is fulfilled, including sampling, testing, inspection, evaluation, verification, monitoring, auditing, assurance of conformity, accreditation, registration, or approval used for such a purpose, but does not mean an approval procedure.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §2576b, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conformity assessment procedure - any procedure used, directly or indirectly, to determine that relevant requirements in technical regulations or standards are fulfilled.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §2571, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>congested airport - an airport that accounted for at least 1 percent of all delayed aircraft operations in the United States in the most recent year for which such data is available and an airport listed in table 1 of the Federal Aviation Administration's Airport Capacity Benchmark Report 2004 or any successor report.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §47175, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| congregate housing - low-rent housing with which there is connected a central dining facility where wholesome and economical meals can be served to occupants. Expenditures incurred by a public housing agency in the operation of a central dining facility in connection with congregate housing (other than the cost of providing food and service) shall be considered a cost of operation of the project. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a, Mar 17 |
| Congressional Budget Justification - In accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, the Department prepares and submits an annual budget request for State Operations detailing the funding requested to support budgetary policy priorities of people, security, facilities, information technology, and management reforms. Also called CBJ. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| Congressional correspondence - Any written request from Members of Congress or congressional staff regarding the activities of USAID and related topics. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 553, May 18 |
| Congressional delegation - Congressional inquiries for information from Members of Congress or congressional staff regarding the activities of USAID and related topics. Also called CODEL. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 555, 553, May 18 |
| congressional mail - Mail of Members of Congress of the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| congressional notification - A specific requirement as prescribed by law for the Department to provide congressional committees programming and activity information prior to or in conjunction with action. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| Congressional reporting - Any reporting required under the Foreign Assistance Act, the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, or any reporting requested by a Congressional Committee, Senator, or Congressman. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| Congressional testimony - Includes all appearances by USAID officers before committees of the United States House or Senate to testify regarding the activities of USAID and related issues. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 554, May 18 |
| connection - A connection is any established communications path between two or more devices or services. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| Conrail - the Consolidated Rail Corporation. Such term includes any corporation which was a subsidiary of Conrail immediately before the public sale. | DOT, US Code 45, §1347, Mar 17 |
| consanguinity - The relationship of persons descended from a common ancestor. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| consensus - general agreement, but not necessarily unanimity. During the development of consensus, comments and objections are considered using fair, impartial, open, and transparent processes. | White House, OMB, Circular A-119, Mar 17 |
| consent - agreement, approval, or permission as to some act or purpose is obtained in written or electronic form if possible, but it can be oral if obtaining consent in written or electronic form is not possible unless a specific form of consent is required by a particular procedure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| consent to subcontract - the contracting officer's written consent for the prime contractor to enter into a particular subcontract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| consequence - effect of an event, incident, or occurrence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| consequence assessment - product or process of identifying or evaluating the potential or actual effects of an event, incident, or occurrence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| consequences of error - penalty for non-standard performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| <p>conservation - the use of methods and procedures necessary or desirable to sustain healthy populations of wildlife, including all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, monitoring of populations, acquisition, improvement and management of habitat, live trapping and transplantation, wildlife damage management, and periodic or total protection of a species or population, as well as the taking of individuals within wildlife stock or population if permitted by applicable State and Federal law.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §669a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conservation - the use of methods and procedures necessary to bring a species of neotropical migratory bird to the point at which there are sufficient populations in the wild to ensure the long-term viability of the species, including - (A) protection and management of neotropical migratory bird populations; (B) maintenance, management, protection, and restoration of neotropical migratory bird habitat; (C) research and monitoring; (D) law enforcement; and (E) community outreach and education.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §6103, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conservation - the use of methods and procedures necessary to preserve or sustain corals and associated species as diverse, viable, and self-perpetuating coral reef ecosystems, including all activities associated with resource management, such as assessment, conservation, protection, restoration, sustainable use, and management of habitat; mapping; habitat monitoring; assistance in the development of management strategies for marine protected areas and marine resources consistent with the National Marine Sanctuaries Act and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.); law enforcement; conflict resolution initiatives; <i>community outreach and education; and that promote safe and ecologically sound navigation.</i></p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §6409, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conservation activities - conservation systems, practices, or management measures.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §3838d, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conservation activities - i) structural measures, vegetative measures, and land management measures, including agriculture drainage management systems, as determined by the Secretary; and (ii) planning needed to address a priority resource concern.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §3838d, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>conservation stewardship plan - (A) identifies and inventories priority resource concerns; (B) establishes benchmark data and conservation objectives; (C) describes conservation activities to be implemented, managed, or improved; and (D) includes a schedule and evaluation plan for the planning, installation, and management of the new and existing conservation activities.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §3838d, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>consideration - an economic benefit, inducement, right, or profit including pecuniary payment accruing to an individual, person, or entity, but not including a voluntary sharing of the actual expenses of the voyage, by monetary contribution or donation of fuel, food, beverage, or other supplies.</p> | <p>DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Consolidated Audit and Compliance System - A worldwide Web-based management information system which 1) provides for a repository of information, including FMFIA certifications, validity of obligations and review of unexpended balances certifications, and audit-related documentation that can be accessed and/or updated worldwide and 2) is used to track actions, the status of FMFIA material weaknesses and deficiencies, OIG management and performance challenges, A-123 and audit recommendations, and corrective action plans; submit requests for final action (closure); upload supporting documentation; and print reports. Also called CACS.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 593, 596, 621, May 18</p> |
| <p>Consolidated Audit Tracking System - An audit report and recommendation follow-up and tracking system shared by USAID and the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Also called CATS.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18</p> |
| <p>consolidation or consolidated requirement – (1) a solicitation for a single contract, a multiple award contract, a task order, or a delivery order to satisfy– (i) Two or more requirements of the Federal agency for supplies or services that have been provided to or performed for the Federal agency under two or more separate contracts, each of which was lower in cost than the total cost of the contract for which offers are solicited; or (ii) Requirements of the Federal agency for construction projects to be performed at two or more discrete sites. (2) “Separate contract” as used in this definition, means a contract that has been performed by any business, including small and other than small business concerns.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>constellation - A system consisting of a number of like satellites acting in concert to perform a specific mission. See also Global Positioning System.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>constraint - In the context of planning, a requirement placed on the command by a higher command that dictates an action, thus restricting freedom of action. See also limitation; restraint.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| constraint [learning] - element or factor that prevents one from reaching a higher level of performance with respect to a goal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| construct - preliminary planning, engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, and economic investigations and studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures, and other similar actions necessary for the construction of a public building. | GSA, US Code 40, §3301, Mar 17 |
| construct - to build, renovate, or improve military family housing and military unaccompanied housing. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §6801, Jan 17 |
| construct and alter - with respect to a medical facility, include engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, and economic investigations and studies and surveys, designs, plans, construction documents, specifications, procedures, and other similar actions necessary for construction or alteration, as the case may be, of such medical facility and as are carried out after completion of advanced planning (including development of project requirements and design development) for such facility. | DVA, US Code 38, §8101, Mar 17 |
| constructed cost data - Cost data extracted from various sources (usually parts of various of contractors' invoices) which is used to accumulate expenses associated with a particular internal software development effort. Once the data is accumulated, and if the capitalization criteria are met, the constructed cost data becomes the source documentation for recording the accounting entry. This requires the worksheet (usually an electronic spreadsheet) and the supporting documentation to be readily available for audit and retained in accordance with the requirements for retention of financial documentation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| constructed response - answer to a test item requiring recall or completion as opposed to recognition (e.g., drawing a diagram, filling in a form, and labeling the parts of a piece of equipment). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| constructed width and depth - the width and depth to which a project has been constructed, which may not exceed the authorized width and depth of the project. | DHS, US Code 33, §2237, Mar 17 |
| construction - construction, alteration, or repair (including dredging, excavating, and painting) of buildings, structures, or other real property. For purposes of this definition, the terms "buildings, structures, or other real property" include, but are not limited to, improvements of all types, such as bridges, dams, plants, highways, parkways, streets, subways, tunnels, sewers, mains, power lines, cemeteries, pumping stations, railways, airport facilities, terminals, docks, piers, wharves, ways, lighthouses, buoys, jetties, breakwaters, levees, canals, and channels. construction does not include the manufacture, production, furnishing, construction, alteration, repair, processing, or assembling of vessels, aircraft, or other kinds of personal property. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| construction - conversions of structures for dwelling purposes. | White House, OMB, Circular A-45, Mar 17 |
| construction and demolition materials and debris - class of materials and debris generated during construction, renovation, demolition, and/or dismantling of structures and buildings and associated infrastructure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| construction materials - Items of a nature and in volumes that would normally be used to construct or renovate a portion of a dwelling, or to construct a product exceeding the size of an ordinary item of furniture for personal use. Examples of construction materials include - wooden planks, boards, ceiling tiles, floor tiles or flooring, roofing materials, windows or doors or framing thereof, masonry, bricks, blocks, cement, sand, paneling, drywall boards, or hardware (e.g., nails) in volumes greater than would normally be used in an ordinary household workshop. Those materials that are part of artwork or crafts in total weight of less than 200 pounds may be regarded as household effects as determined by inspection as required. Construction materials are not authorized for transport or storage as part of an employees household effects (HHE) shipment. Employees or GSOs who are in doubt whether items qualify as HHE should contact the Office of Logistics Management (A/LM) in advance of making the shipment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |

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| construction security certification - Certification/confirmation is required from the Department if any new construction or major renovation is undertaken in the controlled access area (CAA). A site security plan must be submitted prior to commencing work. The construction security of a new building or major renovation project (over \$1 million) affecting CAAs or public access controls (PACs) must be certified to Congress. The construction security of projects less than \$1 million affecting CAAs or PACs is certified internally within the Department. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| constructive change order - Informal requests for additional work or services caused by some act or omission on the part of the U.S. Government that causes a contractor extra work, delays, or expense. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| constructive cost - A cost that reflects the total amount of per diem, travel, transportation, and incidental expenses the U.S. Government would pay for an employees direct travel. For cost constructing purposes, only the travel and transportation costs may be used as a basis for the cost construct. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| Constructive Cost - The total cost of per diem, travel, transportation and incidental expenses which would have been incurred for travel by a usually traveled route. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| consular agency - The office of a consular agent, who is appointed by the Secretary of State and serves under the supervision of the principal consular officer in the district. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| consular office - Any consulate general, consulate, or consular agency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| consular officer - any consular, diplomatic, or other officer or employee of the United States designated under regulations prescribed under authority contained in this chapter, for the purpose of issuing immigrant or nonimmigrant visas or, when used in subchapter III, for the purpose of adjudicating nationality. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| consular officer - Any individual authorized to issue visas pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, and the Departments regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |
| consular officer - one who has authority to issue visas. Traditionally this person is knowledgeable and familiar with the maritime safety and seamen's welfare laws. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| consulates general and consulates - They may participate in most foreign affairs activities and vary in size and scope. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| consultant - A person serving as an advisor to an officer or instrumentality of the Government, as distinguished from an officer or employee carrying out an agency's duties and responsibilities. Ordinarily, consultants are expert in the field in which they advise, but need not be specialists. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| consultant - any person who, for compensation, advises, or represents an employee benefit plan or who provides other assistance to such plan, concerning the establishment or operation of such plan. | DOL, US Code 29, §1111, Mar 17 |
| consultant - experienced professional providing services in an advisory capacity and are usually not accountable for the outcome of a consulting exercise does not include individuals working under a contract. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| consumer - A person or agency that uses information or intelligence produced by either itsown staff or other agencies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| consumer control - with respect to a center for independent living, that the center vests power and authority in individuals with disabilities, in terms of the management, staffing, decision-making, operation, and provisions of services, of the center. | DOL, US Code 29, §796a, Mar 17 |
| consumer electronics - Any electronic/electrical devices, either Alternate Current (AC) or Direct Current (DC) powered, which are not part of the facility infrastructure. Some examples are radios, televisions, electronic recording or playback equipment, PA systems, and paging devices. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| consumer electronics - simple radio controlled devices, readily available in the consumer marketplace, (not purpose-built for telecommunication purposes). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| consumer price index - A) the Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor; or (B) if the Index is not published, another regularly published cost-of-living index approximating the Consumer Price Index. | DOI, US Code 54, §101915, Mar 17 |
| consumer surplus - The maximum sum of money a consumer would be willing to pay to consume a given amount of a good, less the amount actually paid. It is represented graphically by the area between the demand curve and the price line in a diagram representing the consumer's demand for the good as a function of its price. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| consumption rate - The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| contact [communication] - all manner of personal or impersonal communication includes but not limited to written, telephonic, electronic mail, text messaging, chat room discussion, facsimile, wire, and/or amateur radio. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| contact mine - A mine detonated by physical contact. See also mine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| contact point - 1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact. 2. In air operations, the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency. 3. In personnel recovery, a location where isolated personnel can establish contact with recovery forces. Also called CP. See also control point. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| contact procedure - Predesignated actions taken by isolated personnel and recovery forces that permit link-up between the two parties in hostile territory. See also evader. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| contact reader - smart card reader that communicates with the integrated circuit chip in a smart card using electrical signals on wires touching the smart card's contact pad. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| contactless reader - smart card reader that communicated with the integrated circuit chip in a smart card using radio frequency (RF) signaling. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| container - A cube shaped structure commonly referred to as a unit load device (ULD). It is primarily used for shipping classified diplomatic pouches via various modes of conveyance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| container - An article of transport equipment that meets American National Standards Institute/International Organization for Standardization standards that is designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of the contents. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, Sep 16 |
| container - in the International Convention for Safe Containers, with annexes, done at Geneva, December 2, 1972. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |
| container - portable compartment in which freight is placed for convenience of movement by various modes of transportation characteristics include: (a) of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use; (b) specially designed to facilitate the transport of goods, by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading; (c) designed to be secured and/or readily handled, having corner fittings for these purposes; (d) of a size such that the area enclosed by the four outer bottom corners is either: (i) at least 14 sq. m. (150 sq. ft.) or (ii) at least 7 sq. m. (75 sq. ft.) if it is fitted with top corner fittings. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| container - see definition of freight container by the International Standards Organization in Series 1, Freight Containers, 3d Edition, including successive revisions, and similar containers that are used in providing transportation in interstate commerce. | DOT, US Code 49, §5901, Mar 17 |
| container control officer - A designated official (E-6 or above or civilian equivalent) within a command, installation, or activity who is responsible for control, reporting, use, and maintenance of all Department of Defense-owned and -controlled intermodal containers and equipment from the time received until dispatched. Also called CCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| container management - A designated official (E-6 or above or civilian equivalent) within a command, installation, or activity who is responsible for control, reporting, use, and maintenance of all Department of Defense-owned and -controlled intermodal containers and equipment from the time received until dispatched. Also called CCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |

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| container security device - a device, or system, designed, at a minimum, to identify positively a container, to detect and record the unauthorized intrusion of a container, and to secure a container against tampering throughout the supply chain. Such a device, or system, shall have a low false alarm rate as determined by the Secretary. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |
| container-handling equipment - Items of materials-handling equipment required to specifically receive, maneuver, and dispatch International Organization for Standardization containers. Also called CHE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| containerize - The process of loading classified diplomatic pouches into an enclosed unit load device (ULD) (i.e., a container). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| containership - A ship, usually without shipboard-installed cranes for loading/off-loading containers, specially constructed and equipped to carry only containers without associated equipment, in all available cargo spaces, either below or above deck. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| containership - commercial vessel specially designed for transporting containerized cargo includes fully cellular containerships and refrigerated containerships. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| contaminant - pesticide and veterinary drug residues and extraneous matter. | DHS, US Code 19, §2575b, Mar 17 |
| contaminated human remains - Human remains of personnel which have absorbed or upon which have been deposited radioactive material, or biological or chemical agents. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06, May 19 |
| contaminated sediment - aquatic sediment which - A) contains chemical substances in excess of appropriate geochemical, toxicological or sediment quality criteria or measures; or (B) is otherwise considered by the Administrator to pose a threat to human health or the environment. | DHS, US Code 33, §1271, Mar 17 |
| contamination - 1. The deposit, absorption, or adsorption of radioactive material or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. Also called fallout radiation. 2. Food and/or water made unfit for consumption by humans or animals because of the presence of environmental chemicals, radioactive elements, bacteria or organisms, the byproduct of the growth of bacteria or organisms, or the decomposing material or waste in the food or water. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| contamination avoidance - Individual and/or unit measures taken to reduce the effects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| contamination control - A combination of preparatory and responsive measures designed to limit the vulnerability of forces to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and toxic industrial hazards and to avoid, contain, control exposure to, and, where possible, neutralize them. See also biological agent; chemical agent; contamination. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| contamination mitigation - The planning and actions taken to prepare for, respond to, and recover from contamination associated with all chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards to continue military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| content only - term used to describe a special access program (or any sub-element) that contains information only and either has no funding associated with it or its funding is managed as part of the DHS unclassified corporate budget process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| contents - any information concerning the identity of the parties to such communication or the existence, substance, purport, or meaning of that communication. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| contiguous zone - 1. A maritime zone adjacent to the territorial sea that may not extend beyond 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. 2. The zone of the ocean extending 3-12 nautical miles from the United States coastline. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |
| contiguous zone - maritime zone adjacent to the territorial sea that may not extend beyond 24 nautical miles (nms) from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured as established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| contiguous zone - the entire zone established or to be established by the United States under article 24 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. | DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| continental Shelf - (A) the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast, but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 meters or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of such submarine area; and (B) the seabed and subsoil of similar submarine areas adjacent to the coast of islands. | DOI, US Code 30, §1403, Mar 17 |
| continental United States - the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3932, Jan 17 |
| Continental United States - The 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 443, 522-525, May 18 |
| continental United States - The contiguous 48 States and the District of Columbia. See also the definition for United States. Also called CONUS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| continental United States - the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska: Provided, however, That for the purposes of this Order the term United States shall not be deemed to include any territory included within the term foreign country. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4302, Jan 17 |
| continental United States - United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within North America between Canada and Mexico. Also called CONUS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, JP 3-08, Sep 16 |
| contingency - A possible event that must be prepared for such as an emergency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 511, May 18 |
| contingency - A situation requiring military operations in response to natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or as otherwise directed by appropriate authority to protect United States interests. See also contingency contracting. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| contingency basing - The life-cycle process of planning, designing, constructing, operating, managing, and transitioning or closing a non-enduring location supporting a combatant commander's requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-04, May 19 |
| contingency contract administration services - A subset of contingency contracting that includes efforts to ensure supplies, services, and construction are delivered in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract through delegated contracting authority. Also called CCAS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| contingency contracting - all stages of the process of acquiring property or services by the Department of Defense during a contingency operation. | DOD, US Code 10, §2333, Jan 17 |
| contingency contracting - The process of obtaining goods, services, and construction via contracting means in support of contingency operations. See also contingency; contingency contract. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, Sep 16 |
| contingency contracting officer - A military or emergency-essential government civilian contracting officer in a position that is intended to provide contracting services in a deployed environment. Also called CCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| contingency contracting personnel - members of the armed forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense who are members of the defense acquisition workforce and, as part of their duties, are assigned to provide support to contingency operations (whether deployed or not). | DOD, US Code 10, §2333, Jan 17 |
| contingency engineering management organization - An organization formed by the combatant commander, or subordinate commander to augment their staffs with additional Service engineering expertise for planning and construction management. See also combat engineering; contingency; crisis action planning; geospatial engineering. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| contingency location - A non-enduring location outside of the United States that supports and sustains operations during named and unnamed contingencies or other operations as directed by appropriate authority and is categorized by mission life-cycle requirements as initial, temporary, or semi-permanent. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-04, May 19 |

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| contingency operation - a military operation that - (1) Is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the United States or against an opposing military force; or (2) Results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services under United States Code, or any other provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| contingency operation - a military operation that - A) is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the United States or against an opposing military force; or (B) results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services under title 10, title 14, or any other provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| contingency operation - A military operation that is either designated by the Secretary of Defense as a contingency operation or becomes a contingency operation as a matter of law. See also contingency; operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| contingency operation - This generally refers to a military operation that - (1) Is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in military actions and operations; or (2) Results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services under any provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 2413, Mar 17 |
| contingency plan - A branch of a campaign plan that is planned based on hypothetical situations for designated threats, catastrophic events, and contingent missions outside of crisis conditions. See also joint planning. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| contingency Plan - a plan maintained for emergency response, backup operations, and post-disaster recovery for an information system (IS), to ensure the availability of critical resources and to facilitate the continuity of operations in an emergency situation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513, Mar 17 |
| contingency Plan - A plan used for emergency response, backup operations, and post-disaster recovery to ensure the availability of critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) and to facilitate the continuity requirements of the Departments COOP Plan, FEAPs, and BEAPs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| contingency plan - A written plan of actions to be taken to safeguard assets and provide reasonable continuity of support should normal operations be disrupted due to the occurrence of an emergency situation or other undesirable event. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 511, 562, 563, May 18 |
| contingency planning - Instituting policies and essential procedures to mitigate the effects of potential emergencies or disasters on an agency's operations and records. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 511, May 18 |
| contingency planning - Organizations must establish, maintain, and effectively implement plans for emergency response, backup operations, and post-disaster recovery for organizational information systems to ensure the availability of critical information resources and continuity of operations in emergency situations. Also called CP. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| contingency planning - Security controls dealing with emergency response, backup operations, and post-disaster recovery for an IT system to ensure the availability of critical resources and to facilitate the continuity of operations in an emergency situation. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| Contingency Planning Guidance - Secretary of Defense written guidance, approved by the President, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which focuses the guidance given in the national security strategy and Defense Planning Guidance, and is the principal source document for the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. Also called CPG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| contingency program management - the process of planning, organizing, staffing, controlling, and leading the combined efforts of participating civilian and military personnel and organizations for the management of a specific defense acquisition program or programs during combat operations, post-conflict operations, and contingency operations. | DOD, US Code 10, §2333, Jan 17 |
| contingency ZIP Code - A unique postal code assigned by the Military Postal Service Agency to assist in routing and sorting mail to a contingency post office for the tactical use of the Armed Forces on a temporary basis. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| contingency/incident personnel - category of essential personnel that are employees who are in positions identified for possible activation, as needed, depending on the emergency includes: a. Personnel designated in positions that ensure three-deep backup to mission critical or emergency personnel b. Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) c. Personnel in positions pre-identified as part of a Crisis Action Team, and other operational teams established in response to a specific incident or situation d. Federal Emergency Response Officials e. Reconstitution Personnel in positions identified as Reconstitution Staff f. Personnel in positions identified as Devolution Staff g. Persons in positions identified in an order of succession. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| contingent liability - potential obligation that may be incurred depending on the outcome of a future event. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Continuation of Pay - Continuation of regular salary for up to 45 calendar days due to disability and/or medical treatment following a traumatic injury, intended to eliminate interruption of income while the Office of Workers Compensation Program (OWCP) is processing the employee's claim. Continuation of Pay (COP) is subject to taxes and all other usual payroll deductions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| continued portion of the contract - the portion of a contract that the contractor must continue to perform following a partial termination. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| continued service agreement - An agreement an employee makes to continue to work for the U.S. Government for a pre-established length of time in exchange for non-U.S. Government sponsored training. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18 |
| continuing resolution - A CR is an "appropriation" for the entire fiscal year(s), pending enactment of a regular appropriation, but subject to time limitations as to how long it remains in effect. To go on with selected USAID programs in an actual state of contingency operating conditions. Also called CR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 511, May 18 |
| continuing resolution - legislation in the form of a joint resolution enacted by Congress, when the new fiscal year is about to begin or has begun, to provide budget authority for federal agencies and programs to continue in operation until the regular appropriations acts are enacted. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| continuity - state or quality of being consistent, uninterrupted or unbroken maintain uninterrupted support to essential functions in spite of natural or man-made disasters; efforts to assure continuance of minimum essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, including localized act or nature, accidents, technologies and/or attack related emergencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| continuity - This term refers to a procurement contract under an award or subaward, and a procurement subcontract under a recipient's or subrecipient's contract. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 303, May 18 |
| continuity capability - The ability of an organization to continue performance of essential functions, using COOP, continuity of government (COG), or enduring constitutional government (ECG) programs and integrated, day-to-day operations with a primary goal of ensuring the preservation of our form of government under the Constitution and the continuing performance of National Essential Functions (NEFs) under all conditions. Built from the foundation of continuity planning and continuity program management, the key pillars of continuity capability are Leadership, Staff, Communications, and Facilities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| continuity coordinator - An executive branch department or agency representative, selected from the Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) level, who is responsible for ensuring the effectiveness and survivability of the organizations continuity capability. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| continuity facility - location other than primary facility used to carry out essential functions during continuity of operations events. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| continuity of operations plan - predetermined set of instructions or procedures that describe how an organization's essential functions will be sustained for up to 30 days as a result of a disaster event before returning to normal operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| continuity of government - a coordinated effort within the Federal Government's executive branch to ensure that National Essential Functions continue to be performed during a Catastrophic Emergency. Also called COG. | White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms, May 07 |

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| continuity of government - coordinated effort within each branch of Government to ensure that National Essential Functions continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| continuity of government - The executive branch's coordinated effort to ensure that NEFs continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency. Also called COG. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| Continuity of Government Readiness Conditions System - system that establishes readiness levels to provide a flexible and coordinated response to escalating threat levels or actual emergencies focused on possible threats to the National Capital Region. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| continuity of operations - An effort within individual departments and agencies, as well as their sub-components, to ensure PMEFS continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies. The Departments COOP Plan is activated only upon decision of either the President or the Secretary of State. Also called COOP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| continuity of operations - an effort within individual executive departments and agencies to ensure that Primary Mission-Essential Functions continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies. Also called COOP. | White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms, May 07 |
| continuity of operations - sustained performance of mission essential functions and primary mission essential functions, with little or no disruption, during a wide range of emergencies includes localized emergency due to natural occurrences, accidents, and technological or terrorist attacks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| continuity of operations - The degree or state of being continuous in the conduct of functions, tasks, or duties necessary to accomplish a military action or mission in carrying out the national military strategy. Also called COOP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| continuity of operations plan - document outlining prescribed process for the sustained performance of mission essential functions and primary mission essential functions, with little or no disruption, during a wide range of emergencies includes; localized emergency due to natural occurrences, accidents, and technological or terrorist attacks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) - A contingency action plan which provides the capability for a Department or Agency to continue operations during a crisis which renders the organization's headquarters unusable. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 511, 531, May 18 |
| Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) - Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) is an effort to ensure that the capability exists to continue Agency essential functions across a wide range of natural disasters or local or national declared emergencies. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| continuity personnel - personnel who provide the leadership, advice, recommendations, and functional support necessary for continued performance of mission essential functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| continuous evaluation [security] - E.O. 13467 requires that an individual who has been determined to be eligible for, or who currently has access to classified information, shall be subject to continuous evaluation under standards (including, but not limited to, the frequency of such evaluation) as determined by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| continuous evaluation program - The uninterrupted assessment of a person for retention of a security clearance or continuing assignment to sensitive duties. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| continuous improvement - process of constantly seeking to change process and/or performance for the better. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| <p>continuous learning points - To maintain a FAC-C, acquisition professionals are required to earn 80 continuous learning points of skills currency training every two years beginning in October 1, 2007. To maintain a FAC-COTR, a CTO is required to earn 40 continuous learning points (CLPs) of skill currency training every two years beginning on his or her certification date. Continuous learning activities include, but are not limited to, teaching; self-directed study and mentoring; courses completed to achieve certification at the next higher level; professional activities, such as publishing; attending, speaking, and presenting at professional seminars, symposia, conferences, and workshops; and education activities, such as formal training and formal academic programs. Appendix B of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Memorandum for Chief Acquisition Officers and Senior Procurement Executives," provides guidance on earning CLPs and assigning points to various developmental activities. FAI provides additional guidance on its Web site. Also called CLP.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18</p> |
| <p>continuous process improvement - structured approach for analyzing how an organization is currently doing work and how it can improve processes to do the job more efficiently and effectively on an ongoing basis.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>continuous quality improvement - An ongoing effort to achieve measurable improvements in the efficiency, effectiveness, performance, accountability, outcomes, and other indicators of quality services or processes.</p> | <p>DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>continuous storage - The permanent storage of household effects while an employee is assigned to or is at an official station or duty post to which the employee is not authorized to take a portion of the regulatory HHE weight entitlement due to post specific weight or other post specific restrictions, or which is authorized in the public interest. (This term has the same meaning as nontemporary storage.)</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>continuous Voyage - alien (1) Makes scheduled or emergency stops en route to the United States or foreign contiguous territory; (2) Lays over in foreign contiguous territory for the sole purpose of effecting a transportation connection to the United States; or (3) Transfers to another conveyance in foreign contiguous territory solely for the purpose of effecting a transportation connection to the United States.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U), Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contraband oil - petroleum which, or any constituent part of which, was produced, transported, or withdrawn from storage in excess of the amounts permitted to be produced, transported, or withdrawn from storage under the laws of a State or under any regulation or order prescribed thereunder by any board, commission, officer, or other duly authorized agency of such State, or any of the products of such petroleum, except petroleum or any of its constituent parts, title to which has been acquired by a State pursuant to its laws.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §715a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract - a mutually binding legal relationship obligating the seller to furnish the supplies or services (including construction) and the buyer to pay for them. It includes all types of commitments that obligate the government to an expenditure of appropriated funds and that, except as otherwise authorized, are in writing. In addition to bilateral instruments, contracts include (but are not limited to): awards and notices of awards; job orders or task orders issued under basic ordering agreements; letter contracts; orders, such as purchase orders, under which the contract becomes effective by written acceptance or performance; and, bilateral contract modifications. Contracts do not include grants and cooperative agreements.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract - A legal instrument providing for the purchase, lease, or barter of property or services for the direct benefit of the U.S. Government.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>contract - A mutually binding legal instrument in which the principal purpose is the acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal government, or in the case of a host country contract, the host government agency that is a principal, signatory party to the instrument. A mutually binding legal relationship obligating the seller to furnish the supplies or services (including construction) and the buyer to pay for them. It includes all types of commitments that obligate the Government to an expenditure of appropriated funds and that, except as otherwise authorized, are in writing. In addition to bilateral instruments, contracts include (but are not limited to) awards and notices of awards; job orders or task letters issued under basic ordering agreements; letter contracts; orders, such as purchase orders, under which the contract becomes effective by written acceptance or performance; and bilateral contract modifications. Contracts do not include grants and cooperative agreements.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18</p> |
| <p>contract - a mutually binding legal relationship obligating the seller to furnish the supplies or services (including construction) and the buyer to pay for them. It includes all types of commitments that obligate the Government to an expenditure of appropriated funds and that, except as otherwise authorized, are in writing. In addition to bilateral instruments, contracts include (but are not limited to) awards and notices of awards; job orders or task letters issued under basic ordering agreements; letter contracts; orders, such as purchase orders, under which the contract becomes effective by written acceptance or performance; and bilateral contract modifications. Contracts do not include grants and cooperative agreements.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract - a procurement contract under an award or subaward, and a procurement subcontract under a recipient's or subrecipient's contract.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract - any agreement for the acquisition by purchase, lease, or barter of property or services by the foreign source, for the direct benefit or use of either of the parties.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, 1011f, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract - any repayment or water service contract between the United States and a district providing for the payment of construction charges to the United States including normal operation, maintenance, and replacement costs pursuant to Federal reclamation law.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 43, §390bb, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract - mutually binding legal agreement creating an obligating relationship by a seller to furnish supplies or services, and the buyer to pay for them.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract acreage - eligible land that is covered by a BCAP contract entered into with the Secretary.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §8111, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract actions - The steps necessary to conduct the procurement of goods and services covered by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendation.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18</p> |
| <p>contract administration - The monitoring of the contractor's performance to assure compliance with performance requirements and contract provisions.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract administration office - an office that performs - (1) Assigned postaward functions related to the administration of contracts; and (2) Assigned preaward functions.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract carriers - U.S. certified air carriers that are under contract with the Government to furnish Federal employees and other persons authorized to travel at Government expense with passenger transportation service. This also includes General Services Administrations (GSA's) scheduled airline passenger service between selected U.S. cities/airports and between selected U.S. and international cities/airports at reduced fares.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract clause or clause - a term or condition used in contracts or in both solicitations and contracts, and applying after contract award or both before and after award.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>contract cost - total value of a contract includes options, incentive awards, award terms, and total potential contract ceilings.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

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| contract employee - Refers only to U.S. citizens employed as a Personnel Services Contractor (US PSC), independent contractor, fellow, institutional contractor, or any other category of individual, not a direct-hire, requiring a security clearance to work on USAID information or material or have unescorted access in USAID space. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 567, May 18 |
| contract for the purchase and sale of residential real property - any contract or agreement in which one party agrees to purchase an interest in real property on which there is situated 1 or more residential dwellings used or occupied, or intended to be used or occupied, in whole or in part, as the home or residence of 1 or more persons. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| Contract Information Bulletins - Previously issued by the Director, Office of Acquisition & Assistance (M/OAA) to provide information of interest to contracting personnel, such as advance notification or interim implementation of changes in acquisition or assistance regulations, reminders, procedures, and general information. Replaced by Acquisition & Assistance Policy Directives (AAPDs) Also called CIB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 302, May 18 |
| contract management - The management and direction of USAID's procurements, including implementation of USAID's unique procurement policies, regulations, and standards in both USAID/W and overseas. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, May 18 |
| contract modification - Any written alterations in the specifications, delivery point, date of delivery, contract period, price, quantity, or other provision of an existing contract. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| contract modification - any written change in the terms of a contract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| contract of sale - sales, agreements of sale, and agreements to sell. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| Contract Review Board - Review Board comprised of Contracting Officers and General Counsel (GC) representative responsible for reviewing documentation for acquisition actions exceeding \$10,000,000 for the purpose of minimizing vulnerabilities leading to potential protests, disputes, claims, and litigation against the Agency, providing senior level advice on contracting actions and support to the Contracting Officer and consistency of procurement documentation. Also called CRB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 302, May 18 |
| contract support integration - The planning, coordination, and synchronization of contracted support in military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| contract value - mutually agreed upon total contract or order value including all options. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| contracted savings - Net life-cycle cost savings realized by contracting for the performance of a VE study or by a value engineering change proposal (VECP) submitted by a contractor. | White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17 |
| contracting - entering into a formal and legally binding agreement for purchase, rent, or lease of supplies or services includes description (but not determination) of supplies and services required, selection and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contracts, and all phases of contract administration; does not include making grants or cooperative agreements, or real property transactions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| contracting - Means purchasing, renting, leasing, or otherwise obtaining supplies or services from non-federal sources. Contracting includes description (but not determination) of supplies and services required, selection and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contracts, and all phases of contract administration. It does not include making grants or cooperative agreements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| contracting - purchasing, renting, leasing, or otherwise obtaining supplies or services from nonfederal sources. Contracting includes description (but not determination) of supplies and services required, selection and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contracts, and all phases of contract administration. It does not include making grants or cooperative agreements. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| contracting activity - an element of an agency designated by the agency head and delegated broad authority regarding acquisition functions. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| contracting activity - Means an element of an agency designated by the agency head and delegated broad authority regarding acquisition functions. In USAID, the contracting activities consist of the Office of Procurement (M/OP), the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (BHR/OFDA), the Center for Human Capacity Development in the Global Bureau (G/HCD), and each overseas post. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 302, 331, May 18 |
| contracting agency - Any entity of the host country designated by the country as responsible for negotiating contracts financed by an USAID loan or grant. This includes, but is not limited to, ministries of the national government and their sub-unit authorities (such as port or regional), units of local government at any level, and government-owned, private, or mixed corporations and similar entities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 301, 305, May 18 |
| contracting office - an office that awards or executes a contract for supplies or services and performs postaward functions not assigned to a contract administration office. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| contracting officer - Means a person with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. The term includes certain authorized representatives of the contracting officer acting within the limits of their authority as delegated by the contracting officer. "Administrative contracting officer (ACO)" refers to a contracting officer who is administering contracts. "Termination contracting officer (TCO)" refers to a contracting officer who is settling terminated contracts. A single contracting officer may be responsible for duties in any or all of these areas. Reference in this regulation to administrative contracting officer or termination contracting officer does not (a) require that a duty be performed at a particular office or activity or (b) restrict in any way a contracting officer in the performance of any duty properly assigned. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| contracting officer - a person with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. The term includes certain authorized representatives of the contracting officer acting within the limits of their authority as delegated by the contracting officer. "Administrative contracting officer (ACO)" refers to a contracting officer who is administering contracts. "Termination contracting officer (TCO)" refers to a contracting officer who is settling terminated contracts. A single contracting officer may be responsible for duties in any or all of these areas. Reference in this regulation to administrative contracting officer or termination contracting officer does not - (1) Require that a duty be performed at a particular office or activity; or (2) Restrict in any way a contracting officer in the performance of any duty properly assigned. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| contracting officer - A Service member or Department of Defense civilian with the legal authority to enter into, administer, modify, and/or terminate contracts. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, Sep 16 |
| Contracting Officer - an individual with delegated authority to award contracts on behalf of the U.S. government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| contracting officer - An inherently governmental agency official who participates on the PWS team, and is responsible for the issuance of the solicitation and the source selection evaluation methodology. The CO awards the contract and issues the MEO letter of obligation or fee-for-service agreement resulting from a streamlined or standard competition. The CO and the SSA may be the same individual. Also called CO. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| contracting officer - An official authorized to enter into or administer procurement contracts and make related determinations and findings. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| Contracting Officer - person with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings includes certain authorized representatives of the contracting officer acting within the limits of their authority as delegated by the contracting officer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Contracting Officer Representative - person designated and authorized in writing by the contracting officer to perform specific technical or administrative functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| contracting officer's representative - an individual, including a contracting officer's technical representative (COTR), designated and authorized in writing by the contracting officer to perform specific technical or administrative functions. Also called COR. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| contracting officers representative - A technically-qualified person designated as the contracting officers authorized representative to assist in the administration of a contract. The designation must be made in writing by the contracting officer. Also called COR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| contracting officer's representative - An individual designated in writing by the contracting officer to perform specific technical or administrative functions. Also called COR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| contracting officer's representative - The individual in the requirements office who is responsible for the technical monitoring and evaluation of the contractor's performance. Also called COR. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| Contracting Officer's Technical Representative - The individual who performs functions that are designated by the Contracting Officer, or is specifically designated by policy or regulation as part of contract administration. Also called COTR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| contracting support - The planning, coordination, and execution of contracting authority to legally bind contractors in support of military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| contractor - A business, person or other entity providing goods and services acquired with a Purchase Card for the Federal Government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| contractor - a citizen of the United States (A) who owns or controls, or who will own or control, a new or existing aircraft and who contracts with the Secretary to modify that aircraft by including or incorporating specified defense features in that aircraft and to commit that aircraft to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, (B) who subsequently obtains ownership or control of a civil aircraft covered by such a contract and assumes all existing obligations under that contract, or (C) who owns or controls, or will own or control, new or existing aircraft and who, by contract, commits some or all of such aircraft to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet. | DOD, US Code 10, §9511, Jan 17 |
| contractor - A non-government organization or individual acting as an agent of USAID and carrying out a scope of work specified by USAID. The seller of the goods and/or services. It includes both organizations and individuals. a. Contractor Employee: An individual employed by a contractor who will be directly involved in the performance of the contract. b. Subcontractor: Any person who furnishes services to, or for, a prime contractor. c. Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO): The designated USAID official responsible for monitoring the performance of the contractor and exercising technical cognizance over the USAID contract, previously referred to as the Project Officer. The CTO is normally responsible for writing the contract's Statement of Work. A for-profit or non-profit organization that has a contract with USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18 |
| contractor - a private entity that enters into a contract with an agency. | DOD, US Code 41, §3708, Mar 17 |
| Contractor - Any industrial, educational, commercial, or other entity that has been granted a Facility Clearance (FCL) by a Cognizant Security Agency (CSA). (National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual [NISPOM]) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 567, May 18 |
| contractor armored vehicle - An armored vehicle purchased by a USAID contractor, using USAID funds, for the purpose of transporting contractor personnel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 563, May 18 |
| Contractor Establishment Code - A numbering system to identify Federal contractors. Federal agencies are required to report vendor activities for commercial vendors with Federal contracts of \$25,000 or more, using CEC numbers to identify the vendor. Also called CEC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-4153, Mar 17 |
| contractor inventory - Government property in the possession of a contractor under contract terms where title is vested in the government. There are two types: Contractor Acquired Property (CAP) cost reimbursement and Government Furnished Property (GFP) contract cost reduction. Property purchased by a recipient under a grant or cooperative agreement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, May 18 |
| contractor management - The oversight and integration of contractor personnel and associated equipment in support of military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| contractor name - name of external entity doing business with the organization or desiring to do business with the organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| contractor personnel - person who performs work for or on behalf of any agency under a contract and who, in order to perform the work specified under the contract, requires access to space, information, information technology systems, staff, and /or other assets. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| contractor personnel accountability - The process of identifying, capturing, and recording the personally identifiable information and assigned primary duty location of an individual contractor employee through the use of a designated database. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| contractor test - testing performed by the contractor or developing organization during the development of a product could include component testing, integration testing and the system level test. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| contractor-acquired property - Personal property acquired, fabricated, or otherwise provided by a contractor for performing a contract and to which the U.S. Government has title. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| contractor-acquired property - Property acquired, fabricated, or otherwise provided by the contractor for performing a contract and to which the Government has title. Examples are property acquired under a cost-reimbursement contract or property acquired under a contract with a special term and condition directing the contractor to acquire the property for the government. A time-and-materials repair contract may direct a contractor to obtain an inventory of repair parts that transition to the government at contract completion. Property acquired under a cost-reimbursement contract as a direct charge is the property of the U.S. Government upon payment or issuance from contractor stores. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| contractors authorized to accompany the force - Contractor employees and all tiers of subcontractor employees who are authorized to accompany the force in applicable contingency operations outside of the United States and have afforded such status through the issuance of a letter of authorization. Also called CAAF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| contributed importantly - a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause. | DHS, US Code 19, §2401, Mar 17 |
| contributed importantly - a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.(2)(A) Any firm that engages in exploration or drilling for oil or natural gas shall be considered to be a firm producing oil or natural gas.(B) Any firm that engages in exploration or drilling for oil or natural gas, or otherwise produces oil or natural gas, shall be considered to be producing articles directly competitive with imports of oil and with imports of natural gas. | DHS, US Code 19, §2272, Mar 17 |
| contributing program - Based on the Federal Program Inventory, the programs that support each strategic objective. | DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| control - 1. Authority that may be less than full command exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate or other organizations. 2. In mapping, charting, and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the Earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations (or both) have been or will be determined. 3. Physical or psychological pressures exerted with the intent to assure that an agent or group will respond as directed. 4. An indicator governing the distribution and use of documents, information, or material. Such indicators are the subject of intelligence community agreement and are specifically defined in appropriate regulations. See also administrative control; operational control; tactical control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, JP 2-03, JP 3-0, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| control - 1. Authority that may be less than full command exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate or other organizations. (JP 1) 2. In mapping, charting, and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the Earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations (or both) have been or will be determined. (JP 2-03) 3. Physical or psychological pressures exerted with the intent to assure that an agent or group will respond as directed. (JP 3-0) 4. In intelligence usage, an indicator governing the distribution and use of documents, information, or material. See also administrative control; operational control; tactical control. (JP 2-01) | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, May 18 |
| control - actual control, legal control, and the power to exercise control, when referring to a relationship between persons, through or by (A) common directors, officers, stockholders, a voting trust, or a holding or investment company, or (B) any other means. | DOT, US Code 49, §10102, Mar 17 |
| control - The function of maintaining management accountability and oversight of personal property throughout its complete life cycle using various property management tools and techniques. The third stage in the Capital Planning Investment and Control (CPIC) process. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |

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| control - the power, directly or indirectly, to determine the policy, business practices, or decision-making process of another person, whether by stock or other ownership interest, by representation on a board of directors or similar body, by contract or other agreement with stockholders or others, or otherwise; | DHS, US Code 33, §1502, Mar 17 |
| control activities - include policies, procedures and mechanisms in place to help ensure that agency objectives are met. Several examples include: proper segregation of duties (separate personnel with authority to authorize a transaction, process the transaction, and review the transaction); physical controls over assets (limited access to inventories or equipment); proper authorization; and appropriate documentation and access to that documentation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-123, Mar 17 |
| control area - A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the Earth. See also control zone. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| control deficiency - A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of an administrative, programmatic, operational, accounting and/or financial control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect noncompliance on a timely basis. | USAID, ADS Glossary, May 18 |
| control deficiency - An inadequacy in a design or operation of a control that does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis and to meet the organizations internal control objectives. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| control deficiency - Exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. | White House, OMB, Circular A-123, Mar 17 |
| control environment - The organizational structure and culture created by management and employees to sustain operational support for effective internal control. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 496, May 18 |
| control gate - A management review process in the project cycle designed to examine and evaluate project status (milestones) and to determine if the project will proceed to the next management event. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| control group - Personnel and ships designated to control the surface ship-to-shore movement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| control or inspection procedure - any procedure used, directly or indirectly, to determine that a sanitary or phytosanitary measure is fulfilled, including sampling, testing, inspection, evaluation, verification, monitoring, auditing, assurance of conformity, accreditation, registration, certification, or other procedure involving the physical examination of a good, of the packaging of a good, or of the equipment or facilities directly related to production, marketing, or use of a good, but does not mean an approval procedure. | DHS, US Code 19, §2575b, Mar 17 |
| control or inspection procedure - any procedure used, directly or indirectly, to determine that a sanitary or phytosanitary measure is fulfilled, including sampling, testing, inspection, evaluation, verification, monitoring, auditing, assurance of conformity, accreditation, registration, certification, or other procedure involving the physical examination of a good, of the packaging of a good, or of the equipment or facilities directly related to production, marketing, or use of a good, but does not mean an approval procedure. | DHS, US Code 19, §2575b, Mar 17 |
| control phase - capital planning phase that requires ongoing monitoring of information technology investments against schedules, budgets, and performance measures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| control point - 1. A position along a route of march at which men are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic. 2. A position marked by coordinates (latitude, longitude), a buoy, boat, aircraft, electronic device, conspicuous terrain feature, or other identifiable object which is given a name or number and used as an aid to navigation or control of ships, boats, or aircraft. 3. In marking mosaics, a point located by ground survey with which a corresponding point on a photograph is matched as a check. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| control symbol - Alphabetic and numeric symbols assigned to reports by the Office of Administrative Services, Information Records Division (M/AS/IRD) or other units which serve to identify the report and indicate review and approval of the requirement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, 556, May 18 |

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| control unit - system component that monitors input and controls outputs through various types of circuits. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| control zone - A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the Earth to a specified upper limit. See also control area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| controllable report - A recurring or one-time report not specifically exempted from control by M/AS/IRD. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| controlled access area - A specifically designated area within a building where classified information may be handled, stored, discussed, or processed. Also called CAA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| controlled access area - Specifically designated area within a building where classified information may be handled, stored, discussed, or processed. There are two types of controlled access areas: core and restricted. Those areas of a building requiring the highest levels of protection where intelligence, cryptographic, security and other particularly sensitive or compartmentalized information may be handled, stored, discussed, or processed. Classified information may be handled and stored. Classified discussions and processing are permitted but may be limited to designated areas, depending on the technical security threat. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| controlled access area - The only area(s) within a building where classified information or materials may be handled, stored, discussed, or processed. There are two categories of CAAs - core areas and restricted areas. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| controlled area - room, office, building, or facility to which access is monitored, limited or controlled admittance is limited to persons who have official business within the area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| controlled cryptographic item - Secure telecommunications or information system, or associated cryptographic component, unclassified and handled through the COMSEC Material Control System (CMCS), an equivalent material control system, or a combination of the two that provides accountability and visibility. Such items are marked Controlled Cryptographic Item, or, where space is limited, CCI. Also called CCI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| controlled form - Form that carries a watermark (paper) or an individual number (paper and/or electronic versions). Program offices maintain control over these forms inventory and access as applicable. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11512, Mar 17 |
| controlled information - 1. Information conveyed to an adversary in a deception operation to evoke desired appreciations. 2. Information and indicators deliberately conveyed or denied to foreign targets to evoke invalid official estimates that result in foreign official actions advantageous to United States interests and objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| controlled shipment - The transport of material from the point at which the destination of the material is first identified for a site, through installation and/or use, under the continuous 24-hour control of Secret cleared U.S. citizens, or by DS-approved technical means and seal. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| controlled space - a substantial and identifiable segment of space (such as a building, floor, or wing) in a location that the Administrator of General Services controls for purposes of assignment of space. | GSA, US Code 40, §588, Mar 17 |
| controlled substance - A drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of the Controlled Substances Act. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4, May 19 |
| controlled technical services - The controlled use of technology to enhance counterintelligence and human intelligence activities. Also called CTS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| controlled Unclassified Information - information that requires safeguarding or dissemination controls pursuant to and consistent with law, regulations, and Government-wide policies, excluding information classified under Executive Order 13526 of December 29, 2009, or the Atomic Energy Act, as amended. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| controlled unclassified information - unclassified information that requires safeguarding or dissemination controls pursuant to and consistent with applicable law, regulation, and government-wide policy exceptions: Protected Critical Infrastructure Information; Sensitive Security Information; and Safeguards Information, US Nuclear Regulatory Commission. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Controller - The individual responsible for discharging the financial management aspects of Mission operations. The Controller, who reports directly to the Mission Director, also provides advice and assistance to the Mission Director and other Mission officials with respect to financial practices and procedures applicable to program implementation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, May 18 |
| controversion - The formal administrative procedure through which the Agency presents evidence to the Office of Workers' Compensation Program challenging an employee's claim. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| convenience files - Convenience files consist of extra non-record copies of correspondence, forms, and other papers, kept solely to satisfy a particular reference need. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| convention - is the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague on May 29, 1993. The numbered articles of the Convention are sometimes referred to in correspondence regarding Convention adoption cases, such as the Article 5 Letters and Article 23 Certificates. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| convention country - a country for which the Hague Abduction Convention has entered into force with respect to the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| convention country - is a country that is a party to the Convention and with which the Convention is in force for the United States. For a list of Convention countries, see the State Department Web site. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| convention oil - crude oil, fuel oil, diesel oil, and lubricating oil. | DHS, US Code 33, §1471, Mar 17 |
| convention record - any item, collection, or grouping of information contained in an electronic or physical document, an electronic collection of data (including the information contained in IVO, NIV, or ATS software systems), a photograph, an audio or video tape, or any other information storage medium of any type whatever that contains information about a specific past, current, or prospective adoption covered by the Convention (regardless of whether the adoption was made final) that the Department of State or the Department of Homeland Security has generated or received. a. Convention records do not include adoption records that are held by States or countries of origin, but only those records which the Department or DHS has created or received. b. As with other visa records, a Convention record is considered to include only information or documents pertaining to an individual visa applicant, not material from general instructions, visa manuals or other similar documents that make no reference to individual named applicants. A Convention record could include (but is not limited to) correspondence with other posts about a visa, correspondence with the applicant, investigative reports, immigrant visa refusal worksheets, post's requests for advisory opinions from the Department, and Department responses. c. Unless the original (or a scanned, electronic, copy) is retained by post, a document or other data which an applicant presents in connection with his or her visa application should not be considered a Convention record. d. The 75-year period for retention of Convention records starts as of the date that the Department or DHS receives the first Convention record for that particular Convention adoptee case. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty - A 30-nation international treaty that establishes limitations on conventional armaments and equipment and provides for transparency about the conventional armed forces of the state's parties. The Treaty entered into force in July 1992 and its limitations took effect in November 1995. Also called CFE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| conventional biofuel - renewable fuel that is ethanol derived from corn starch. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| conventional energy source - energy produced from oil, gas, coal, and nuclear fuels. | DOE, US Code 42, §9202, Mar 17 |
| conventional forces - 1. Those forces capable of conducting operations using nonnuclear weapons. 2. Those forces other than designated special operations forces. Also called CF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |

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| conversion - a change of the position to a civilian medical or dental position, effective as of the date of the manning authorization document of the military department making the change (through a change in designation from military to civilian in the document, the elimination of the listing of the position as a military position in the document, or through any other means indicating the change in the document or otherwise). | DOD, US Code 10, §129c, Jan 17 |
| conversion - Addresses requirements to change software, hardware, data values, forms, or organizational structures to enhance data use. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| conversion - Conversion moves an employee without a break in service from one personnel appointment to another personnel appointment in the same agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 470, May 18 |
| conversion - the nature of action used on a personnel action to move an employee without a break in service from one personnel appointment to another personnel appointment in the same agency. For example, conversions are used to accomplish movement from one grade level to another, from one position description to another and from one type of appointment (temporary) to another (limited). Movement from a contract to a personnel appointment, even without a break in service, is not a conversion; it is a new appointment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| conversion from contract - A change in the performance of a commercial activity from a private sector provider to agency performance. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| conversion to contract - A change in the performance of a commercial activity from agency performance to a private sector provider. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| conveyance - an instrument, including a conditional sales contract, affecting title to, or an interest in, property. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, May 19 |
| conveyance [transport] - vehicle or cargo handling equipment for transport of goods or people. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| conveyor - piece of mechanical handling equipment that moves materials from one location to another includes powered conveyor belts and roller tables. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| conviction - a finding, under State or Federal law, that a person has committed an act of juvenile delinquency involving a violent or controlled substances felony. | DOJ, US Code 18, §521, Mar 17 |
| conviction - a formal judgment of guilt of the alien entered by a court or, if adjudication of guilt has been withheld, where - (i) a judge or jury has found the alien guilty or the alien has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or has admitted sufficient facts to warrant a finding of guilt, and (ii) the judge has ordered some form of punishment, penalty, or restraint on the alien's liberty to be imposed. (B) Any reference to a term of imprisonment or a sentence with respect to an offense is deemed to include the period of incarceration or confinement ordered by a court of law regardless of any suspension of the imposition or execution of that imprisonment or sentence in whole or in part. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| conviction - a judgment or a conviction of a criminal offense by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether entered upon as a verdict or a plea, including a conviction due to a plea of nolo contendere. (2) Costs include, but are not limited to, administrative and clerical expenses; the cost of legal services, whether performed by in-house or private counsel; and the costs of the services of accountants, consultants, or others retained by the organization to assist it; costs of employees, officers and trustees, and any similar costs incurred before, during, and after commencement of a judicial or administrative proceeding that bears a direct relationship to the proceedings. (3) Fraud, as used herein, means (i) acts of fraud corruption or attempts to defraud the Federal Government or to corrupt its agents, (ii) acts that constitute a cause for debarment or suspension (as specified in agency regulations), and (iii) acts which violate the False Claims Act, or the Anti-Kickback Act. (4) Penalty does not include restitution, reimbursement, or compensatory damages. | White House, OMB, Circular A-122, Mar 17 |
| conviction - a judgment or conviction of a criminal offense by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether entered upon a verdict or a plea, and includes a conviction entered upon a plea of nolo contendere. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| conviction - a judgment or conviction of a criminal offense by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether entered upon verdict or a plea, including a conviction due to a plea of nolo contendere. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| conviction - a. A formal judgment of guilt entered by a court; or b. If adjudication has been withheld, either - (1) A finding of guilty by judge or jury; or (2) A plea of guilty or nolo contendere by the alien; or (3) An admission from the alien of sufficient facts to warrant a finding of guilt; and c. The imposition of some form of punishment, penalty, or restraint of liberty by a judge. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| convoy - 1. A number of merchant ships and/or naval auxiliaries usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft - or a single merchant ship or naval auxiliary under surface escort - assembled and organized for the purpose of passage together. 2. A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection that moves over the same route at the same time and under one commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| convoy escort - 1. A naval ship(s) or aircraft in company with a convoy and responsible for its protection. 2. An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed, or captured. See also escort. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| co-occurring conditions - one or more adverse health conditions in an individual with HIV/AIDS, without regard to whether the individual has AIDS and without regard to whether the conditions arise from HIV. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-88, Jan 17 |
| cookie - Cookies are small data files written to your hard drive by a Web site when you view it in your browser. Cookies can contain information the site can use to track such things as your Web site user name at that Web site, your password to access the features of the Web site, lists of pages you've visited, and the date when you last looked at a certain page. There are two types of cookies, session cookies and persistent cookies. Session cookies are temporary, created to maintain active status with an application such as a database during the application session, and expire when the session ends. Persistent cookies are not temporary. They may last indefinitely or they may be set to expire at a fixed interval following the last time they are used. Persistent cookies are used by a Web site to maintain visitor preferences and parameters when using a particular site. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| COOP Event - Any event that otherwise prevents normal government operations from continuing and causes a department or agency to relocate operations to a relocation site to assure continuance of its PMEFS and/or MEFs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| COOP personnel - category of essential personnel that are employees occupying positions identified to sustain an organization's primary mission functions and mission essential functions. May conduct these activities at an alternate site, virtually or through the observance of an alternate work schedule, b. Are expected to initiate and remain in contact with their Component during an emergency to maintain continuity of operations, and c. Are emergency relocation group (ERG) members and alternate ERG members. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| COOP Team - The full complement of preselected USAID personnel identified to fill the COOP staffing plan. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 531, May 18 |
| Cooperating Agency - A private organization that facilitates international exchanges in higher education. Also called CA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2242, Mar 17 |
| cooperating authority - a Department of Transportation operating administration or secretarial office that has expertise but is not the lead authority with respect to a proposed multimodal project. | DOT, US Code 49, §304, Mar 17 |
| cooperating country (See also host country and local country) - The country receiving the USAID assistance. Cooperating country means the same as "host country." | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 4995, May 18 |
| cooperating country national employees - An individual/employee who is a cooperating country citizen or a non-cooperating country citizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the cooperating country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 495, May 18 |
| cooperating individual - with respect to an antitrust leniency agreement, a current or former director, officer, or employee of the antitrust leniency applicant who is covered by the agreement. | DOC, US Code 15, §1, Mar 17 |
| cooperation - working together to achieve the different goals of each participant. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| cooperative agreement - A legal instrument used where the principal purpose is the transfer of money, property, services or anything of value to the recipient in order to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute and where substantial involvement by USAID is anticipated. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 304, May 18 |
| cooperative agreement - An award where The principle purpose of the relationship is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to the state, local government, or other recipient to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by the Federal statute, rather than acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the U.S. Government; and Substantial involvement is anticipated between the Executive agency, acting for the U.S. Government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| cooperative education - the provision of alternating or parallel periods of academic study and public or private employment to give students work experiences related to their academic or occupational objectives and an opportunity to earn the funds necessary for continuing and completing their education. | ED, US Code 20, §1161n, Mar 17 |
| cooperative extensions - Cooperative extensions provide resources for land-grant institutions to solve public needs with college or university resources through non-formal, non-credit programs. The extensions address six major areas, including 4-H youth development, agriculture, leadership development, natural resources, family and consumer sciences, and community and economic development. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| cooperative grant - a grant that assists groups of nonprofit accredited colleges and universities to work together to conduct a science improvement program. | ED, US Code 20, §1067k, Mar 17 |
| cooperative research and development agreement - agreement between one or more federal laboratories and one or more non-federal parties under which the Government, through its laboratories, may provide personnel, services, facilities, equipment, intellectual property, or other resources with or without reimbursement (may not provide funds to non-federal parties) and the non-federal parties may provide funds, personnel, services, facilities, equipment, intellectual property, or other resources toward the conduct of specified research or development efforts which are consistent with the missions of the laboratory. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| cooperative security location - A facility located outside the United States and its territories with little or no permanent United States presence that is maintained by periodic Service, contractor, or host nation support. Also called CSL. See also forward operating site; main operating base. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-04, May 19 |
| coordinate - To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| coordinate/in coordination with - a consensus decision-making process in which the named coordinating department or agency is responsible for working with the affected departments and agencies to achieve consensus and a consistent course of action. | White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13 |
| coordinated fire line - A line beyond which conventional surface-to-surface direct fire and indirect fire support means may fire at any time within the boundaries of the establishing headquarters without additional coordination but does not eliminate the responsibility to coordinate the airspace required to conduct the mission. Also called CFL. See also fire support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| coordinating agency - An agency that supports the incident management mission by providing the leadership, staff, expertise, and authorities to implement critical and specific aspects of the response. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |
| coordinating altitude - An airspace coordinating measure that uses altitude to separate users and as the transition between different airspace control elements. Also called CA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |

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| coordinating authority - A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| coordinating review authority - An agency appointed by a Service or combatant command to coordinate with and assist the lead agent, primary review authority, Joint Staff doctrine sponsor, and assessment agent in joint doctrine development and maintenance. Also called CRA. See also joint doctrine; joint publication; lead agent; primary review authority. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| coordination level - A procedural method to separate fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft by determining an altitude below which fixed-wing aircraft normally will not fly. Also called CL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| copyright - Copyright is a form of protection grounded in the U.S. Constitution and granted by law for original works of authorship fixed in a tangible medium of expression. Copyright covers both published and unpublished works. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| copyrighted materials - Materials that have had a copyright placed upon them. A copyright is the collection of rights relating to the reproduction, distribution, performance and so forth of original works. The copyright owner has the exclusive right to do, or allow others to do, the acts set out the owners copyright. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| copyrights - claims of copyrights, rights to copyrights, and rights to copyright renewals. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4339, Jan 17 |
| coral - species of the phylum Cnidaria, including - (A) all species of the orders Antipatharia (black corals), Scleractinia (stony corals), Gorgonacea (horny corals), Stolonifera (organpipe corals and others), Alcyonacea (soft corals), and Coenothecalia (blue coral), of the class Anthozoa; and (B) all species of the order Hydrocorallina (fire corals and hydrocorals) of the class Hydrozoa. | DOI, US Code 16, §6409, Mar 17 |
| coral reef - any reefs or shoals composed primarily of corals. | DOI, US Code 16, §6409, Mar 17 |
| coral reef ecosystem - coral and other species of reef organisms (including reef plants) associated with coral reefs, and the nonliving environmental factors that directly affect coral reefs, that together function as an ecological unit in nature. | DOI, US Code 16, §6409, Mar 17 |
| core capacity improvement project - a substantial corridor-based capital investment in an existing fixed guideway system that increases the capacity of a corridor by not less than 10 percent. Does not include project elements designed to maintain a state of good repair of the existing fixed guideway system. | DOT, US Code 49, §5309, Mar 17 |
| core competency - defined skills and/or behaviors a person must possess to perform a job or activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| core equipment - M/IRM defines core equipment as Local Area Network (LAN) and UNIX servers, Network Operating System Software and Options Peripheral Devices attached directly to a server, such as disks, tape drives and CD Drives, Network Concentrators and Wiring Components, and High Speed Printers. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 546, May 18 |
| core financial system - A core financial system may perform all financial functions, including general ledger management, funds management, payment management, receivable management, and cost management. The core financial system is the system of record that maintains all transactions resulting from financial events. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| core hours - The daily hours when employees on a flexible work schedule must be present for work. Each bureau/post must establish its own core hours. A bureau/post may choose the Departments core hours of 9 -00 a.m. to 3 -00 p.m. or establish other core hours. The band of core hours should be at least 5 consecutive hours long. Core hours should not begin before 6 -00 a.m. or extend past 6 -00 p.m. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| core hours - The time periods of the workday during which an employee covered by a flexible work schedule is required by the Agency to be present for work or on approved leave. Agency core hours are 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 3:45 p.m. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |

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| core labor standards – (A) freedom of association; (B) the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; (C) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; (D) the effective abolition of child labor and a prohibition on the worst forms of child labor; and (E) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. | DHS, US Code 19, §4210, Mar 17 |
| core member - A member of an assistance objective (AO) team carrying out a specific U.S. governmental function for that AO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| core mission area - a core mission area of the Department of Defense . | DOD, US Code 10, §181, Jan 17 |
| core programs - a program authorized under a core program provision. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| core response group - A Department group established in accordance with the recommendations of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Presidents Identity Theft Task Force concerning data breach notification. Also called CRG. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| core statement - message description of the purpose and mission, the nature of strategic relationships, the general scope of efforts to be performed, and core competencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| core telework - telework that occurs on a routine, regular, recurring basis on one or more days per pay period. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| core telework - The employee teleworks on a regularly scheduled basis, at least 1 day a week, but perhaps more frequently. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23614, Mar 17 |
| core work [Federally Funded Research and Development Center] - work appropriate for performance by the Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) because it is consistent with the mission, purpose, and competencies of the FFRDC, and draws on or sustains a strategic relationship between the FFRDC and its sponsor. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| corporate family - a group of corporations consisting of a parent corporation and all subsidiaries in which the parent corporation owns directly or indirectly a 100 percent interest | DOT, US Code 49, §13505, Mar 17 |
| corporate information - Data that need to be shared among two or more Agency organizations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 548, 550, May 18 |
| corporate information systems - Systems that contain data that need to be shared among two or more Agency organizations. Corporate systems include any system that is used by or is of benefit to more than one organization to create, update, or delete corporate data. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 543, 550, May 18 |
| Corporate Invoice - The Corporate Invoice is the bank document that lists all Purchase Cards assigned to an organization and details the transactions - broken down by category, such as Cardholder, merchant, dollar amount, office, and total amount due. The Designated Billing Office receives it electronically from the bank card management system. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| corporation - a citizen of any State, and a citizen or subject of any foreign state, in which it is incorporated or has its principal place of business, and is deemed to be a resident of any State in which it is incorporated or licensed to do business or is doing business. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1369, Jan 17 |
| corporation - any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members, and has shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, and any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, without shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, except partnerships, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members. | DOC, US Code 15, §44, Mar 17 |
| corporation - any corporation, joint-stock company, partnership, association, business trust, organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, or a receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees of any of the foregoing. It shall not include municipalities. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |

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| correctional institution - any (A) prison, (B) jail, (C) reformatory, (D) work farm, (E) detention center, or (F) halfway house, community-based rehabilitation center, or any other similar institution designed for the confinement or rehabilitation of criminal offenders. | ED, US Code 20, §3423a, Mar 17 |
| corrective action - action taken by the auditee that: (1) Corrects identified deficiencies; (2) Produces recommended improvements; or (3) Demonstrates that audit findings are either invalid or do not warrant auditee action. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| corrective action - elimination and remediation addressing a weakness or cause of a problem. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| corrective action - Measures taken to implement audit findings and recommendations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18 |
| corrective action -- Measures taken to implement resolved audit findings and recommendations. | White House, OMB, Circular A-50, Mar 17 |
| corrective action - The action taken by the auditee that - Corrects identified deficiencies; Produces recommended improvements; or Demonstrates that audit findings are either invalid or do not warrant auditee action. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| Corrective Action Management Unit - physical, geographic area designated by EPA for states for managing remediation wastes during a corrective action or remedial action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Corrective Action Plan - A document that is developed by management for all material weaknesses and significant deficiencies identified either for program or financial reporting. The CAP specifically identifies an overall corrective action accountability official; describes the significant deficiencies; and lists and provides a status of corrective actions and a timeline for resolution. CAPs for program or financial reporting are tracked internally by either the Management Control Steering Committee (MCSC) or the Senior Assessment Team (SAT). Also called CAP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| corrective action plan - Management's plan of action that describes the internal control deficiency and provides a schedule, including milestones and target dates, to remediate the deficiency. Corrective actions should be cost beneficial to correct. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| Corrective Action Review - The method by which the action taken by Department managers to correct material weaknesses and significant deficiencies are validated to ensure the intended results were achieved and adequate management controls were established and are working. Normally coordinated by the bureau or office management control coordinator, the CAR will be completed within 1 year of reporting the material weakness or significant deficiencies as corrected or downgraded to a deficiency. Results of the CAR are reportable to the Management Control Steering Committee. Also called CAR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| corrective actions - Implementing procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| correlation study - study which looks at the relationship of two or more variables and attempts to determine if there is a relationship, and if so, to what degree. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| correlational data - information on relationship between two or more variables. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| correspondence - An official item that is not entered into the postal system and does not have postage affixed, and that is transported between Department entities, usually in a messenger envelope. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| correspondence - Correspondence includes letters, form letters, telegrams (cables), memoranda, endorsements, summary sheets, postal cards, memo routing slips, and other written or electronic communications. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 503, May 18 |
| correspondence management - Correspondence management is the program that establishes standards for managing correspondence within the Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 503, May 18 |

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| correspondence: classified - Correspondence containing information which requires protection in the interest of national security, i.e., Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 503, May 18 |
| corresponding onshore area - with respect to any OCS source, the onshore attainment or nonattainment area that is closest to the source, unless the Administrator determines that another area with more stringent requirements with respect to the control and abatement of air pollution may reasonably be expected to be affected by such emissions. Such determination shall be based on the potential for air pollutants from the OCS source to reach the other onshore area and the potential of such air pollutants to affect the efforts of the other onshore area to attain or maintain any Federal or State ambient air quality standard or to comply with the provisions of part C of subchapter I. | DOE, US Code 42, §7627, Mar 17 |
| corridor-based bus rapid transit project - a small start project utilizing buses in which the project represents a substantial investment in a defined corridor as demonstrated by features that emulate the services provided by rail fixed guideway public transportation systems, including defined stations; traffic signal priority for public transportation vehicles; short headway bidirectional services for a substantial part of weekdays; and any other features the Secretary may determine support a long-term corridor investment, but the majority of which does not operate in a separated right-of-way dedicated for public transportation use during peak periods. | DOT, US Code 49, §5309, Mar 17 |
| corrosive timing switch - timing switch using a corrosive chemical with a known decomposition rate that is designed to destroy a physical restraint on a triggering device to start the initiation train. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| cosmetic - (1) articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, and (2) articles intended for use as a component of any such articles; except that such term shall not include soap. | USDA, US Code 21, §321, Mar 17 |
| cosmetic – (1) articles to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof intended for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, and (2) articles intended for use as a component of any such article; except that such term shall not include soap. | DOC, US Code 15, §55, Mar 17 |
| cost - an amount as determined on a cash, accrual, or other basis acceptable to the Federal awarding or cognizant agency. It does not include transfers to a general or similar fund. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| cost accounting system - A system where a separate cost accounting is performed for each product to ensure that the entity covers its costs on each transaction. Private-sector entities that sell the products they produce in the commercial marketplace typically use cost accounting to determine a price per transaction that will cover their direct and indirect costs. Proper cost accounting analyzes in detail all the cost of labor, parts, materials, utilities, factory and office rent, equipment, depreciation, overhead, etc., required to produce a specific item. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| cost allocation plan - central service cost allocation plan, public assistance cost allocation plan, and indirect cost rate proposal. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| cost avoidance - an action taken in the immediate time frame that will decrease costs in the future. For example, an engineering improvement that increases the mean time between failures and thereby decreases operation and maintenance costs is a cost avoidance action. Cost avoidance may be considered an additional benefit to quality or other non-quantifiable value engineering improvement. | White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17 |
| cost center - A grouping of available services into a specific category, a cost center identifies the type of administrative services available to serviced agencies. Customers subscribe to services by cost center. The costs in a cost center are distributed in accordance with an agreed-upon distribution factor. Examples of cost centers include cashiering, accounts and records, vehicle maintenance, and travel services. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| cost containment, cost control (interchangeable) - Broad terms to describe a range of management actions, procedures, and tools applied by the sponsoring unit and/or its contractor, grantee, or partner (Implementer) to reduce the costs that USAID pays for Participant Training without compromising quality. The cost to be contained may be any direct or indirect Participant or training program cost. Includes cost-sharing (see “cost-sharing”). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>cost distribution system - A system where costs are pooled and then spread to service recipients using a distribution factor. Municipal taxes are a common example of a cost distribution system. Instead of pricing its services on a transaction basis (see cost accounting system), municipal government decides at the beginning of the year what level of fire protection services it can afford. It then estimates the total cost of the fire protection services and divides it among the taxpayers using a factor (typically a rate per \$1,000 of real estate value). Normally, the services in the firefighting cost center include extinguishing residential fires, chemical and other potentially toxic fires, vehicle fires, search and rescue, fire code enforcement and fire prevention/education. While municipalities publish the real estate tax rate, they do not provide a predictor or price for the services that a single taxpayer will receive during one year. A fortunate resident might pay taxes and support municipal firefighting for a lifetime without calling the fire department to put out a blaze. A less fortunate resident might be forced to call the fire department multiple times. Both, however, pay the same tax rate.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost estimate - (A) an assessment and quantification of all costs and risks associated with the acquisition of a major system based upon reasonably available information at the time the Director establishes the 2010 adjusted total acquisition cost for such system or restructures such system; and (B) does not mean an independent cost estimate.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3101, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>cost estimate - A written calculation of all items included in the scope of the work, tabulated under appropriate cost headings (direct costs, labor, overhead, and profit).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost objective - a function, organizational subdivision, contract, grant, or other activity for which cost data are needed and for which costs are incurred.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost objective - a function, organizational subdivision, sponsored agreement, or other work unit for which cost data are desired and for which provision is made to accumulate and measure the cost of processes, products, jobs, capitalized projects, etc.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost objective - a function, organizational subdivision, sponsored agreement, or other work unit for which cost data are desired and for which provision is made to accumulate and measure the cost of processes, products, jobs, capitalized projects, etc.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost of attendance - the average annual cost of tuition and fees, room and board, books, supplies, and transportation for an institution of higher education for a first-time, full-time undergraduate student enrolled in the institution.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §1015a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost of construction - architects' fees and the cost of acquisition of land in connection with construction but does not include the cost of offsite improvements.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost of construction - the amount found by the Secretary to be necessary for a construction project, including architect fees, but excluding land acquisition costs.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §8131, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost of doing business - Those general activities which are required or expected to be carried out by any Federal agency, irrespective of the mandate/program of the agency.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 601, May 18</p> |
| <p>cost of fulfilling user requests - the incremental costs associated with providing product generation, reproduction, and distribution of unenhanced data in response to user requests and shall not include any acquisition, amortization, or depreciation of capital assets originally paid for by the United States Government or other costs not specifically attributable to fulfilling user requests.</p> | <p>SPACE, US Code 51, §60101, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost of production – The sum of: (A) The price or cost of materials, labor costs, and other direct charges incurred in the production of the article and in the processes or methods employed in its production; (B) the usual general expenses, including charges for depreciation or depletion which are representative of the equipment and property employed in the production of the article and charges for rent or interest which are representative of the cost of obtaining capital or instruments of production; and (C) the cost of containers and coverings of whatever nature, and other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for delivery.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §202(a)(2)(A), Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>cost or pricing data - all facts that, as of the date of price agreement, or, if applicable, an earlier date agreed upon between the parties that is as close as practicable to the date of agreement on price, prudent buyers and sellers would reasonably expect to affect price negotiations significantly. Cost or pricing data are factual, not judgmental; and are verifiable. While they do not indicate the accuracy of the prospective contractor’s judgment about estimated future costs or projections, they do include the data forming the basis for that judgment. Cost or pricing data are more than historical accounting data; they are all the facts that can be reasonably expected to contribute to the soundness of estimates of future costs and to the validity of determinations of costs already incurred. They also include, but are not limited to, such factors as - (1) Vendor quotations; (2) Nonrecurring costs; (3) Information on changes in production methods and in production or purchasing volume; (4) Data supporting projections of business prospects and objectives and related operations costs; (5) Unit-cost trends such as those associated with labor efficiency; (6) Make-or-buy decisions; (7) Estimated resources to attain business goals; and (8) Information on management decisions that could have a significant bearing on costs.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost pool - Cost pools serve two functions. First, they reduce the number of strip codes on obligation and liquidation documents as well as the number of records on State Department accounting reports. Second, cost pools enable a post to simplify its budgets and allocate costs to many cost centers in the ICASS software. All function codes beginning with a 96 are cost-pool function codes. Examples include 9661 for the post-funded wages and benefits of all locally employed staff personnel except FSN/PSC local guards; 9662 for post-funded wage and benefits and other costs of the local guard program; and 9664 for the warehouse cost pool, among others.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost realism - that the costs in an offeror’s proposal - (1) Are realistic for the work to be performed; (2) Reflect a clear understanding of the requirements; and (3) Are consistent with the various elements of the offeror’s technical proposal.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost risk - risk that a program will not meet its established cost objectives.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost savings - a reduction in actual expenditures below the projected level of costs to achieve a specific objective.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost sharing - an explicit arrangement under which the contractor bears some of the burden of reasonable, allocable, and allowable contract cost.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost sharing - Any instance where USAID or its partner identifies and arranges financial or in-kind support from counterpart organizations or independent non-governmental organizations to the benefit of a training program. Cost-sharing can be with the training provider, training contractor, host-country institution, or any other stakeholder. Typical cost-sharing includes tuition remissions, assistantships, training-fee discounts, home-stays, in-kind contributions, international transportation costs, Participant salary, and payment of any direct Participant cost by the non-USAID funding source. Cost-sharing mobilizes additional financial resources for training, and increases the coverage and effectiveness of USAID’s limited budget resources.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18</p> |
| <p>cost sharing or matching - that portion of project or program costs not borne by the Federal Government.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost sharing or matching - That portion of project or program costs not borne by the U.S. Government.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost-benefit analysis - process using an analytic technique to compare alternatives according to the relative costs incurred and the relative benefits gained typically measured in monetary terms.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>cost-constructed travel - Travel based on a cost comparison between the cost of official (i.e., direct) travel and the cost of personal (i.e., indirect) travel. When cost constructing travel, the traveler can only claim the cost of the fare(s) the U.S. Government would have paid to the contract and/or common carrier or the cost of the commercial fare(s) the traveler actually paid to common carriers, whichever is less.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| cost-effectiveness - A systematic quantitative method for comparing the costs of alternative means of achieving the same stream of benefits or a given objective. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| cost-effectiveness analysis - process using an analytic technique that compares the cost of two or more alternatives with the same outcome. analytic technique that evaluates an alternative by how much it delivers per unit cost, or how much has to be spent per unit benefit. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| cost-reimbursement contract - A contract in which the buyer and seller agree on an estimate of contract costs. The buyer agrees to reimburse the seller for reasonable, allowable, and allocable costs necessary to complete the work. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| costs - administrative and clerical expenses; the cost of legal services, whether performed by in-house or private counsel; the costs of the services of accountants, consultants, or others retained by the institution to assist it; costs of employees, officers and trustees, and any similar costs incurred before, during, and after commencement of a judicial or administrative proceeding that bears a direct relationship to the proceedings. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| costs related to decommissioning of nuclear facilities - any cost associated with the compliance with regulatory requirements governing the decommissioning of nuclear facilities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13524, Mar 17 |
| costs related to storage and disposal of nuclear waste - any costs, whether required by regulation or incurred as a matter of prudent business practice, associated with the storage or disposal of nuclear waste. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13524, Mar 17 |
| cost-type contract - A contract that provides for payment to the contractor of allowable costs, to the extent prescribed in the contract, incurred in performance of the contract. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| cotton futures contract - any contract of sale of cotton for future delivery made at, on, or in any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business which has been designated a contract market by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act and the term contract of sale as so used shall be held to include sales, agreements of sale, and agreements to sell, except that - A) any cotton futures contract that, by its terms, is settled in cash is excluded; and (B) any cotton futures contract that permits tender of cotton grown outside of the United States is excluded to the extent that the cotton grown outside of the United States is tendered for delivery under the cotton futures contract. | USDA, US Code 7, §15b, Mar 17 |
| Council on Environmental Quality - entity established in the Executive Office of the President to oversee implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Council on Environmental Quality regulations - Regulations promulgated by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) under the authority of NEPA and Executive Order 11514, entitled Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality (March 5, 1970) as amended by Executive Order 11991 (May 24, 1977). Also called CEQ. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 204, May 18 |
| Councils for International Visitors - Community-based nonprofit organizations across the United States that arrange professional and cultural programs for ECA/PE/V International visitors. Also called CIV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| Counsel for the United States - (A) a United States attorney, an assistant United States attorney designated to act on behalf of the United States attorney, or an attorney with the United States Department of Justice or with a Federal agency who has litigation authority; and (B) any private attorney authorized by contract made to conduct litigation for collection of debts on behalf of the United States. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| counsel or legal counsel - A person licensed or otherwise authorized to practice law in a particular jurisdiction, by handling the trial or management of a case in court and/or advising and representing an individual or corporate client in legal matters. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| counseling - such counseling provided by an individual trained to provide such counseling. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-88, Jan 17 |
| counter threat finance - Activities conducted to deny, disrupt, destroy, or defeat the generation, storage, movement, and use of assets to fund activities that support an adversary's ability to negatively affect United States interests. Also called CTF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

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| counterair - A mission at the theater level that integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain a desired degree of control of the air and protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch. See also air superiority; mission; offensive counterair. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| counterdeception - Efforts to negate, neutralize, diminish the effects of, or gain advantage from a foreign deception operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, May 18 |
| counterdrug - Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illicit drugs. Also called CD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4, May 19 |
| counterdrug activities - Those measures taken to detect, interdict, disrupt, or curtail any activity that is reasonably related to illicit drug trafficking. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| counterdrug operational support - Support to host nations and drug law enforcement agencies involving military personnel and their associated equipment, provided by the geographic combatant commanders from forces assigned to them or made available to them by the Services for this purpose. See also counterdrug operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| counterdrug operations - Civil or military actions taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking. See also counterdrug; counterdrug operational support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| counterespionage - That aspect of counterintelligence designed to detect, destroy, neutralize, exploit, or prevent espionage activities through identification, penetration, manipulation, deception, and repression of individuals, groups, or organizations conducting or suspected of conducting espionage activities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| counterfeit drug - a drug which, or the container or labeling of which, without authorization, bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device, or any likeness thereof, of a drug manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor other than the person or persons who in fact manufactured, processed, packed, or distributed such drug and which thereby falsely purports or is represented to be the product of, or to have been packed or distributed by, such other drug manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor. | USDA, US Code 21, §321, Mar 17 |
| counterfire - Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| counterguerrilla operations - Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or nonmilitary agencies against guerrillas. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24, Sep 16 |
| countering threat networks - The aggregation of activities across the Department of Defense and United States Government departments and agencies that identifies and neutralizes, degrades, disrupts, or defeats designated threat networks. Also called CTN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-25, May 18 |
| countering violent extremism - approach to mitigating or preventing potential terrorist activity emphasizes the strength of local communities via engagement with a broad range of partners to gain a better understanding of the behaviors, tactics, and other indicators associated with terrorist activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| countering weapons of mass destruction - Efforts against actors of concern to curtail the conceptualization, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of weapons of mass destruction, related expertise, materials, technologies, and means of delivery. Also called CWMD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office - Department of Homeland Security Support Component responsible for efforts to prevent terrorists and other national security threat actors from using harmful agents, such as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear material and devices to harm Americans and U.S. interests Consolidation of former Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and major portions of former Office of Health Affairs Consolidation of former Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and major portions of former Office of Health Affairs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| counterinsurgency - Comprehensive civilian and military efforts designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. Also called COIN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| counterinsurgency – efforts to defeat organized movements that seek to overthrow the duly constituted Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan through violent means. | DOS, US Code 22, §8401, Jan 17 |
| counterintelligence - information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities excludes personnel, physical, document or communications security programs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| counterintelligence - Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. Also called CI. See also counterespionage; security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| counterintelligence - information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons, or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3001, Jan 17 |
| counterintelligence - Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or persons; or international terrorist activities, excluding personnel, physical, document, and communications security programs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 568, May 18 |
| counterintelligence activities - One or more of the five functions of counterintelligence: operations, investigations, collection, analysis and production, and functional services. See also analysis and production; collection; counterintelligence; operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| counterintelligence analysis - The conversion of processed information into intelligence through the integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of all source data and the preparation of intelligence products in support of known or anticipated user requirements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 569, May 18 |
| counterintelligence awareness and education - Training is designed to ensure that USAID personnel recognize and report incidents and indicators of attempted or actual espionage, subversion, sabotage, terrorism or extremist activities directed against USAID and its personnel, facilities, resources, and activities; indicators of potential terrorist associated insider threats; illegal diversion of technology; unauthorized intrusions into automated information systems; unauthorized disclosure of classified information; and indicators of other incidents that may indicate foreign intelligence or terrorism targeting of USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 569, May 18 |
| counterintelligence inquiries and investigations - An official, systematic, detailed examination or inquiry to uncover facts to determine the truth of a matter regarding a person or other entity who is or may have engaged in espionage; to detect and identify foreign intelligence collection against USAID; to detect and identify other threats to national security; to determine the plans and intentions of a terrorist group or other foreign adversary which presents a threat to lives, property, or security of USAID; to determine the extent and scope of damage to national security; and to identify systemic vulnerabilities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 569, May 18 |
| counterintelligence investigations - Formal investigative activities undertaken to determine whether a particular person is acting for or on behalf of, or an event is related to, a foreign power engaged in spying or committing espionage, sabotage, treason, sedition, subversion, assassinations, or international terrorist activities, and to determine actions required to neutralize such acts. See also counterintelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| counterintelligence operational tasking authority - The levying of counterintelligence requirements specific to military activities and operations. Also called CIOTA. See also counterintelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| counterintelligence operations - Proactive activities designed to identify, exploit, neutralize, or deter foreign intelligence collection and terrorist activities directed against the United States. See also counterintelligence; operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| counterintelligence production - The creation of finished intelligence products incorporating counterintelligence analysis in response to known or anticipated customer counterintelligence concerns. See also counterintelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |

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| counterintelligence referral - referral of any information, regardless of its origin, which indicates that classified information is being, or may have been, disclosed in an unauthorized manner to a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power as required by Title 50. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| counterintelligence support - Conducting counterintelligence activities to protect against espionage and other foreign intelligence activities, sabotage, international terrorist activities, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons. See also counterintelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| counterintelligence threat assessment - Examining the capabilities, intentions, and activities, past and present, of Foreign Intelligence Services and terrorist organizations as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate to determine the level of threat. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 569, May 18 |
| countermeasure - action, measure, or device intended to reduce an identified risk, threat, or danger. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| countermeasure - Actions, devices, procedures, or techniques that reduce a known or suspected vulnerability. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| countermeasure or product - a security countermeasure, qualified countermeasure, or qualified pandemic or epidemic product. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d-6a, Jan 17 |
| countermeasures - That form of military science that, by the employment of devices and/or techniques, has as its objective the impairment of the operational effectiveness of enemy activity. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| countermobility operations - The construction of obstacles and emplacement of minefields to delay, disrupt, and destroy the enemy by reinforcement of the terrain. See also minefield; operation; target acquisition. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| counterproliferation - Those actions taken to reduce the risks posed by extant weapons of mass destruction to the United States, allies, and partners. Also called CP. See also nonproliferation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| countersurveillance - All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance. See also surveillance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| counterterrorism - Activities and operations taken to neutralize terrorists and their organizations and networks in order to render them incapable of using violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies to achieve their goals. Also called CT. See also antiterrorism; combating terrorism; terrorism. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-26, Sep 16 |
| counterterrorism - efforts to combat al Qaeda and other foreign terrorist organizations that are designated by the Secretary of State, or other individuals and entities engaged in terrorist activity or support for such activity. | DOS, US Code 22, §8401, Jan 17 |
| counterterrorism - practices, tactics, techniques, and strategies designed to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Counterterrorism Security Group - An interagency body convened on a regular basis to develop terrorism prevention policy and to coordinate threat response and law enforcement investigations associated with terrorism. This group evaluates various policy issues of interagency importance regarding counterterrorism and makes recommendations to senior levels of the policymaking structure for decision. Also called CSG. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| country - a foreign country, dependent territory, or possession of a foreign country, and may include an association of 2 or more foreign countries, dependent territories, or possessions of countries into a customs union outside the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §4405, Mar 17 |
| country - any foreign country or territory, including any overseas dependent territory or possession of a foreign country, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In the case of an association of countries which is a free trade area or customs union, or which is contributing to comprehensive regional economic integration among its members through appropriate means, including, but not limited to, the reduction of duties, the President may by Executive order or Presidential proclamation provide that all members of such association other than members which are barred from designation shall be treated as one country for purposes of this subchapter. | DHS, US Code 19, §2467, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| country - territory of a nation or state. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| country of birth - country in which an individual is born a person's country of birth is the country where the place in which that person was born is located according to the geographical and political configuration of countries at the time of data collection by DHS; if there have been boundary changes affecting the country of birth of a person, then the country shall be recorded according to the configuration at the time of data collection. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| country of chargeability - country to which an immigrant in a numerically limited classification is charged by the U.S. Department of State for purposes of numerical control. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| country of citizenship - country in which a person is born or naturalized and to which the person owes allegiance and by which he or she is entitled to be protected. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| country of employment - The country where that employee was appointed, permanently assigned, or employed by the U.S. Government, whether in or outside the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| country of export - the country (including any political subdivision of the country) from which softwood lumber or a softwood lumber product is exported before entering the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §1683, Mar 17 |
| country of former allegiance - previous country of citizenship of a naturalized U.S. citizen. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| country of last residence - country in which an alien habitually resided prior to crossing the U.S. border and entering the United States the country in which an alien last resided for 1 year or more prior to crossing the U.S. border and entering the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| country of origin - the country from which the largest share of the dollar value added to an engine or transmission has originated - (A) with the United States and Canada treated as separate countries; and (B) the estimate of the percentage of the dollar value shall be based on the purchase price of direct materials, as received at individual engine or transmission plants, of engines of the same displacement and transmissions of the same transmission type, plus the assembly and labor costs incurred for the final assembly of such engines and transmissions. | DOT, US Code 49, §32304, Mar 17 |
| country of origin - is the country in which a child is resident and from which the child is emigrating in connection with his or her adoption. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| country team - The senior, in-country, United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the chief of the United States diplomatic mission, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department or agency, as desired by the chief of the United States diplomatic mission. Also called CT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| country where you live - country in which an alien resides or intends to reside the country in which an alien is living or expects to live for at least one year. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| courier - A messenger (usually a commissioned or warrant officer) responsible for the secure physical transmission and delivery of documents and material. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| courier - See Nonprofessional courier, and Professional courier. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| course cost - comprehensive-identification of course expenses includes quantities and dollar amounts of specific materials, supplies, and services that must be provided for each student in a training program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| course map - diagrammatic representation that depicts the designed sequence of events for a course. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| course of action - 1. Any sequence of activities that an individual or unit may follow. 2. A scheme developed to accomplish a mission. Also called COA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| course of action - 1. Any sequence of activities that an individual or unit may follow. 2. A scheme developed to accomplish a mission. Also called COA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| course of conduct - a pattern of conduct composed of 2 or more acts, evidencing a continuity of purpose. | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| course schedule - a listing of the courses or classes offered by an institution of higher education for an academic period, as defined by the institution. | ED, US Code 20, 1015b, Mar 17 |
| court - a court of a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands, and any Indian court. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2002, Jan 17 |
| court - a court or an administrative agency of the United States or of any State (including any political subdivision of a State), whether or not a court or administrative agency of record. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3911, Jan 17 |
| court - any court created by the Congress of the United States, excluding the United States Tax Court. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| court of the United States - any court of the United States whose jurisdiction has been or may be conferred or defined or limited by Act of Congress, including the courts of the District of Columbia. | DOL, US Code 29, §113, Mar 17 |
| court of the United States - any of the following courts: the Supreme Court of the United States, a United States court of appeals, a United States district court, United States Code, a United States bankruptcy court, United States Code, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the District Court of Guam, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the United States Court of Federal Claims, the Tax Court of the United States, the Court of International Trade, and the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. | DOJ, US Code 18, §6001, Mar 17 |
| court of the United States - the Supreme Court of the United States, courts of appeals, district courts constituted by chapter 5 of this title, including the Court of International Trade and any court created by Act of Congress the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior. | DOJ, US Code 28, §451, Jan 17 |
| court order - (A) a court decree of divorce, annulment, or legal separation; or (B) a court order or court-approved property settlement agreement incident to such court decree of divorce, annulment, or legal separation. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2002, Jan 17 |
| court order - any court decree of divorce, annulment or legal separation, or any court order or court-approved property settlement agreement incident to such court decree of divorce, annulment, or legal separation. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2154, Jan 17 |
| court ordered environmental impact statement - any environmental statements which are required to be prepared by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the final judgment or subsequent modification thereof as set forth on June 18, 1975, in the matter of Natural Resources Defense Council against Andrus. | DOI, US Code 43, §1902, Mar 17 |
| courts - the courts of appeals and district courts of the United States, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, the District Court of Guam, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the United States Court of Federal Claims, and the Court of International Trade. | DOJ, US Code 28, §610, Jan 17 |
| co-utilization agreement - document that defines areas of authorities and responsibilities when two or more activities share the same special access program facility/sensitive compartmented information facility. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| covenant - A condition that must be met during the execution of a bilateral Development Objective Agreement (such as after disbursement of USAID funding), or project implementation. If not adhered to, the terms of the Agreement are in default. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| cover - In intelligence usage, the concealment of true identity or organizational affiliation with assertion of false information as part of, or in support of, official duties to carry out authorized activities and lawful operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| covered activity - any suspicious transaction, activity, or occurrence that involves, or is directed against, a passenger transportation system or vehicle or its passengers indicating that an individual may be engaging, or preparing to engage, in a violation of law relating to - (A) a threat to a passenger transportation system or passenger safety or security; or (B) an act of terrorism. | DHS, US Code 6, §1101, Jan 17 |
| covered agency - an executive department or independent establishment, in title 5, United States Code, that contains or constitutes an Intelligence Community Element. | White House, PPD 19 Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified , Terms, Oct 12 |
| covered air transportation - scheduled or public charter passenger air transportation provided by an air carrier that operates an aircraft that as originally designed has a passenger capacity of 30 or more seats. | DOT, US Code 49, §42301, Mar 17 |
| covered allied persons - military personnel, elected or appointed officials, and other persons employed by or working on behalf of the government of a NATO member country, a major non-NATO ally (including Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand), or Taiwan, for so long as that government is not a party to the International Criminal Court and wishes its officials and other persons working on its behalf to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |
| covered chemical facility - a facility that - (A) the Secretary - (i) identifies as a chemical facility of interest; and (ii) based upon review of the facility's Top-Screen, determines meets the risk criteria developed; and (B) is not an excluded facility. | DHS, US Code 6, §621, Jan 17 |
| covered civil action - a civil action filed in a Federal or State court that - (A) alleges that an electronic communication service provider furnished assistance to an element of the intelligence community; and ^(SEP) (B) seeks monetary or other relief from the electronic communication service provider related to the provision of such assistance. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §1885, Jan 17 |
| covered civil action - a civil action filed in a Federal or State court that - (A) alleges that an electronic communication service provider furnished assistance to an element of the intelligence community; and ^(SEP) (B) seeks monetary or other relief from the electronic communication service provider related to the provision of such assistance. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1885, Jan 17 |
| covered communication - any nonpublic telephone or electronic communication acquired without the consent of a person who is a party to the communication, including communications in electronic storage. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §1813, Jan 17 |
| covered communication - any nonpublic telephone or electronic communication acquired without the consent of a person who is a party to the communication, including communications in electronic storage. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1813, Jan 17 |
| covered countermeasure - a covered countermeasure as specified in a Declaration made. | DHHS, US Code 42, §239, Jan 17 |
| covered countermeasure or covered countermeasure against smallpox - a substance that is - (i)(I) used to prevent or treat smallpox (including the vaccinia or another vaccine); or (II) used to control or treat the adverse effects of vaccinia inoculation or of administration of another covered countermeasure; and (ii) specified in a declaration. | DHHS, US Code 42, §233, Jan 17 |
| covered countries - Countries identified annually as major illicit drug-producing or drug-transit countries that the State Department determines is to be treated as a covered country under the 487 regulations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, 206, May 18 |
| covered employment or self-employment - Employment or self-employment that is subject to the payment of U.S. Social Security taxes. (Voluntary contributions cannot be made to the U.S. Social Security program.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533, Mar 17 |
| covered entity - A) the Immigration and Naturalization Service; B) the Bureau of Border Security of the Department of Homeland Security; and C) the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration. | DHS, US Code 6, §292, Jan 17 |
| covered Federal agency - the Department of Homeland Security. | DHS, US Code 6, §131, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| covered functions - functions of the Office of Pesticide Programs of the Environmental Protection Agency, as identified in key programs and projects of the final operating plan for the Environmental Protection Agency submitted as part of the budget process for fiscal year 2002, regardless of any subsequent transfer of 1 or more of the functions to another office or agency or the subsequent transfer of a new function to the Office of Pesticide Programs. | USDA, US Code 7, §136w-8, Mar 17 |
| covered greenhouse gas - carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane gas. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17272, Mar 17 |
| covered individual - an employee of a public transportation agency or a contractor or subcontractor of a public transportation agency. | DHS, US Code 6, §1143, Jan 17 |
| covered individual - an employee of a railroad carrier or a contractor or subcontractor of a railroad carrier. | DHS, US Code 6, §1170, Jan 17 |
| covered individual - any member of the Coast Guard who has been determined by a Physical Evaluation Board, pursuant to a physical evaluation by that board, to be fit for duty. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §427, Jan 17 |
| covered merchandise - merchandise that is subject to - (A) a countervailing duty order issued of the Tariff Act of 1930; or (B) an antidumping duty order of the Tariff Act of 1930. | DHS, US Code 19, §4361, Mar 17 |
| covered participant - USAID-financed participant (including in-country) receiving a scholarship, fellowship, or other structured training of more than six hours but only where USAID specifically approves the individual participant. In the case of agreements with Public International Organizations (PIO), "covered participant" refers only to participants who are specifically designated by USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 206, May 18 |
| covered property - aircraft, airports, airport facilities, vessels, harbors, ports, piers, water-front facilities, bases, forts, posts, laboratories, stations, vehicles, equipment, explosives, or other property or places. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §195, Jan 17 |
| covered property - aircraft, airports, airport facilities, vessels, harbors, ports, piers, water-front facilities, bases, forts, posts, laboratories, stations, vehicles, equipment, explosives, or other property or places. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §195, Jan 17 |
| covered service member – a member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness; or a veteran who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, for a serious injury or illness and who was a member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) at any time during the period of 5 years preceding the date on which the veteran undergoes that medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy. | DOL, US Code 29, §2611, Mar 17 |
| covered ship - a ship that is navigating or is scheduled to navigate into, through or from waters beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea of a single country or a lateral limit of that country's territorial sea with an adjacent country. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2280, Mar 17 |
| covered transaction - any merger, acquisition, or takeover that is proposed or pending after August 23, 1988, by or with any foreign person which could result in foreign control of any person engaged in interstate commerce in the United States. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| covered transaction - any merger, acquisition, or takeover that is proposed or pending after August 23, 1988, by or with any foreign person which could result in foreign control of any person engaged in interstate commerce in the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| covered United States persons - members of the Armed Forces of the United States, elected or appointed officials of the United States Government, and other persons employed by or working on behalf of the United States Government, for so long as the United States is not a party to the International Criminal Court. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| covert action - an activity or activities of the United States Government to influence political, economic, or military conditions abroad, where it is intended that the role of the United States Government will not be apparent or acknowledged publicly, but does not include: (1) Activities the primary purpose of which is to acquire intelligence, traditional counterintelligence activities, traditional activities to improve or maintain the operational security of United States Government programs, or administrative activities; (2) Traditional diplomatic or military activities or routine support to such activities; (3) Traditional law enforcement activities conducted by United States Government law enforcement agencies or routine support to such activities; or (4) Activities to provide routine support to the overt activities of other United States Government agencies abroad. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §3001, Jan 17 |
| covert action - an activity or activities of the United States Government to influence political, economic, or military conditions abroad, where it is intended that the role of the United States Government will not be apparent or acknowledged publicly, but does not include: (1) Activities the primary purpose of which is to acquire intelligence, traditional counterintelligence activities, traditional activities to improve or maintain the operational security of United States Government programs, or administrative activities; (2) Traditional diplomatic or military activities or routine support to such activities; (3) Traditional law enforcement activities conducted by United States Government law enforcement agencies or routine support to such activities; or (4) Activities to provide routine support to the overt activities of other United States Government agencies abroad. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3001, Jan 17 |
| covert operation - An operation that is so planned and executed as to conceal the identity of or permit plausible denial by the sponsor. See also clandestine operation; overt operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| covert sensor - detecting device that are hidden from view. (e.g. buried sensors). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| crash avoidance - preventing or mitigating a crash. | DOT, US Code 49, §32301, Mar 17 |
| crashworthiness - the protection a passenger motor vehicle gives its passengers against personal injury or death from a motor vehicle accident. | DOT, US Code 49, §32301, Mar 17 |
| crate - A nonconveyable item in a hard container, usually triwall cardboard or wood. Most countries require that a crate be covered in burlap in order to be considered a diplomatic pouch. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| credentialed and credentialing - having provided, or providing, respectively, documentation that identifies personnel and authenticates and verifies the qualifications of such personnel by ensuring that such personnel possess a minimum common level of training, experience, physical and medical fitness, and capability appropriate for a particular position in accordance with standards created. | DHS, US Code 6, §311, Jan 17 |
| credentialing - process of establishing the qualifications of licensed professionals, organizational members or organizations, and assessing their background and legitimacy includes the primary verification of professionals' or para-professionals' education, licenses, or certifications/ registrations; excludes the issuing of licenses, certifications, or registrations to professionals and para-professionals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| credentials - Reliable forms of identification for employees, USPSC's and institutional contractors who access Federal facilities and Federal information systems. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| credible fear of persecution - that there is a significant possibility, taking into account the credibility of the statements made by the alien in support of the alien's claim and such other facts as are known to the officer, that the alien could establish eligibility for asylum. | DHS, US Code 8, §1225, Jan 17 |
| credible information - (A) (i) a public announcement by the person that the person has engaged in an activity; and (ii) information set forth in a report to stockholders of the person indicating that the person has engaged in such an activity; and (B) may include, in the discretion of the President - ⁽ⁱ⁾ an announcement by the Government of Iran that the person has engaged in such an activity; or ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ information indicating that the person has engaged in such an activity that is set forth in - ^(I) a report of the Government Accountability Office, the Energy Information Administration, or the Congressional Research Service; or ^(II) a report or publication of a similarly reputable governmental organization or trade or industry organization. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |

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| credit - (1) outstanding loans to private and public entities, including government entities, instrumentalities, and central banks of any member, and (2) unused lines of credit which have been made available to those private and public entities of any member. | DOS, US Code 22, §286z, Jan 17 |
| credit authority - authority to incur direct loan obligations or to incur primary loan guarantee commitments. | Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17 |
| credit hours - Those hours within a flexible work schedule that an employee elects to work in excess of his or her basic work requirement so as to vary the length of a workweek or workday. Credit hours are not the same as overtime hours of work or compensatory time off. Credit hours may only be worked by employees on a flexible work schedule and require supervisor approval. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| credit program account - the budget account into which an appropriation to cover the cost of a direct loan or loan guarantee program is made and from which such cost is disbursed to the financing account. | Congress, US Code 2, §661a, Mar 17 |
| credit reporting agency - A credit reporting agency (also called a consumer reporting agency or credit bureau) is any person (or organization) that regularly engages in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information or other information on consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer credit reports to third parties. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| Credit Review Board - The Credit Review Board (CRB) is an internal advisory committee reporting to the USAID Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Pursuant to the CRB Charter, the CRB has the responsibility to recommend, for the CFO's final determination, the credit subsidy cost of each proposed DCA activity. The Charter further provides that the CRB recommends policies and procedures designed to ensure the financial soundness of all USAID credit programs, including DCA. Also called CRB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| credit subsidy/reserve - In accordance with the Credit Reform Act of 1990, a credit subsidy (i.e., a loan loss reserve) must be estimated (under an overall FY appropriation for this purpose) for each Housing Guaranty authorization. For sovereign risk borrowers, the credit subsidy is determined by utilizing an OMB computer software model based on U.S. inter-agency (ICRAS) ratings for country risk. For non-sovereign risk borrowers, the credit subsidy is calculated utilizing a non-sovereign risk software model developed for the Housing Guaranty Program and approved by OMB. This model is based partially on country risk and partially on financial analysis of the borrowers. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 250, May 18 |
| creditable service abroad - For the purpose of establishing eligibility for travel at U.S. Government expense, creditable service abroad is continuous service as a Federal employee with any agency of the Federal Government, including service in the U.S. Armed Forces at a post of duty outside the United States and outside the employees place of residence if the employees residence is a U.S. Commonwealth or possession. Service in Puerto Rico by an employee whose official place of residence or home leave address is Puerto Rico will not count as creditable service abroad and the employee will not be authorized home leave. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3432, Mar 17 |
| crediting plan - A plan containing weighted criteria used to measure the value of a candidate's qualifications (e.g., experience, education, training, honors, awards, and outside activities) against the knowledge, skills, abilities (KSAs) and other characteristics required by the vacant or new position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| creditor - a person who has a claim. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3301, Jan 17 |
| creditor agency - The Federal agency to which the debt is owed, including a debt collection center when acting on behalf of a creditor agency in matters pertaining to the collection of a debt. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| cremation certificate - A certificate issued by a crematorium to verify a persons cremation. It normally contains the name of the deceased, date of death, and date of cremation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2131, Mar 17 |
| crew - any employee of a licensee or transferee, or of a contractor or subcontractor of a licensee or transferee, who performs activities in the course of that employment directly relating to the launch, reentry, or other operation of or in a launch vehicle or reentry vehicle that carries human beings. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17 |
| crew of a vessel - every person engaged or employed in any capacity in the business of a vessel who has not contributed consideration for carriage and who is paid for on board services. Passengers are not crew. Laborers or other persons hired locally for work aboard ship while the vessel is in port are not crew. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721, Mar 17 |

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| crewman - a person serving in any capacity on board a vessel or aircraft. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| crime of violence - (A) an act or series of acts that would constitute a felony against the person or that would constitute a felony against property if the conduct presents a serious risk of physical injury to another, and that would come within the meaning of State or Federal offenses, whether or not those acts have actually resulted in criminal charges, prosecution, or conviction and whether or not those acts were committed in the special maritime, territorial, or prison jurisdiction of the United States; and (B) includes an act or series of acts that would constitute a felony described in subparagraph (A) but for the relationship between the person who takes such action and the individual against whom such action is taken. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13981, Mar 17 |
| crime of violence motivated by gender - a crime of violence committed because of gender or on the basis of gender, and due, at least in part, to an animus based on the victim's gender. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13981, Mar 17 |
| criminal history record check - a national background check of criminal history records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. | DOC, US Code 15, §6753, Mar 17 |
| criminal history records check - review of any and all records containing any information collected and stored in the criminal record repository of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the state Department of Public Safety, or any other repository of criminal history records, involving a pending arrest or conviction by a criminal justice agency including, but not limited to, child abuse crime information, conviction record information, fingerprint cards, correctional induction and release information, identifiable descriptions and notations of convictions; provided, however, dissemination of such information is not forbidden by order of any court of competent jurisdiction or by federal law. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| criminal improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident primarily intended to harass, disrupt, or extort as part of criminal activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| criminal offender - any individual who is charged with or convicted of any criminal offense, including a youth offender or a juvenile offender. | ED, US Code 20, §3423a, Mar 17 |
| criminal offender - any individual who is charged with or convicted of any criminal offense. | DOL, US Code 29, §3305, Mar 17 |
| crisis - An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its citizens, military forces, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, or military importance that commitment of military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| crisis management - Measures, normally executed under federal law, to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or an act of terrorism. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| criterion - standard against which a performance or product is measured. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| criterion-referenced test - device, technique, or measuring tool that establishes whether or not an individual or group performs the objective to the established standard. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| criterion-referenced test item - component of a test designed to measure performance on an explicit set of objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| critic - A handling symbol and precedence for specially formatted telegrams conveying national security information that must be routed to NSA and then delivered to the highest levels of the U.S. Government as fast as possible. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| critical action floodplain - area subject to inundation from a flood of a magnitude that occurs once every 500 years on the average a flood having a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| critical asset - A specific entity that is of such extraordinary importance that its incapacitation or destruction would have a very serious, debilitating effect on the ability of a nation to continue to function effectively. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| critical asset - specific entity that is of such extraordinary importance that its incapacitation or destruction would have a very serious, debilitating effect on the ability of a nation to continue to function effectively. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| critical asset list - A prioritized list of assets or areas, normally identified by phase of the operation and approved by the joint force commander, that should be defended against air and missile threats. Also called CAL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| critical assumption - A general condition under which the development hypothesis or strategy for achieving the objective will hold true. Critical assumptions are outside the control or influence of USAID and its partners (i.e., they are not results), but they reflect conditions likely to affect the achievement of results in the Results Framework, such as the level of world prices or the openness of export markets. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| critical capability - A means that is considered a crucial enabler for a center of gravity to function as such and is essential to the accomplishment of the specified or assumed objective(s). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| critical component - such components, subsystems, systems, and related special tooling and test equipment essential to the production, repair, maintenance, or operation of weapon systems or other items of equipment identified by the President as being essential to the execution of the national security strategy of the United States. Components identified as critical by a National Security Assessment shall be designated as critical components for purposes of this chapter, unless the President determines that the designation is unwarranted. | DOD/DHS, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| critical component - such components, subsystems, systems, and related special tooling and test equipment essential to the production, repair, maintenance, or operation of weapon systems or other items of equipment identified by the President as being essential to the execution of the national security strategy of the United States. Components identified as critical by a National Security Assessment or by a Presidential determination as a result of a petition filed shall be designated as critical components for purposes of this chapter, unless the President determines that the designation is unwarranted. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| critical control point - a point, step, or procedure in a food process at which control can be applied and is essential to prevent or eliminate a food safety hazard or reduce such hazard to an acceptable level. | USDA, US Code 21, §350g, Mar 17 |
| critical cost growth threshold - a percentage increase in the total acquisition cost for a major system of at least 25 percent over the total acquisition cost for the major system as shown in the current Baseline Estimate for the major system. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3101, Jan 17 |
| critical cost growth threshold - the following:(A) In the case of a major defense acquisition program or designated major defense subprogram, a percentage increase in the program acquisition unit cost for the program or subprogram of - (i) at least 25 percent over the program acquisition unit cost for the program or subprogram as shown in the current Baseline Estimate for the program or subprogram; or (ii) at least 50 percent over the program acquisition unit cost for the program or subprogram as shown in the original Baseline Estimate for the program or subprogram. (B) In the case of a major defense acquisition program or designated major defense subprogram that is a procurement program, a percentage increase in the procurement unit cost for the program or subprogram of - (i) at least 25 percent over the procurement unit cost for the program or subprogram as shown in the current Baseline Estimate for the program or subprogram; or (ii) at least 50 percent over the procurement unit cost for the program or subprogram as shown in the original Baseline Estimate for the program or subprogram. | DOD, US Code 10, §2433, Jan 17 |
| critical electric infrastructure - a system or asset of the bulk-power system, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect national security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of such matters. | DOI, US Code 16, §8240-1, Mar 17 |
| critical electric infrastructure information - information related to critical electric infrastructure, or proposed critical electrical infrastructure, generated by or provided to the Commission or other Federal agency, other than classified national security information, that is designated as critical electric infrastructure information by the Commission or the Secretary. Such term includes information that qualifies as critical energy infrastructure information under the Commission's regulations. | DOI, US Code 16, §8240-1, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| critical element - A work objective that contributes to accomplishing organizational goals and objectives and is of such importance that unacceptable performance would result in unacceptable performance in the position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, 489, May 18 |
| critical employee performance element - key component of the employee's work that contribute to organizational mission, goals and results, and are so important that unsatisfactory performance of any one of the elements would make the employee's overall job performance unsatisfactory includes core elements: Leading Change, Leading People, Business Acumen, Building Coalitions, and Results Driven; and Technical Excellence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| critical event - An event or development that we can knowingly predict OR that emerges unexpectedly that is of political, social/cultural significance. It often presents a "window of opportunity" - a strategic opening in a political transition. It can make or break the momentum or direction of the political transition. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| critical functions - Agency-level functions that are deemed so important to the survival and continuance of the Agency that they must continue to be performed during the crisis. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 531, May 18 |
| Critical Human Intelligence Threat post - A posting in a region or country where CI and/or HUMINT threat-levels are listed as high. Also called HUMINT. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 569, May 18 |
| critical incident technique - job analysis methodology used to gather examples of effective or ineffective behavior with respect to a designated activity in determining the requirements for its success observations are then kept track of as incidents and are edited for redundancy, grouped into similar tasks, classified as positive or negative incidents and summarized and validated by experts for completeness. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| critical information - Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities needed by adversaries for them to plan and act effectively so as to guarantee failure or unacceptable consequences for friendly mission accomplishment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| critical infrastructure - any systems and assets, whether physical or cyber-based, so vital to the United States that the degradation or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on national security, including, but not limited to, national economic security and national public health or safety. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| critical infrastructure - systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital that the incapacity or destruction of such may have a debilitating impact on the security, economy, public health or safety, environment, or any combination of those matters, across any federal, state, regional, territorial, or local jurisdiction as established in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), includes the sectors of agriculture and food; drinking water and wastewater treatment systems; dams; public health and healthcare; emergency services; government and commercial facilities; defense industrial base; national monuments and icons; information technology; telecommunications; energy; nuclear reactors, materials and waste; transportation systems; banking and finance; chemical industry; postal and shipping. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| critical infrastructure - systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health safety, or any combination of those matters. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| critical infrastructure - systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. | White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13 |
| critical infrastructure - Systems, assets, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |

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| critical Infrastructure and Key Resources - CIKR includes the people, information, facilities, equipment, operations, and activities that support the Departments PMEFs. Also called CIKR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| critical infrastructure and key resources - The infrastructure and assets vital to a nation's security, governance, public health and safety, economy, and public confidence. Also called CI/KR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27, May 18 |
| critical infrastructure protection - Actions taken to prevent, remediate, or mitigate the man-made or natural risks to critical infrastructure and key assets. Also called CIP. See also defense critical infrastructure. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| Critical Infrastructure Protection - An effort, emanating from HSPD-7 - Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protections and the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), to ensure the security of vulnerable and interconnected infrastructures of the United States (i.e., CIKR). This effort recognizes certain parts of the national infrastructure as critical to the national and economic security of the United States and the well-being of its citizenry, and the steps required to protect it. Also called CIP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan - The plan identifies and outlines protection measures for CIKR that are vital to the Departments PMEFs and to national security. Also called CIP plan. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| critical infrastructure protection program - any component or bureau of a covered Federal agency that has been designated by the President or any agency head to receive critical infrastructure information. | DHS, US Code 6, §131, Jan 17 |
| critical infrastructure sectors - the following sectors, in both urban and rural areas: (A) Agriculture and food. (B) Banking and finance. (C) Chemical industries. (D) Commercial facilities. (E) Commercial nuclear reactors, materials, and waste. (F) Dams. (G) The defense industrial base. (H) Emergency services. (I) Energy. (J) Government facilities. (K) Information technology. (L) National monuments and icons. (M) Postal and shipping. (N) Public health and health care. (O) Telecommunications. (P) Transportation systems. (Q) Water. | DHS, US Code 6, §601, Jan 17 |
| critical intelligence - A handling symbol and precedence for specially formatted cables conveying national security information that must be routed to NSA and then delivered to the highest levels of the U.S. Government as fast as possible. Also called CRITIC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| critical intelligence - Intelligence that is crucial and requires the immediate attention of the commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| critical item list - A prioritized list identifying supply items and weapon systems that assist Service and Defense Logistics Agency selection of supply items and systems for production surge planning, or in operational situations, used by the combatant commander and/or subordinate joint force commander to cross-level critical supply items between Service components. Also called CIL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| critical joint duty assignment billet - A joint duty assignment position for which, considering the duties and responsibilities of the position, it is highly important that the assigned officer be particularly trained in, and oriented toward, joint matters. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| critical letter - Critical letters are issued to Rating Officials and Appraisal Committee members by the Performance Boards when a current evaluation is so deficient that the Performance Board's ability to make confident judgments on the employee's competitive standing has been affected, disadvantaging the employee. Critical letters are placed in the Rating Official's and Appraisal Committee members' Performance Evaluation File for two years. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 463, May 18 |
| critical occupational specialty - a military occupational specialty involving combat operations within the combat arms, in the case of the Army, or the equivalent arms, in the case of the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, that the Secretary of Defense designates as critical. | DOD, US Code 10, §668, Jan 17 |
| critical operational issue - operational effectiveness and operational suitability issues (not characteristics, parameters, or thresholds) that must be examined in operational test and evaluation (OT&E) to evaluate/assess the system's capability to provide the desired capability. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| critical planning assumption - a supposition or perception about the conditions within the country, behavior of other regional and international actors, resources or causality that, should it prove false, would dramatically change the overall strategy or impede progress towards the desired outcome. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| critical program information - elements or components of a special access program that, if compromised, could cause significant degradation in mission effectiveness, shorten the expected combat-effective life of the system, reduce technological advantage, significantly alter program direction, or enable an adversary to defeat, counter, copy, or reverse-engineer the technology or capability. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| critical requirement - An essential condition, resource, and means for a critical capability to be fully operational. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| critical sector - one of the 16 critical sectors which are a logical collection of assets, systems, or networks that provide a common function to the economy, government, or society includes systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| critical sensitive [position] - functioning position that has the potential for exceptionally grave damage to the national security includes access up to, and including, top secret national security information or materials; or other positions related to national security, regardless of duties, that require the same degree of trust. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| critical services - power, water (including water provided by an irrigation organization or facility), sewer, wastewater treatment, communications (including broadcast and telecommunications), education, and emergency medical care. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5172, Jan 17 |
| critical target element - A feature or part of a target that enables it to perform its primary function and, if effectively engaged, should create a significant effect on that target. Also called CTE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| critical task - action performed by an individual which is essential for mission accomplishment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| critical technical parameter - measurable critical system characteristics that, when achieved, allow the attainment of desired operational performance capabilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| critical technologies - critical technology, critical components, or critical technology items essential to national defense, subject to regulations issued at the direction of the President. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| critical technology item - materials directly employing, derived from, or utilizing a critical technology. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| critical threat post - A posting which is located in a region where local treats such as social, political and natural disaster are. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| critical vulnerability - An aspect of a critical requirement which is deficient or vulnerable to direct or indirect attack that will create decisive or significant effects. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| critical water supply needs - existing or reasonably anticipated future water supply needs that cannot be met by existing water supplies, as identified in a comprehensive statewide or regional water supply plan or assessment projected over a planning period of at least 20 years. | DHS, US Code 33, §1300, Mar 17 |
| criticality - importance to a mission or function, or continuity of operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| criticality [task] - factor used to determine how essential a task is to job performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| criticality assessment - An assessment that identifies key assets and infrastructure that support Department of Defense missions, units, or activities and are deemed mission critical by military commanders or civilian agency managers. Also called CA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| criticality assessment - product or process of systematically identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing based on the importance of an impact to mission(s) or function(s), or continuity of operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| cross functional team - team established within the DHS requirements definition process that is typically comprised of subject matter experts from the S&T functional groups for the purpose of developing solutions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| crossing - a location within a State, other than a location where one or more railroad tracks cross one or more railroad tracks either at grade or grade-separated, where - (A) a public highway, road, or street, or a private roadway, including associated sidewalks and pathways, crosses one or more railroad tracks either at grade or grade-separated; or (B) a pathway explicitly authorized by a public authority or a railroad carrier that is dedicated for the use of non-vehicular traffic, including pedestrians, bicyclists, and others, that is not associated with a public highway, road, or street, or a private roadway, crosses one or more railroad tracks either at grade or grade-separated. | DOT, US Code 49, §20160, Mar 17 |
| cross-leveling - At the theater strategic and operational levels, it is the process of diverting en route or in-theater materiel from one military element to meet the higher priority of another within the combatant commander's directive authority for logistics. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| cross-loading - The distribution of leaders, key weapons, personnel, and key equipment among the aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of a formation to aid rapid assembly of units at the drop zone or landing zone or preclude the total loss of command and control or unit effectiveness if an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle is lost. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| cross-servicing - A subset of common-user logistics in which a function is performed by one Service in support of another Service and for which reimbursement is required from the Service receiving support. See also acquisition and cross-servicing agreement; common-user logistics. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16, May 19 |
| cross-servicing - The process whereby agencies refer delinquent Federal non-tax debts to FMS for collection. FMS applies a variety of collection tools once agencies refer their debts. (TFM/DMS Managing Federal Receivables) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| cross-training - training provided to prepare individuals to work in different areas or functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| crude oil - a liquid hydrocarbon mixture occurring naturally in the earth, whether or not treated to render it suitable for transportation, and includes crude oil from which certain distillate fractions may have been removed, and crude oil to which certain distillate fractions may have been added. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| crude oil tanker - a tanker engaged in the trade of carrying crude oil. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| cruise missile - A guided and powered missile that flies at constant speed for the majority of its route and relies upon aerodynamic forces for lift. Also called CM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| cruise missile - guided missiles that use aerodynamic lift to offset gravity and propulsion to counteract drag. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| crush wire switch - switch where contact point(s) spanning a length of wire that function the IED when crushed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Crypto Ignition Key - The device or electronic key used to unlock the secure mode of crypto equipment. Also called CIK. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| cryptographic access - The prerequisite to, and authorization for access to crypto information, but does not constitute authorization for use of crypto equipment and keying material issued by the Department. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| cryptographic access for use - The prerequisite to and authorization for operation, keying, and maintenance of cryptographic systems and equipment issued by the Department. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| cryptographic material - All COMSEC material bearing the marking CRYPTO or otherwise designated as incorporating cryptographic information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| cryptography - The principles, means, and methods for rendering information unintelligible, and for restoring encrypted information to intelligible form. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| cue - signal that performance is required. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| culminating point - The point at which a force no longer has the capability to continue its form of operations, offense or defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| cultural activities - film, dramatic, dance, and musical presentations, and fine art exhibits, whether or not those activities are intended to make a profit. | GSA, US Code 40, §3306, Mar 17 |
| cultural affiliation - that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group. | DOI, US Code 25, §3001, Mar 17 |
| cultural and demographic statistics - the characteristics of people, the nature of the structures in which they live and work, the economic and other activities they pursue, the facilities they use to support their health, recreational and other needs, the environmental consequences of their presence, and the boundaries, names and numeric codes of geographic entities used to report the information collected. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| cultural items - human remains and associated funerary objects - objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, and both the human remains and associated funerary objects are presently in the possession or control of a Federal agency or museum, except that other items exclusively made for burial purposes or to contain human remains shall be considered as associated funerary objects. | DOI, US Code 25, §3001, Mar 17 |
| cultural patrimony - an object having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual regardless of whether or not the individual is a member of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and such object shall have been considered inalienable by such Native American group at the time the object was separated from such group. | DOI, US Code 25, §3001, Mar 17 |
| cultural resources - historic places such as districts, sites, buildings, and structures of significance in history, architecture, engineering, or culture. Cultural resources also encompass prehistoric features as well as historic landscapes. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| culture - amalgamation of the values and beliefs of the people in an organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| cumulative (multi-class) TIC limitation - It is the time period in which the employee must be promoted up through a series of classes to a specified higher class. For example, a career employee has 25 years to be promoted from Class 4 to the Class of Counselor, or the Agency must separate the employee due to expiration of TIC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 440, May 18 |
| cupboard stocks - Expendable supplies located in office supply cabinets, bins, drawers, and/or shelves (not in a secure supply room) which are maintained to meet normal requirements usually not to exceed a 30-day period. Parts are not included in the cupboard stock category. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| cure notice - A document the contracting officer sends to a contractor to notify the contractor that the contract may be terminated by reason of default if the condition endangering performance of the contract is not corrected in 10 days. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| current baseline estimate - the projected total acquisition cost of a major system that is - (i) approved by the Director, or a designee of the Director, at Milestone B or an equivalent acquisition decision for the development, procurement, and construction of such system; (ii) approved by the Director; or (iii) the 2010 adjusted total acquisition cost. (B) A current Baseline Estimate may be in the form of an independent cost estimate. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3101, Jan 17 |
| current class - The pay class an employee occupies at the time a general notice of a RIF is issued. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583, Mar 17 |

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| current Designated depositary Check - A check unpaid and outstanding against the designated depositary checking account for any time less than one full fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the check was issued. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3511, Mar 17 |
| current force - The actual force structure and/or manning available to meet present contingencies. See also force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| current investigation file - with respect to a security clearance, a file on an investigation or adjudication that has been conducted during - (A) the 5-year period beginning on the date the security clearance was granted, in the case of a Top Secret Clearance, or the date access was granted to a highly sensitive program; (B) the 10-year period beginning on the date the security clearance was granted in the case of a Secret Clearance; and (C) the 15-year period beginning on the date the security clearance was granted in the case of a Confidential Clearance. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3343, Jan 17 |
| current slaughter week - the period beginning Monday, and ending Sunday, of the week in which a reporting day occurs. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635a, Mar 17 |
| currently not collectible debt - Debt that has been written off and thereby removed as an active receivable. A record of the account may still be held by the organization unit for possible future offset or collection as well as for future credit prescreening purposes. Also called CNC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| curriculum - group of training courses or materials for an individual course designed to teach a range of skills and behaviors. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| curriculum mapping - process of indexing or diagraming a curriculum to identify relationships and address gaps, redundancies, misalignments for the purpose of improving the overall coherence of a course of study and its effectiveness. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| curtailment - shortening an employee's tour of duty from his or her assignment. It may include the employees immediate departure from a bureau or post. Curtailment is an assignment action, not a disciplinary one. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2442, Mar 17 |
| custodial care - treatment or services, regardless of who recommends such treatment or services or where such treatment or services are provided, that - (A) can be rendered safely and reasonably by a person who is not medically skilled; or (B) is or are designed mainly to help the patient with the activities of daily living. | DOD, US Code 10, §1072, Jan 17 |
| custodian - An individual who has possession of or is otherwise charged with the responsibility for safeguarding and accounting for classified information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| custody - 1. The responsibility for the control of, transfer and movement of, access to, and maintenance of accountability for weapons and components. 2. Temporary restraint of a person. 3. The detention of a person by lawful authority or process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |
| custody - the judicial or penal guarding or safekeeping of a person in accordance with law or local requirement. Custody may include imprisonment or detention of a person in order to prevent escape, house arrest, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| custody for purposes of emigration and adoption - a. custody for purposes of emigration and adoption exists when the competent authority of the country of origin has by judicial or administrative act (which may be either the act granting custody of the child or a separate judicial or administrative act), expressly authorized the petitioner, or an individual or entity acting on the petitioners behalf, to take the child out of the country of the child's habitual residence and to bring the child to the United States for adoption in the United States. If the custody order was given to an individual or entity acting on the petitioners behalf, the custody order must indicate that the child is to be adopted in the United States by the petitioner. b. A foreign judicial or administrative act that is called an adoption but that does not terminate the legal parent-child relationship between the former parent(s) and the adopted child and create a permanent legal parent-child relationship between the petitioner and the adopted child is considered a grant of legal custody if the act expressly authorizes the custodian to take the child out of the country of the child's habitual residence and to bring the child to the United States for adoption in the United States by the petitioner. See definitions of legal custody (adopted child classification) and legal custodian. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U), Mar 17 |

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| custom radio controlled - purpose built radio controlled circuit board. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| custom textbook - (A) a college textbook that is compiled by a publisher at the direction of a faculty member or other person or adopting entity in charge of selecting course materials at an institution of higher education; and (B) may include, alone or in combination, items such as selections from original instructor materials, previously copyrighted publisher materials, copyrighted third-party works, and elements unique to a specific institution, such as commemorative editions. | ED, US Code 20, 1015b, Mar 17 |
| customer - person, organization, or enterprise that commissions the engineering of a product or system; is a prospective purchaser of the end products of a product or system, or portions thereof; or is an acquirer of a product or system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| customer - The person or group who is receiving a service, or who is considered the recipient or beneficiary of a given result or output. There are several different types of USAID customers: § Ultimate customers: Those host country individuals, especially the socially and economically disadvantaged, who are beneficiaries of USAID assistance and whose participation is essential to achieving sustainable development results. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 250, May 18 |
| customer direct - A materiel acquisition and distribution method that requires vendor delivery directly to the customer. Also called CD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| customer results measurement Area - The part of the PRM that captures how well an enterprise-wide or specific process within the Department is serving its customers, and ultimately citizens. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| Customer Service Plan - A planning document previously required for every individual Operating Unit. The plan is no longer required. This term is no longer used. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 250, May 18 |
| customer wait time - The total elapsed time between issuance of a customer order and satisfaction of that order. Also called CWT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| customer(s) - any entity or entities purchasing firm capacity with or without energy, from the Western Area Power Administration under a long-term firm power service contract. Such terms include parent-type entities and their distribution or user members. | DOE, US Code 42, §7275, Mar 17 |
| customized employment - competitive integrated employment, for an individual with a significant disability, that is based on an individualized determination of the strengths, needs, and interests of the individual with a significant disability, is designed to meet the specific abilities of the individual with a significant disability and the business needs of the employer, and is carried out through flexible strategies, such as - (A) job exploration by the individual; (B) working with an employer to facilitate placement, including - (i) customizing a job description based on current employer needs or on previously unidentified and unmet employer needs; (ii) developing a set of job duties, a work schedule and job arrangement, and specifics of supervision (including performance evaluation and review), and determining a job location; (iii) representation by a professional chosen by the individual, or self-representation of the individual, in working with an employer to facilitate placement; and (iv) providing services and supports at the job location. | DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17 |
| customized training - training that is - 1) designed to meet the special requirements of an employer or group of employers; (2) conducted with a commitment by the employer or group of employers to employ an individual upon successful completion of the training; and (3) for which the employer pays for a significant portion (but in no case less than 50 percent) of the cost of such training, as determined by the Secretary. | DHS, US Code 19, §2296, Mar 17 |
| customs broker - any person granted a customs broker's license by the Secretary of the Treasury. | DHS, US Code 19, §1641, Mar 17 |

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| <p>customs business - those activities involving transactions with U.S. Customs and Border Protection concerning the entry and admissibility of merchandise, its classification and valuation, the payment of duties, taxes, or other charges assessed or collected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection upon merchandise by reason of its importation, or the refund, rebate, or drawback thereof. It also includes the preparation of documents or forms in any format and the electronic transmission of documents, invoices, bills, or parts thereof, intended to be filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection in furtherance of such activities, whether or not signed or filed by the preparer, or activities relating to such preparation, but does not include the mere electronic transmission of data received for transmission to Customs.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §1641, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>customs laws of the United States - any law or regulation enforced or administered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §1683, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>customs laws of the United States - any other law or regulation enforced or administered by the United States Customs Service.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §1308, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>customs officer - an individual performing those functions specified by regulation by the Secretary of the Treasury for a customs inspector or canine enforcement officer. Such functions shall be consistent with such applicable standards as may be promulgated by the Office of Personnel Management.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §267, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>customs revenue function - the following: (1) Assessing and collecting customs duties (including antidumping and countervailing duties and duties imposed under safeguard provisions), excise taxes, fees, and penalties due on imported merchandise, including classifying and valuing merchandise for purposes of such assessment.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §215, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>customs territory of the United States - see general note 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §58c, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Customs Valuation Code - the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including its interpretative notes.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>customs waters - in the case of a foreign vessel subject to a treaty or other arrangement between a foreign government and the United States enabling or permitting the authorities of the United States to board, examine, search, seize, or otherwise to enforce upon such vessel upon the high seas the laws of the United States, the waters within such distance of the coast of the United States as the said authorities are or may be so enabled or permitted by such treaty or arrangement and, in the case of every other vessel, the waters within four leagues of the coast of the United States.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>customized training - training- (A) that is designed to meet the specific requirements of an employer (including a group of employers); (B) that is conducted with a commitment by the employer to employ an individual upon successful completion of the training; and (C) for which the employer pays- (i) a significant portion of the cost of training, as determined by the local board involved, taking into account the size of the employer and such other factors as the local board determines to be appropriate, which may include the number of employees participating in training, wage and benefit levels of those employees (at present and anticipated upon completion of the training), relation of the training to the competitiveness of a participant, and other employer-provided training and advancement opportunities; and (ii) in the case of customized training (as defined in subparagraphs (A) and (B)) involving an employer located in multiple local areas in the State, a significant portion of the cost of the training, as determined by the Governor of the State, taking into account the size of the employer and such other factors as the Governor determines to be appropriate</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3102, May 18</p> |
| <p>cut-off score - The minimum rating score which a candidate must meet in order to rank among the best qualified.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18</p> |
| <p>cyber incident - actions taken through the use of computer networks that result in an actual or potentially adverse effect on an information system or the information residing therein.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §391, Jan 17</p> |

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| cyber incident - An event occurring on or conducted through a computer network that actually or imminently jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of computers, information or communications systems or networks, physical or virtual infrastructure controlled by computers or information systems, or information resident thereon. For purposes of this directive, a cyber incident may include a vulnerability in an information system, system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited by a threat source. | White House, PPD 41 United States Cyber Incident Coordination, Terms, Jun 16 |
| cyber incident - incident occurring on or conducted through a computer network that actually or imminently jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of computers, information or communications systems or networks, physical or virtual infrastructure controlled by computers or information systems, or information resident thereon. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Cyber Incident Response Team (DS/CIRT) - The central point in the Department of State for reporting computer security incidents including cyber privacy incidents. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| cyber infrastructure - Includes electronic information and communications systems and services and the information contained in these systems and services. Information and communications systems and services are composed of all hardware and software that process, store, and communicate information, or any combination of all of these elements. Processing includes the creation, access, modification, and destruction of information. Storage includes paper, magnetic, electronic, and all other media types. Communications include sharing and distribution of information. For example - computer systems; control systems (e.g., supervisory control and data acquisition SCADA); networks, such as the Internet; and cyber services (e.g., managed security services) are part of cyber infrastructure. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| cyber PII incident (electronic) - The breach of PII in an electronic or digital format at the point of loss (e.g., on a computer, mobile device, portable storage, data in transmission, etc.). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| cyber security - Information operations that protect and defend information and IT systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of IT systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| cyber threat indicator - in the Cybersecurity Act of 2015. | DHS, US Code 6, §148, Jan 17 |
| cybersecurity - prevention of damage to, protection of, and restoration of computers, electronic communications systems, electronic communications services, wire communication, and electronic communication, including information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| cybersecurity - prevention of damage to, unauthorized use of, or exploitation of, and, if needed, the restoration of electronic information and communications systems and the information contained therein to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability includes protection and restoration, when needed, of information networks and wireline, wireless, satellite, public safety answering points, and 911 communications systems and control systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| cybersecurity category - a position's or incumbent's primary work function involving cybersecurity, which is further defined by Specialty Area. | DHS, US Code 6, §146, Jan 17 |
| cybersecurity incident - As it relates to the Cyber Security Incident Program (CSIP), a failure to protect the Departments cyber infrastructure from potential damage or risk. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| cybersecurity infraction - As it relates to CSIP, one subset of a cybersecurity incident that contravenes computer security policy but does not result in damage to States cyber infrastructure. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| cybersecurity mission - activities that encompass the full range of threat reduction, vulnerability reduction, deterrence, international engagement, incident response, resiliency, and recovery policies and activities, including computer network operations, information assurance, law enforcement, diplomacy, military, and intelligence missions as such activities relate to the security and stability of cyberspace. | DOC, US Code 15, §7421, Mar 17 |
| cybersecurity purpose - the purpose of protecting an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system from a cybersecurity threat or security vulnerability. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |

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| cybersecurity risk - (A) threats to and vulnerabilities of information or information systems and any related consequences caused by or resulting from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, degradation, disruption, modification, or destruction of such information or information systems, including such related consequences caused by an act of terrorism; and (B) does not include any action that solely involves a violation of a consumer term of service or a consumer licensing agreement. | DHS, US Code 6, §148, Jan 17 |
| cybersecurity threat - an action, not protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on or through an information system that may result in an unauthorized effort to adversely impact the security, availability, confidentiality, or integrity of an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| cybersecurity violation - As it relates to CSIP, the second subset of a cybersecurity incident, more serious than an infraction because it results in damage or significant risk to the Departments cyber infrastructure due to an individual's failure to comply with established Department computer security policy. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| cyberspace - (A) the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures; and (B) includes the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1708, Jan 17 |
| cyberspace - A global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures and resident data, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| cyberspace - virtual environment, accessible via computer networks, where communication can take place and information can be shared is comprised of interdependent networks of information and communications technology infrastructures; including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems and networks, and embedded processors and controllers in facilities and industries. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| cyberspace operations - The employment of cyberspace capabilities where the primary purpose is to achieve objectives in or through cyberspace. Also called CO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| cyberspace superiority - The degree of dominance in cyberspace by one force that permits the secure, reliable conduct of operations by that force, and its related land, air, maritime, and space forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by an adversary. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| cycling (cycle) - The periodic removal of obsolete copies of vital records and their placements with copies of current vital records. This may occur daily, weekly, quarterly annually, or at other designated intervals. Update. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 511, May 18 |
| daisy chain improvised explosive device - single improvised explosive device (IED) with one firing signal that can initiate multiple connected main charges. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dam - (A) any artificial barrier that has the ability to impound water, wastewater, or any liquid-borne material, for the purpose of storage or control of water, that - (i) is 25 feet or more in height from - (I) the natural bed of the stream channel or watercourse measured at the downstream toe of the barrier; or (II) if the barrier is not across a stream channel or watercourse, from the lowest elevation of the outside limit of the barrier; to the maximum water storage elevation; or(ii) has an impounding capacity for maximum storage elevation of 50 acre-feet or more; but (B) does not include - i) a levee; or (ii) a barrier described in subparagraph (A) that - (I) is 6 feet or less in height regardless of storage capacity; or (II) has a storage capacity at the maximum water storage elevation that is 15 acre-feet or less regardless of height; unless the barrier, because of the location of the barrier or another physical characteristic of the barrier, is likely to pose a significant threat to human life or property if the barrier fails (as determined by the Administrator). | DHS, US Code 33, §467, Mar 17 |
| damage assessment - 1. The determination of the effect of engagements on targets. 2. A determination of the effect of a compromise of classified information on national security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| damage criteria - The critical levels of various weapons effects required to create specified levels of damage. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| damage susceptibility - the susceptibility of a passenger motor vehicle to damage in a motor vehicle accident. | DOT, US Code 49, §32301, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| damage to the national security - harm to the national defense or foreign relations of the United States from the unauthorized disclosure of information, taking into consideration such aspects of the information as the sensitivity, value, utility, and provenance of that information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| damage to the national security - Harm to the national defense or foreign relations of the United States from the unauthorized disclosure of information, to include the sensitivity, value, and utility of the information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| damages - damages, and includes the cost of assessing these damages. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| danger close - In close air support, artillery, mortar, and naval gunfire support fires, the term included in the method of engagement segment of a call for fire that indicates that friendly forces are within close proximity of the target. See also final protective fire. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| danger pay allowance - The additional compensation of up to 35 percent over basic compensation granted to employees for service at designated danger pay posts. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3274, Mar 17 |
| dangerous cargo - Cargo that is subject to special regulations for its transport because of its dangerous properties. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| data - Crude, isolated, non-analyzed measures that reflect the status or degree of a measured attribute of a component or system. | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data - Factual information, especially information organized for analysis or used to reason or make decisions. In Computer Science, numerical or other information represented in a form suitable for processing by computer. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| data - Recorded information, regardless of form or the media on which it may be recorded. The term includes technical data and computer software. The term does not include information incidental to contract administration, such as financial, administrative, cost or pricing, or management information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| data - value or set of values that provides a representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or by automatic means any representations such as characters or analog quantities to which meaning is or might be assigned. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data access request process - departmental process used to capture data access requirements and adjudicate data access requests. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data administration - The organization responsible for the definition, management, organization, and supervision of data within an enterprise or organization. A business function responsible for identifying, documenting, and modeling business information requirements and for maintaining the business set of data definitions and standards. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| data administrator - one who manages access, security, and integrity of the database and monitors the performance of the database system to maintain any established service level agreements. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 6311, Mar 17 |
| data analyst - one who understands, applies a variety of techniques, and analyzes the data to align, interpret, and communicate the data to support effective decision-making. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 6311, Mar 17 |
| data and information risk - risk associated with the loss or misuse of data or information includes; risk of compromise of privacy information; risk of increased burdens on citizens and businesses because of data collection requirements if the associated business processes or the project requires access to data from other sources (federal, state, and/or local agencies). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data architect - one who establishes the data architecture, defines the taxonomy and naming conventions to be used, and supports the alignment of the data models to the business needs for the IT system or investment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 6311, Mar 17 |

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| data architecture - architectural framework for how data is stored, managed, and used in a system describes how data is persistently stored, how components and processes reference and manipulate this data, how external/legacy systems access the data, interfaces to data managed by external/legacy systems, implementation of common data operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data asset - managed container for data examples include relational database, Web site, document repository, directory or data service. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data breach - the loss, theft, or other unauthorized access, other than those incidental to the scope of employment, to data containing sensitive personal information, in electronic or printed form, that results in the potential compromise of the confidentiality or integrity of the data. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| data breach analysis - the process used to determine if a data breach has resulted in the misuse of sensitive personal information. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| data brokering - Coordinating Agency program-funded development information service activities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| data continuity - the continued acquisition and availability of unenhanced data which are, from the point of view of the user - (A) sufficiently consistent (in terms of acquisition geometry, coverage characteristics, and spectral characteristics) with previous Landsat data to allow comparisons for global and regional change detection and characterization; and (B) compatible with such data and with methods used to receive and process such data. | SPACE, US Code 51, §60101, Mar 17 |
| data element - 1. A basic unit of information built on standard structures having a unique meaning and distinct units or values. 2. In electronic recordkeeping, a combination of characters or bytes referring to one separate item of information, such as name, address, or age. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| data element - A named identifier of each of the entities and their attributes represented in a database. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-1115, Mar 17 |
| data element standardization - The process of documenting, reviewing, and approving unique names, definitions, characteristics, and representations of data elements according to established procedures and conventions. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-1115, Mar 17 |
| data exchange - categorization of information being exchanged between one or more parties; such as the regular exchange of environment testing data among federal, state, local, and tribal entities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data file - The actual information files within the system. It can be numeric, text, graphic, or combo. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| Data Integrity Board - the board of senior officials designated by the head of an agency that is responsible for, among other things, reviewing the agency's proposals to conduct or participate in a matching program and conducting an annual review of all matching programs in which the agency has participated. At a minimum, the Data Integrity Board includes the Inspector General of the agency, if any, and the senior official designated by the head of the agency as responsible for implementation of the Privacy Act (i.e., the Senior Agency Official for Privacy). | White House, OMB, Circular A-108, Mar 17 |
| data management - practice of putting into place policies, procedures and best practices to ensure that data is understandable, trusted, visible, accessible and interoperable. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data management - The Departments management office for developing, standardizing, maintaining, and approving data elements for use in IT systems development projects. Also called DM | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| data mapping - A method used to identify and link selected data to one or more equivalent standard data elements. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>data mining - application of database technology and techniques to uncover hidden patterns, anomalies, and subtle relationships in data and to infer rules that allow for the prediction of future results SPECIAL USE DEFINITION: (NOTE: This Special Use definition is for the limited purpose of the specific Congressional reporting requirement set out in the 9/11 Act, entitled the Federal Agency Data Mining Reporting Act and is not used for any other purpose.) The Federal Agency Data Mining Reporting Act defines “data mining” as “a program involving pattern-based queries, searches, or other analyses of 1 or more electronic databases, where - (A) a department or agency of the Federal Government, or a non-Federal entity acting on behalf of the Federal Government, is conducting the queries, searches, or other analyses to discover or locate a predictive pattern or anomaly indicative of terrorist or criminal activity on the part of any individual or individuals; (B) the queries, searches, or other analyses are not subject-based and do not use personal identifiers of a specific individual, or inputs associated with a specific individual or group of individuals, to retrieve information from the database or databases; and (C) the purpose of the queries, searches, or other analyses is not solely - (i) the detection of fraud, waste, or abuse in a Government agency or program; or (ii) the security of a Government computer system.”</p> | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| <p>data mining [person] - per - The Federal Agency Data Mining Reporting Act - a program involving pattern-based queries, searches, or other analyses of 1 or more electronic databases, where - (A) a department or agency of the Federal Government, or a non-federal entity acting on behalf of the Federal Government, is conducting the queries, searches, or other analyses to discover or locate a predictive pattern or anomaly indicative of terrorist or criminal activity on the part of any individual or individuals; (B) the queries, searches, or other analyses are not subject-based and do not use personal identifiers of a specific individual, or inputs associated with a specific individual or group of individuals, to retrieve information from the database or databases; and (C) the purpose of the queries, searches, or other analyses is not solely - (i) the detection of fraud, waste, or abuse in a government agency or program; or (ii) the security of a government computer system.”</p> | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| <p>data model - graphic and/or lexical representation of the data and information required to support the operation of any set of business processes and/or the systems used to automate them.</p> | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| <p>data modeling - Identifies informal graphical and textual representation and the entities and relationships involved in a data process; provides a mechanism for understanding the intended activity of a new system and designing the data.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| <p>data other than certified cost or pricing data - pricing data, cost data, and judgmental information necessary for the contracting officer to determine a fair and reasonable price or to determine cost realism. Such data may include the identical types of data as certified cost or pricing data. The data may also include, for example, sales data and any information reasonably required to explain the offeror’s estimating process, including, but not limited to– (1) The judgmental factors applied and the mathematical or other methods used in the estimate, including those used in projecting from known data; and (2) The nature and amount of any contingencies included in the proposed price.</p> | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| <p>data quality - the accuracy, timeliness, relevance, and completeness of information about individuals.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17 |
| <p>data reference model - One of the five reference models of the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA). The DRM is a framework of which its primary purpose is to enable information sharing, to allow reuse across the Federal Government via the standard description and discovery of common data, and to promote uniform data management practices. Also called DRM.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| <p>data reference model - representational framework whose primary purpose is to enable information sharing and reuse across all levels via the standard description and discovery of common data also for the promotion of uniform data management practices.</p> | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| <p>data remanence - The physical representation of data which remains after the information is deleted from any device.</p> | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| <p>data replication - The process of, or facilities for, maintaining multiple copies, subsets, or versions of data (copy management). This process is normally managed by the data base administrator and can be primary-site (single location) or multi-site (multiple locations) in nature.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |

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| data screening - visual or automated review of data to detect anomalies includes manifest or entry documentation, computer systems, or documents submitted in advance of or associated with a person or shipment, e.g., Manifest and Entry Documentation review, Criminal History checks, Shipping History, AMS, Shipper Exportation Declarations, NCIC, NVMC, Criminal Databases. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data security - physical, technical, and administrative measures used to safeguard protected information from unauthorized access, modification, use, disclosure, or destruction as defined in the ISE Privacy Guidelines and 12 FAM 091 under Information Security. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17 |
| data set - organized collection of data with a specific purpose found in a data system set may be presented in tabular or non-tabular form. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data steward - one who oversees and maintains consistent reference data and master data definitions, publishes relevant interpretation and proper usage of the data, and ensures the quality of the content and metadata. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 6311 , Mar 17 |
| data steward - person with assigned responsibility to provide service and leadership with respect to data management, making decisions based on the enterprise perspective. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| data telecommunication - This includes local area networks (LANs), wide area networks (WAN), mainframe, mini and gateway micro computers, electronic bulletin boards, Electronic Mail (e-mail), X.400, Internet, and other network-enabled applications provided through the USAID Network (USAIDNET) (e.g., sending faxes through e-mail, asynch dial-out/dial-in, File Transfer Protocol (FTP), telecommunication network, etc.,) for both USAID/W and overseas locations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| data theme - Electronic records and coordinates for a topic or subject, such as elevation, vegetation, or hydrography. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised , Mar 17 |
| Data Universal Numbering System - A unique 9-character identification number provided by Dun & Bradstreet. The Federal Government requires business entities, self-employed individuals, contractors, and individuals who provide services or goods to have a DUNS number. Also called DUNS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-4153, Mar 17 |
| database - A set of data, consisting of at least one data file, that is sufficient for a given purpose. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| Database Administration - Technical support and configuration management of a data base management system. DBA functions include system maintenance, user access control, review of new data base designs, data base change control, data base replication, and security issues and procedures. Also called DBA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| database management system - A software system used to access and retrieve data stored in a database. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| date of completion - the date on which all work under an award is completed or the date on the award document, or any supplement or amendment thereto, on which Federal sponsorship ends. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| Dates for Filing Applications - Dates for Filing Applications are established by the Department to indicate, for Department purposes (these dates have separate significance regarding eligibility to file adjustment of status applications with DHS), when immigrant visa applicants should be notified to assemble and submit required documentation to the National Visa Center (NVC). The dates, which in general were previously called qualifying dates, reflect priority dates for filing visa applications within a timeframe justifying immediate action in the application process. The Dates for Filing Applications are published in the monthly Visa Bulletin starting in October 2015. Neither post nor the NVC will officially and pro-actively notify applicants of additional processing requirements until the Dates for Filing Applications encompasses the aliens priority date. This process helps to ensure that all documentation will be current and accurate by the time a visa number is available and authorized for issuance and to avoid delay in final action. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Date-Time Group - Date and time assigned to an outgoing telegram by the telegraphic processor upon receipt for transmission; the official date of the telegram. A DTG is always expressed in Zulu or GMT time. Also called DTG. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| date-time group - Date and time assigned to an outgoing telegram by the telegraphic processor when transmissions are received; the official date of the telegram. A DTG is always expressed in Zulu or GMT time. Also called DTG. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| datum (geodetic) - 1. A reference surface consisting of five quantities: the latitude and longitude of an initial point, the azimuth of a line from that point, and the parameters of the reference ellipsoid. 2. The mathematical model of the earth used to calculate the coordinates on any map. Different nations use different datum for printing coordinates on their maps. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, Sep 16 |
| day - A calendar day. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583, Mar 17 |
| day - Means, unless otherwise specified, a calendar day. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| day - period of twenty-four hours as a unit of time reckoned from one midnight to the next and corresponds to a rotation of the earth on its axis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| day - the time from eight o'clock antemeridian to five o'clock postmeridian. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17 |
| days - calendar days and not workdays. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715, Mar 17 |
| days - For the purposes of the EEO complaint process, the term days refers to calendar days. Due dates that fall on weekends or holidays require action on the next business day. Calendar days, unless otherwise specified. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 450, 487, May 18 |
| dc frz flight plan - flight plan filed for the sole purpose of complying with the requirements for VFR operations into, out of, and through the DC FRZ. This flight plan is separate and distinct from a standard VFR flight plan, and does not include search and rescue services. | DOT/FAA, 14 CFR 93.335, Definitions, May 19 |
| D-day - The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| dead latch - spring-actuated latch bolt having a beveled end and incorporating a feature that automatically locks the projected latch bolt against return by end pressure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dead lock - lock that incorporates a deadbolt. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| deadbolt - lock bolt, which requires a deliberate action to extend, and which resists end pressure in the unlocking direction when fully extended. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| deadweight ton - measure of how much weight a ship can safely carry when immersed to its load line includes cargo, fuel, fresh waters, stores and crew; can be expressed in metric ton (1,000 kg) or long ton (2,240 pounds). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| deaf - an individual with a hearing impairment, including an individual who is hard of hearing, an individual deafened later in life, and an individual who is profoundly deaf. | ED, US Code 20, §4360, Mar 17 |
| deaf-blindness - concomitant hearing and visual impairments, the combination of which causes such severe communication and other developmental and educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for children with deafness or children with blindness. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| deafness - a hearing impairment that is so severe that the child is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification that adversely affects a child's educational performance. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| dealer - a person residing or located in the United States, including the District of Columbia or a territory or possession of the United States, and engaged in selling or distributing new passenger motor vehicles to the ultimate purchaser. | DOT, US Code 49, §32304, Mar 17 |

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| dealer - any person engaged in the business of distributing explosive materials at wholesale or retail. | DOJ, US Code 18, §841, Mar 17 |
| dealer - any person who engages either for all or part of his time, directly or indirectly, as agent, broker, or principal, in the business of offering, buying, selling, or otherwise dealing or trading in securities issued by another person. | DOC, US Code 15, §77b, Mar 17 |
| de-arming - An operation in which a weapon is changed from a state of readiness for initiation to a safe condition. Also called safing. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| death - (1) Official death certificate listing the date of death as September 11, 2001, accompanied by other documents attributing the death to the attacks of September 11, 2001; (2) Interim death certificate issued by the State of New York listing the date of death as September 11, 2001; (3) Flight records for deceased passengers on one of the four planes used in the attacks; (4) Public records listing the deceased as a victim of the September 11 attacks; or (5) Other official or non-official documents. b. In the context of orphan adoption cases, a child whose natural parents are deceased and who has not acquired another parent (such as a stepparent or legal adoptive parent) under the INA is considered an orphan. For example, a legitimate child's natural parents who were just killed in an accident could be considered an orphan (assuming other criteria are met). That child would continue to qualify as an orphan even after a court named her grandmother as her guardian, as long as the child was not legally adopted. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| debarkation - The unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| debarkation schedule - A schedule that provides for the timely and orderly debarkation of troops and equipment and emergency supplies for the waterborne ship-to-shore movement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| debarment - action taken by a debarring official to exclude a contractor from Government contracting and Government-approved subcontracting for a reasonable, specified period; a contractor that is excluded is "debarred." | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| debarment - An action taken by a debarring official to exclude a contractor from Government contracting and Government-approved subcontracting for a reasonable, specified period; a contractor so excluded is "debarred". | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 313, May 18 |
| debt - (A) an amount that is owing to the United States on account of a direct loan, or loan insured or guaranteed, by the United States; or (B) an amount that is owing to the United States on account of a fee, duty, lease, rent, service, sale of real or personal property, overpayment, fine, assessment, penalty, restitution, damages, interest, tax, bail bond forfeiture, reimbursement, recovery of a cost incurred by the United States, or other source of indebtedness to the United States, but that is not owing under the terms of a contract originally entered into by only persons other than the United States; and includes any amount owing to the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe or individual Indian, but excludes any amount to which the United States is entitled). | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| debt - An amount of money or property that has been determined by an appropriate organization unit official to be owed to the United States by any person, organization, or entity except another Federal agency. The term "debt" is interchangeable and synonymous with the term "claim." | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| debt (or Claim) - An amount of money that has been determined to be owed to the Department of State from any person. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| debt bondage - the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined. | DOS, US Code 22, §7102, Jan 17 |
| debt collection - That portion of the claim management cycle dealing with the recovery of delinquent amounts due after routine account servicing fails. This activity includes the assessment of the debtor's ability to pay, the exploration of possible alternative arrangements to increase the debtor's ability to repay, and other efforts to secure payment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Debt Collection Strategy - An organized plan of action incorporating the various collection tools to be used by an agency to recover debt. Each agency should establish and implement effective collection strategies that suit the agency's programs and needs. (TFM/DMS Managing Federal Receivables) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| debt forgiveness - All actions relating to debt (forgiveness, swaps, buy-backs, rescheduling, and refinancing) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| debt-for-development swap - the purchase of qualified debt by, or the donation of such debt to, an organization which is exempt from taxation, and the subsequent transfer of such debt to an organization located in such foreign country in exchange for an undertaking by such tax-exempt organization, such foreign government, or such foreign organization to engage in a charitable, educational, or scientific activity. | DOS, US Code 22, §262p-4c, Jan 17 |
| debt-for-nature exchange - the cancellation or redemption of the foreign debt of the government of a country in exchange for - (1) that government's making available local currencies (including through the issuance of bonds) which are used only for eligible projects involving the conservation or protection of the environment in that country; or (3) a combination of assets and actions under both paragraphs (1) and (2). | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 466, Mar 17 |
| debtor - a person who is liable for a debt or against whom there is a claim for a debt. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| debtor - An individual, organization, association, corporation, or a state or local government indebted to the United States or a person or entity with legal responsibility for assuming the debtor's obligation. This is a development or problem-solving tool that allows one to examine, in detail, the execution of software. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| deceased veteran - (1) A veteran who dies as the result of a service-connected disability. (2) A veteran who dies while in receipt of disability compensation (or who but for the receipt of retirement pay or pension under this title, would have been entitled to compensation). (3) A veteran whom the Secretary determines is eligible for funeral expenses by virtue of the Secretary determining that the veteran has no next of kin or other person claiming the body of such veteran. | DVA, US Code 38, §2308, Mar 17 |
| decadent effects - Personal effects found on human remains. Also called DE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| decentralized control - In air defense, the normal mode whereby a higher echelon monitors unit actions, making direct target assignments to units only when necessary to ensure proper fire distribution or to prevent engagement of friendly aircraft. See also centralized control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| decentralized execution - Delegation of execution authority to subordinate commanders. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| deception action - A collection of related deception events that form a major component of a deception operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| deception concept - The deception course of action forwarded to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for review as part of the combatant commander's strategic concept. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| deception event - A deception means executed at a specific time and location in support of a deception operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| deception goal - Commander's statement of the purpose of military deception as it contributes to the successful accomplishment of the assigned mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, May 18 |
| deception goal - Commander's statement of the purpose of military deception as it contributes to the successful accomplishment of the assigned mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, Apr 17 |
| deception means - Methods, resources, and techniques that can be used to convey information to the deception target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, May 18 |

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| deception objective - The desired result of a deception operation expressed in terms of what the adversary is to do or not to do at the critical time and/or location. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| deception story - A scenario that outlines the friendly actions that will be portrayed to cause the deception target to adopt the desired perception. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| deception target - The adversary decision maker with the authority to make the decision that will achieve the deception objective. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| deciding official - The designee authorized by the agency head to impose suspension and/or debarment, for USAID it is the Procurement Executive/Assistance Executive. This is the same as "Debarring official" and "Suspending official". Management official authorized to render Agency decisions on proposed disciplinary and adverse actions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 487, May 18 |
| deciding official - The individual who makes the decision to admonish, reprimand, suspend, or separate for cause. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| decision - In an estimate of the situation, a clear and concise statement of the line of action intended to be followed by the commander as the one most favorable to the successful accomplishment of the assigned mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| decision analysis - process using techniques, body of knowledge, and professional practice to provide analytical support to address decisions through a formalized structure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| decision maker - The person or group of people that handles the request for accommodation is the decision maker. The first-line supervisor, the Bureau/Independent Office (B/IO) director, or the Disability Review Committee (DRC) is the decision maker for requests from employees for a reasonable accommodation. The human resources specialist in the Office of Human Resources is the decision maker for requests from applicants for reasonable accommodation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| Decision Officer - The individual who has the responsibility of making the final Agency decision, normally the Chief, Bureau for Management, Office of Human Resources, Labor and Employee Relations Branch (M/HR/LERPM/LER). The officer designated by the Administrator who is responsible for determining that an exigency of the public business exists, and that there is no alternative to cancellation of approved leave. Decision officers are (a) assistant administrators and heads of Directorates, and independent offices reporting directly to the Administrator or an associate administrator, and (b) heads of overseas Posts (limited to determining that an exigency exists and concurring to cancellation of scheduled leave by approving officer). If the officer's leave is affected or if the decision officer approved the leave in question, the decision authority passes to the next higher level. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 480, May 18 |
| decision officer - The official designated by the head of the Agency to determine that an exigency of the public business or administrative error or sickness of the employee, when the annual leave was requested and approved in advance, caused forfeiture of scheduled annual leave, and to authorize its restoration for later use. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| decision point - A point in space and time when the commander or staff anticipates making a key decision concerning a specific course of action. See also course of action; decision support template; target area of interest. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| decision review - specific project milestone that denotes a key decision point in the lifecycle of a project, moving from one phase within a project to another (e.g., from analysis to development). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| decision support system - set of related computer programs and the data required to assist with analysis and decision-making within an organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| decision support template - A combined intelligence and operations graphic based on the results of wargaming that depicts decision points, timelines associated with movement of forces and the flow of the operation, and other key items of information required to execute a specific friendly course of action. Also called DST. See also course of action; decision point. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| deck status light - A three-colored light (red, amber, green) controlled from the primary flight control. Navy - The light displays the status of the ship to support flight operations. United States Coast Guard - The light displays clearance for a helicopter to conduct a given evolution. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP |

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| declaration under penalty of perjury - A declaration used in an affidavit instead of an oath or affirmation before the consular officer - In federal court, it has the same force or effect as an oath or affirmation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| declaration under penalty of perjury - A simple declaration used instead of a notarized oath or affirmation which, when permitted, eliminates the need for an oath before the consular officer. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| declared event - a major disaster or emergency. | DHS, US Code 6, §774, Jan 17 |
| declassification - that process by which historical documentation is reviewed for public release by the Department, other government agencies, and, if necessary, foreign governments. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 1513, Mar 17 |
| declassification - the authorized change in the status of information from classified information to unclassified information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| declassification - The determination that classified information no longer requires, in the interests of national security, any degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, coupled with a removal or cancellation of the classification designation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| declassification - The determination that particular classified information no longer requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security. Such determination shall be by specific action or automatically after the lapse of a requisite period of time or the occurrence of a specified event. If such determination is by specific action, the material shall be so marked with the new designation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| declassification event - An event that would eliminate the need for continued classification. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| declassification guide - written instructions issued by a declassification authority that describes the elements of information regarding a specific subject that may be declassified and the elements that must remain classified. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| Declassification Officer - The person who reviews classified documents and makes the determination on whether documents may be declassified. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 510, May 18 |
| declined check - Any check presented for payment that Treasury will not honor because of a prior notice of a doubtful question of law or fact. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| declined transaction - A Purchase Card transaction that the card contractor's transaction authorization system has denied. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| decompression - In personnel recovery, the process of normalizing psychological and behavioral reactions that recovered isolated personnel experienced or are currently experiencing as a result of their isolation and recovery. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| decontamination - The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| decontrol - The authorized removal of an assigned administrative control designation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| decoy - An imitation in any sense of a person, object, or phenomenon that is intended to deceive enemy surveillance devices or mislead enemy evaluation. Also called dummy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, May 18 |
| dedicated automobile - an automobile that operates only on alternative fuel. | DOT, US Code 49, §32901, Mar 17 |

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| dedicated housing - Under the single real property manager (SRPM) concept, dedicated housing is provided only to the senior representative of each of the foreign affairs agencies - Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS); Department of Commerce (DOC); USAID; and the U.S. Defense representative. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| Dedicated Internet Network - A Department owned and operated non-sensitive unclassified local area network that supports Internet services outside the boundaries of OpenNet. A DIN can be comprised of multiple segments, where each segment is used for purposes such as - Providing public access Internet terminals; testing of hardware and software; local software development; hosting services available to the Internet; to connect systems not managed by the Department (for visitors, vendors, etc.); providing Internet access to other agencies at post; and conducting digital video conferencing over the Internet (outside the CAA). Also called DIN. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Dedicated Internet Network - Dedicated Internet access from an Internet Service Provider (ISP) on a discrete local area network (LAN) that is not connected to any other Department system. Also called DIN. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| dedicated line [communications] - non-shared telephone line to an individual subscriber from a central station. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dedicated line [power] - power or transmission line with a single function, such as data transmission, or to a single source such as an outlet for a computer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dedicated machine - A machine exclusively used for a single purpose which performs no other major function. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| dedicated mode - The mode of operation in which the system is specifically and exclusively dedicated to and controlled for the processing of one particular type or classification of information, either for full-time operation or for a specified period of time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18 |
| dedicated vehicle - a dedicated automobile, as such term is defined that operates solely on alternative fuel. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6374, Jan 17 |
| deductions - Amounts subtracted from the gross voucher amount to arrive at the payment amount. Deductions are for - (1) Cash discounts offered by vendors; (2) Credit memos (debts) that need to be offset; or (3) Adjustments specified in the contract. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| deductions - The amounts withheld for retirement purposes from the basic pay of an employee subject to the retirement law. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| deductions/withholdings - Refer to both the mandatory deductions and voluntary deductions that are made from the gross pay of an employee, such as deductions towards retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, U.S. Social Security programs, U.S. Federal, state, and local income tax, and health and life insurance. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| deductive design - instructional design technique where rules are presented followed by examples with the emphasis on forming conclusions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| deep outreach - The provision of significant benefits to particularly disadvantaged members of a broader target group. In the case of microenterprise development programs, these typically include the poorest microentrepreneurs, female microentrepreneurs, etc. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| deep seabed - the seabed, and the subsoil thereof to a depth of ten meters, lying seaward of and outside - (A) the Continental Shelf of any nation; and (B) any area of national resource jurisdiction of any foreign nation, if such area extends beyond the Continental Shelf of such nation and such jurisdiction is recognized by the United States. | DOI, US Code 30, §1403, Mar 17 |
| deep-draft harbor - a harbor which is authorized to be constructed to a depth of more than 45 feet. | DHS, US Code 33, §2241, Mar 17 |
| defamation - any action or other proceeding for defamation, libel, slander, or similar claim alleging that forms of speech are false, have caused damage to reputation or emotional distress, have presented any person in a false light, or have resulted in criticism, dishonor, or condemnation of any person. | DOI, US Code 28, §4101, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| default - Failure to meet any obligation or term of a credit, grant, or contract agreement that causes the lender to accelerate demand on the borrower because of the severity of the borrower's breach of the agreement. Default is often used to refer to accounts more than 180 days delinquent. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| default - the failure of a borrower of a loan made under this subpart to - (i) make an installment payment when due; or(ii) comply with any other term of the promissory note for such loan, except that a loan made under this subpart shall not be considered to be in default if the loan is discharged in bankruptcy or if the school reasonably concludes from written contracts with the borrower that the borrower intends to repay the loan. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292q, Jan 17 |
| default aversion activities - activities of a guaranty agency that are directly related to providing collection assistance to the lender on a delinquent loan, prior to the loan's being legally in a default status, including due diligence activities required pursuant to regulations of the Secretary. | ED, US Code 20, §1072b, Mar 17 |
| default collection activities - activities of a guaranty agency that are directly related to the collection of the loan on which a default claim has been paid to the participating lender, including the due diligence activities required pursuant to regulations of the Secretary. | ED, US Code 20, §1072b, Mar 17 |
| default judgment - A judgment rendered in consequence of the nonappearance of the defendant or for failure to take some required step to defend against the charges or claim in a specific action. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| default reduction activities - activities to reduce student loan defaults that improve, strengthen, and expand default prevention activities, such as (i) establishing a program of partial loan cancellation to reward disadvantaged borrowers for good repayment histories with their lenders; (ii) establishing a financial and debt management counseling program for high-risk borrowers that provides long-term training (beginning prior to the first disbursement of the borrower's first student loan and continuing through the completion of the borrower's program of education or training) in budgeting and other aspects of financial management, including debt management; (iii) establishing a program of placement counseling to assist high-risk borrowers in identifying employment or additional training opportunities; and (iv) developing public service announcements that would detail consequences of student loan default and provide information regarding a toll-free telephone number established by the guaranty agency for use by borrowers seeking assistance in avoiding default. | ED, US Code 20, §1072, Mar 17 |
| defaulted principal amount outstanding - the total amount borrowed from the loan fund of a school that has reached the repayment stage (minus any principal amount repaid or canceled) on loans - (i) repayable monthly and in default for at least 120 days; and(ii) repayable less frequently than monthly and in default for at least 180 days. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292q, Jan 17 |
| defended asset list - A listing of those assets from the critical asset list prioritized by the joint force commander to be defended with the resources available. Also called DAL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| Defend-In-Place - A situation where it may be necessary for building occupants to remain where they are, should leaving the area or floor pose a threat. This may include locking office doors and turning out lights (if not automatic) to give the appearance of an empty office, or sealing around office doors and windows to prevent the transfer of smoke into the office while waiting for rescue from emergency response personnel. A direction to DIP may occur with little or no warning. Also called DIP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| defense acquisition system - the workforce engaged in carrying out the acquisition of property and services for the Department of Defense; the management structure responsible for directing and overseeing the acquisition of property and services for the Department of Defense; and the statutory, regulatory, and policy framework that guides the acquisition of property and services for the Department of Defense. | DOD, US Code 10, §2545, Jan 17 |
| Defense Agency - an organizational entity of the Department of Defense - (A) that is established by the Secretary of Defense to perform a supply or service activity common to more than one military department (other than such an entity that is designated by the Secretary as a Department of Defense Field Activity); or (B) that is designated by the Secretary of Defense as a Defense Agency. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| defense area - airspace of the contiguous United States that is not an ADIZ in which the control of aircraft is required for reasons of national security. | DOT/FAA, 14 CFR 93.335, Definitions, May 19 |

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| defense article - (1) any weapon, weapons system, munition, aircraft, vessel, boat, or other implement of war; (2) any property, installation, commodity, material, equipment, supply, or goods used for the purposes of furnishing military assistance; (3) any machinery, facility, tool, material, supply, or other item necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing storage, construction, transportation, operation, or use; or (4) any component or part but shall not include merchant vessels or, as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, source material (except uranium depleted in the isotope 235 which is incorporated in defense articles solely to take advantage of high density or pyrophoric characteristics unrelated to radioactivity), byproduct material, special nuclear material, production facilities, utilization facilities, or atomic weapons or articles involving Restricted Data. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| defense auditing organizations - (A) the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense; (B) the Defense Contract Audit Agency;(C) the Army Audit Agency;(D) the Naval Audit Service; and(E) the Air Force Audit Agency. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| Defense Base Act Insurance - Worker's compensation insurance for contractor employees working overseas; required by statute (the Defense Base Act) for all contractors and subcontractors, regardless of the duration of their assignment. Not applicable to PSCs, who are covered by the Federal Employees Compensation Act. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 322, May 18 |
| defense budget - the budget of the Department of Defense included in the President's budget submitted to Congress for a fiscal year. | DOD, US Code 10, §2217, Jan 17 |
| defense budget materials - the materials submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Defense in support of the budget for that fiscal year. | DOD, US Code 10, §231, Jan 17 |
| defense contractor - any person who enters into a contract with the United States - (A) to furnish materials, industrial resources, or a critical technology for the national defense; or (B) to perform services for the national defense. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| defense coordinating element - Staff and military liaison officers who assist the defense coordinating officer in facilitating coordination and support to activated emergency support functions. Also called DCE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| defense coordinating officer - Department of Defense single point of contact for domestic emergencies who is assigned to a joint field office to process requirements for military support; forward mission assignments through proper channels to the appropriate military organizations; and assign military liaisons, as appropriate, to activated emergency support functions. Also called DCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| Defense Coordinating Officer - Individual who serves as the Department of Defense (DOD)'s single point of contact at the Joint Field Office (JFO) for requesting assistance from DOD. With few exceptions, requests for Defense Support of Civil Authorities originating at the JFO are coordinated with and processed through the DCO. The DCO may have a Defense Coordinating Element consisting of a staff and military liaison officers to facilitate coordination and support to activated Emergency Support Functions. Also called DCO. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Defense Courier Service - The Defense Courier Service is established under the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and is a global courier network for the expeditious, cost-effective, and secure distribution of highly classified and sensitive material for the Department of Defense. Also called DCS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| defense critical electric infrastructure - any electric infrastructure located in any of the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia that serves a facility designated by the Secretary but is not owned or operated by the owner or operator of such facility. | DOI, US Code 16, §824o-1, Mar 17 |
| defense critical infrastructure - Department of Defense and non-Department of Defense networked assets and facilities essential to project, support, and sustain military forces and operations worldwide. Also called DCI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27, May 18 |
| defense facility -any private facility producing goods or services pursuant to a defense contract. | DOD, US Code 10, §2391, Jan 17 |
| defense feature - equipment or design features included or incorporated in a civil aircraft which ensures the compatibility of such aircraft with the Department of Defense airlift system. Such term includes any equipment or design feature which enables such aircraft to be readily modified for use as an aeromedical aircraft or a cargo-convertible, cargo-capable, or passenger-cargo combined aircraft. | DOD, US Code 10, §9511, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| defense human intelligence executor - The senior Department of Defense intelligence official as designated by the head of each of the Department of Defense components who are authorized to conduct human intelligence and related intelligence activities. Also called DHE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| defense in depth - A practical strategy for achieving Information Assurance by applying security measures to all components of the system, creating a security architecture that calls for the network to be aware and self-protective. It is a best practices strategy that relies on the intelligent application of techniques and technologies. The strategy recommends a balance between the protection capability and cost, performance, and operational considerations. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| defense industrial base - The Department of Defense, government, and private sector worldwide industrial complex with capabilities to perform research and development and design, produce, and maintain military weapon systems, subsystems, components, or parts to meet military requirements. Also called DIB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27, May 18 |
| defense industrial reserve - (A) a general reserve of industrial manufacturing equipment, including machine tools, selected by the Secretary of Defense for retention for national defense or for other emergency use; (B) those industrial plants and installations held by and under the control of the Department of Defense in active or inactive status, including Government-owned/Government-operated plants and installations and Government-owned/contractor-operated plants and installations which are retained for use in their entirety, or in part, for production of military weapons systems, munitions, components, or supplies; and (C) those industrial plants and installations under the control of the Secretary which are not required for the immediate need of any department or agency of the Government and which should be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of. | DOD, US Code 10, §2535, Jan 17 |
| defense information - any document, writing, sketch, photograph, plan, model, specification, design, prototype, or other recorded or oral information relating to any defense article or defense service, but shall not include Restricted Data as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and data removed from the Restricted Data category. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| Defense Information Systems Network - The integrated network, centrally managed and configured by the Defense Information Systems Agency to provide dedicated point-to-point, switched voice and data, imagery, and video teleconferencing services for all Department of Defense activities. Also called DISN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| defense institution building - Security cooperation conducted to establish or reform the capacity and capabilities of a partner nation's defense institutions at the ministerial/department, military staff, and service headquarters levels. Also called DIB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-20, May 18 |
| defense items - defense articles, defense services, and related technical data. | DOS, US Code 22, §2778, Jan 17 |
| Defense Messaging System - An e-mail-based, unified electronic messaging system created by Department of Defense (DOD) to meet all classified and unclassified messaging requirements. Also called DMS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| defense plutonium and defense plutonium materials - weapons-usable plutonium. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2566, Jan 17 |
| Defense Satellite Communications System - Geosynchronous military communications satellites that provide high data rate communications for military forces, diplomatic corps, and the White House. Also called DSCS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| defense service - any service, test, inspection, repair, publication, or technical or other assistance or defense information used for the purposes of furnishing military assistance, but does not include military educational and training activities. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| defense support of civil authorities - civil support activities provided by U.S. military forces, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, DOD contract personnel, and DOD agency and component assets, in response to requests for assistance from civilian federal, state, local, and tribal authorities under the auspices of the national response framework (for domestic emergencies). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| defense support of civil authorities - Support provided by U.S. military forces (Regular, Reserve, and National Guard), Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, DOD contract personnel, and DOD agency and component assets, in response to requests for assistance from civilian Federal, State, local, and tribal authorities for domestic emergencies, designated law enforcement support, and other domestic activities. Also called DSCA. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| defense support program - Satellites that provide early warning of missile launches. Also called DSP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| Defense Switched Network - The component of the Defense Communications System that handles Department of Defense voice, data, and video communications. Also called DSN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| Defense Transportation System - That portion of the worldwide transportation infrastructure that supports Department of Defense transportation needs. Also called DTS. See also common-user transportation; transportation system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, May 18 |
| defense travel card - a charge or credit card that - (A) is issued to an employee of the Department of Defense or a member of the armed forces under a contract entered into by the Department of Defense with the issuer of the card; and (B) is to be used for charging expenses incurred by the employee or member in connection with official travel. | DOD, US Code 10, §2784a, Jan 17 |
| Defense visual flight rules - a flight within an ADIZ conducted by any aircraft (except for Department of Defense and law enforcement aircraft) in accordance with visual flight rules in part 91 of this title. Also called DVFR. | DOT/FAA, 14 CFR 93.335, Definitions, May 19 |
| defense waste - waste, including radioactive waste, resulting primarily from atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2586, Jan 17 |
| defensive counterair - All defensive measures designed to neutralize or destroy enemy forces attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace. Also called DCA. See also counterair; offensive counterair. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| defensive cyberspace operation response action - Deliberate, authorized defensive measures or activities taken outside of the defended network to protect and defend Department of Defense cyberspace capabilities or other designated systems. Also called DCO-RA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| defensive cyberspace operations - Passive and active cyberspace operations intended to preserve the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems. Also called DCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| defensive measure - an action, device, procedure, signature, technique, or other measure applied to an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system that detects, prevents, or mitigates a known or suspected cybersecurity threat or security vulnerability. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| defensive measure - does not include a measure that destroys, renders unusable, provides unauthorized access to, or substantially harms an information system or information stored on, processed by, or transiting such information system not owned by - i) the private entity operating the measure; or (ii) another entity or Federal entity that is authorized to provide consent and has provided consent to that private entity for operation of such measure. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| defensive minefield - 1. In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in international waters or international straits with the declared intention of controlling shipping in defense of sea communications. 2. In land mine warfare, a minefield laid in accordance with an established plan to prevent a penetration between positions and to strengthen the defense of the positions themselves. See also minefield. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, Sep 16 |
| defensive space control - Active and passive measures taken to protect friendly space capabilities from attack, interference, or unintentional hazards. Also called DSC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| deferral of budget authority - (A) withholding or delaying the obligation or expenditure of budget authority (whether by establishing reserves or otherwise) provided for projects or activities; or (B) any other type of Executive action or inaction which effectively precludes the obligation or expenditure of budget authority, including authority to obligate by contract in advance of appropriations as specifically authorized by law. | Congress, US Code 2, §682, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| deferrals - Any executive branch action or inaction that temporarily withholds, delays, or effectively precludes the obligation or expenditure of budgetary resources. Agencies may propose deferrals, but the President must communicate deferrals to Congress in a special message. They are not identified separately in the budget. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 0814, Mar 17 |
| deferred annuity - An annuity payable to a separated employee which is scheduled to begin when the separated employee reaches age 62. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| deficiency - A material failure of a proposal to meet a Government requirement or a combination of significant weaknesses in a proposal that increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance to an unacceptable level. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| deficiency [performance] - failure to meet a set of performance standards. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| deficit - with respect to a fiscal year, the amount by which outlays exceeds 2 receipts during that year. | Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17 |
| defilade - 1. Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank. 2. A vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation. 3. To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| defined fuel source - any of the following: (A) Petroleum. (B) Natural gas. (C) Coal.(D) Coke. | DOD, US Code 10, §2924, Jan 17 |
| definitive care - Care rendered to conclusively manage a patient's condition, such as full range of preventive, curative acute, convalescent, restorative, and rehabilitative medical care. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| defoliant - any substance or mixture of substances intended for causing the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant, with or without causing abscission. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| degauss - Procedure that reduces the magnetic flux to virtual zero by applying a reverse magnetizing field. Also called demagnetizing. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| degauss - The application of an alternating current (AC) field for the purpose of demagnetizing magnetic data recording media. The process involves increasing the AC field gradually from zero to some maximum value and back to zero, which leaves only a very low residue of magnetic induction on the media. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 552, 562, May 18 |
| degaussing - The process whereby a ship's magnetic field is reduced by the use of electromagnetic coils, permanent magnets, or other means. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| delayed compliance order - an order issued by the State or by the Administrator to an existing stationary source, postponing the date required under an applicable implementation plan for compliance by such source with any requirement of such plan. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| delayed entry program - A program under which an individual may enlist in a Reserve Component of a Service and specify a future reporting date for entry on active duty that would coincide with availability of training spaces and with personal plans. Also called DEP. See also active duty. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19 |
| delaying operation - An operation in which a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing down the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on the enemy without, in principle, becoming decisively engaged. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| delegation of authority - A document that officially recognizes when an official, vested with certain powers (authorities), extends that power (authority) to another individual or position within the chain of command. Also called DOA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 201-202, May 18 |
| delegation of authority - specification of who is authorized to act on behalf of another. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| delegation of authority - The action by which a commander assigns part of his or her authority, commensurate with the assigned task, to a subordinate commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |

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| delegation of authority - The assignment of policy determination and decision making authorities at the Department, bureau, office, facility, and all other organizational locations. Generally, delegations of authority in a COOP plan or a BEAP will be written to take effect when normal channels of direction are disrupted and terminate when these channels have resumed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| delinquency rate - The total outstanding principal on loans with payments past due more than a given number of days, as a percent of a financial institution's TOTAL loan portfolio (TOTAL unpaid balance on outstanding loans). In the context of this guidance, 90 days past due is used as the threshold of delinquency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| delinquency/delinquent account - The failure of a borrower to make interest and/or principal payments on time. A delinquent loan is one on which payments have not been made on time. A charge card account balance that is unpaid for more than 61 days past the statement date. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| delinquent debt - Any claim that has not been paid by the date specified in the agency's bill for collection or demand letter for payment or which has not been satisfied in accordance with a repayment agreement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| deliver or supply - Any service customarily performed in a commercial export transaction which is necessary to effect a physical transfer of commodities to the cooperating country. Examples of such services are export packing, local drayage in the source country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| deliverable - unique and verifiable product that must be produced to complete a process, phase, or project often used more narrowly in reference to an external deliverable, which is a deliverable to the project sponsor or customer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| delivery order - an order for supplies placed against an established contract or with Government sources. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| delivery sale - any sale of cigarettes or a smokeless tobacco product to a consumer if - (A) the consumer submits the order for such sale by means of a telephone or other method of voice transmission, the mail, or the Internet or other online service, or the seller is otherwise not in the physical presence of the buyer when the request for purchase or order is made; or (B) the cigarettes or smokeless tobacco product is delivered by use of a common carrier, private delivery service, or the mail, or the seller is not in the physical presence of the buyer when the buyer obtains personal possession of the delivered cigarettes or smokeless tobacco product. | DHS, US Code 19, §1681, Mar 17 |
| delivery system - (A) any apparatus, equipment, device, or means of delivery specifically designed to deliver or disseminate a biological agent, toxin, or vector; or (B) any vector. | DOJ, US Code 18, §175c, Mar 17 |
| demand letter - A letter in lieu of a bill for collection sent to a debtor giving notification that a debt is due by a certain date, and requiring the debtor to pay applicable interest, administrative costs, and/or late penalties if not paid by the date due. The debtor must also be informed of his/her due process rights in the demand letter. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| demand-side management - energy conservation, energy efficiency, and load management techniques. | DOC, US Code 15, §3202, Mar 17 |
| demilitarization - The rendering of a product unusable for, and not restorable to, the purpose for which it was designed or is customarily used. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| demilitarized zone - A small subnet that "sits" between a trusted internal network, such as a private local area network, and an untrusted external network, such as the Internet. Typically, the DMZ contains devices accessible to Internet traffic, such as web servers, file servers, e-mail servers. The term comes from military use, meaning a buffer area between two enemies. Also called DMZ. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| demilitarized zone - a subnetwork that sits between a trusted internal network and an untrusted external network. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| demilitarized zone - Perimeter network segment that is logically between internal and external networks. Its purpose is to enforce the internal networks Information Assurance policy for external information exchange and to provide external, untrusted sources with restricted access to releasable information while shielding the internal networks from outside attacks. Also called DMZ. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |

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| demise charter - a contract between a vessel owner and a charter where the charter takes over the use, operation (including supplying a crew), and navigation of the owners vessel. The level of control the demise charter is to the level that it is considered functionally equivalent to ownership, but title doesn't change. Agencies such as the United States Navy's Military Sealift Command often demise charter a vessel. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721, Mar 17 |
| demobilization - 1. The process of transitioning a conflict or wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality. 2. The process necessary to release from active duty, or federal service, units and Reserve Component members who were ordered to active duty or called to federal service. See also mobilization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19 |
| demobilization - The orderly, safe, and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| demonstration - In military deception, a show of force similar to a feint without actual contact with the adversary, in an area where a decision is not sought that is made to deceive an adversary. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, May 18 |
| demonstration - operation of a realized end product to provide evidence that it accomplishes the required functions under specific scenarios includes limited exhibition of the operation, use, maturity, operational potential or other characteristic of a device, process, product, technology or system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| demonstration plant - a prototype energy system which is of sufficient size to provide safety, environmental reliability, availability, and ready engineering extrapolation of all components to commercial size but which system need not be economically competitive with then alternative energy sources. | DOE, US Code 42, §9302, Mar 17 |
| demotion - A change of an employee to a lower grade or to a position with a lower rate of pay. 418 and The change of an employee to a lower grade when both the old and the new positions are under the same pay schedule (e.g. Civil Service or prevailing rate employees), or when the old and new positions are in different pay schedules with the new position offering a lower rate of pay. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| demurrage - The charge for the failure to remove cargo from equipment within the allowed time. Also a charge for failure to load or unload a ship within the allowed time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| denial measure - An action to hinder or deny the enemy the use of territory, personnel, or facilities to include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, Sep 16 |
| denial of eligibility for access to National Security Information - adjudicative decision that an individual is not eligible for access to classified information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| denial of service - The prevention of authorized access to resources or the delaying of time-critical operations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| denied area - An area under enemy or unfriendly control in which friendly forces cannot expect to operate successfully within existing operational constraints and force capabilities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| dental diseases and conditions - diseases and conditions affecting teeth and their supporting structures, and other related diseases of the mouth. | DHHS, US Code 42, §201, Jan 17 |
| dental officer - an officer of the Dental Corps of the Army, an officer of the Dental Corps of the Navy, or an officer of the Air Force designated as a dental officer. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| deobligation - The process of removing unneeded funds from an obligating instrument. This step is typically done upon completion of activities when unliquidated obligations might have become excessive or might no longer be needed for the original purpose. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 621, 635, May 18 |
| department - Both the U.S. Department of State and USAID, including U.S. and overseas offices, missions, and/or posts. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| department - Department of State offices in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |

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| department - Includes independent establishment, agency, or Federally-owned or -controlled corporation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 443, May 18 |
| department - Refers to the Department of State in Washington, D.C., but not to its domestic field offices in the United States; the term post(s) applies to Foreign Service posts throughout the world and U.S. missions to international organizations, except those located in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| department - the executive part of the department and all field headquarters, forces, reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the department. When used with respect to the Department of Defense, such term means the executive part of the department, including the executive parts of the military departments, and all field headquarters, forces, reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of Defense, including those of the military departments. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| Department Emergency Action Plan - The comprehensive framework for an all-hazards approach to domestic emergency response. It consists of a core document that explains in detail Department policy and guidance for domestic response, domestic roles and responsibilities, and planning requirements for domestic preparedness both at the Department and national levels to ensure continuation of the Departments PMEFs and MEFs in support of the NEFs under all conditions. Also called DEAP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| Department of Defense - the military departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and all agencies created. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3075, Jan 17 |
| Department of Defense civilian - A Federal civilian employee of the Department of Defense directly hired and paid from appropriated or non-appropriated funds, under permanent or temporary appointment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| Department of Defense components - The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Department of Defense agencies, Department of Defense field activities, and all other organizational entities in the Department of Defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| Department of Defense construction agent - United States Army Corps of Engineers, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, or other such approved Department of Defense activity, that is assigned design or execution responsibilities associated with military construction programs, facilities support, or civil engineering support to the combatant commanders in contingency operations. See also contingency operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| Department of Defense critical infrastructure security information - sensitive but unclassified information that, if disclosed, would reveal vulnerabilities in Department of Defense critical infrastructure that, if exploited, would likely result in the significant disruption, destruction, or damage of or to Department of Defense operations, property, or facilities, including information regarding the securing and safeguarding of explosives, hazardous chemicals, or pipelines, related to critical infrastructure or protected systems owned or operated by or on behalf of the Department of Defense, including vulnerability assessments prepared by or on behalf of the Department of Defense, explosives safety information (including storage and handling), and other site-specific information on or relating to installation security. | DOD, US Code 10, §130e, Jan 17 |
| Department of Defense Field Activity - an organizational entity of the Department of Defense - (A) that is established by the Secretary of Defense to perform a supply or service activity common to more than one military department; and (B) that is designated by the Secretary of Defense as a Department of Defense Field Activity. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| Department of Defense information network - The set of information capabilities, and associated processes for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information on-demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel, whether interconnected or stand-alone, including owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, other associated services, and national security systems. Also called DODIN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| Department of Defense information network operations - Operations to design, build, configure, secure, operate, maintain, and sustain Department of Defense networks to create and preserve information assurance on the Department of Defense information networks. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4, Sep 16 |

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| Department of Defense Intelligence Information System - The combination of Department of Defense personnel, procedures, equipment, computer programs, and supporting communications that support the timely and comprehensive preparation and presentation of intelligence and information to military commanders and national-level decision makers. Also called DODIIS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, , Sep 16 |
| Department of Defense property - covered property subject to the jurisdiction, administration, or in the custody of the Department of Defense, any Department or agency of which that Department consists, or any officer or employee of that Department or agency. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §195, Jan 17 |
| Department of Defense support to counterdrug operations - Support provided by the Department of Defense to law enforcement agencies to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illicit drugs. See also counterdrug operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4, May 19 |
| Department of Homeland Security Intelligence Enterprise - primary mechanism for the integration and management of the Department's intelligence programs, projects, and activities led by the Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT) and consisting of the Component Intelligence Programs (CIPs) of DHS Intelligence Components. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Department of State form - A form initiated by the U.S. Department of State and used by USAID. Usually carries a DS form number. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 505, May 18 |
| Department of State Publication - A listing of routing indicators and security levels for every post or activity. Also called DOSPUB. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Department of State-Affiliated Educational Advising Network (Network) - Aggregate of abroad educational advising or information centers recognized by the Department of State as providing educational advising services and operating in accordance with DOS guidelines and OSEAS Principles of Ethical Practice (NAFSA, 1998). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2278-4, Mar 17 |
| Department of the Air Force - the Department of the Air Force at the seat of the government and all field headquarters, forces, reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Department of the Air Force. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3004, Jan 17 |
| Department of the Air Force - The executive part of the Department of the Air Force at the seat of government and all field headquarters, forces, Reserve Component, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Air Force. Also called DAF. See also Military Department. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| Department of the Army - The Department of the Army at the seat of the government and all field headquarters, forces, reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Department of the Army. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3004, Jan 17 |
| Department of the Army - The executive part of the Department of the Army at the seat of government and all field headquarters, forces, Reserve Component, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Army. Also called DA. See also Military Department. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| Department of the Navy - the Department of the Navy at the seat of the government; the headquarters, United States Marine Corps; the entire operating forces of the United States Navy, including naval aviation, and of the United States Marine Corps, including the reserve components of such forces; all field activities, headquarters, forces, bases, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Department of the Navy; and the United States Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy pursuant to law. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3004, Jan 17 |
| Department of the Navy - The executive part of the Department of the Navy at the seat of government; the headquarters, United States Marine Corps; the entire operating forces of the United States Navy and of the United States Marine Corps, including the Reserve Component of such forces; all field activities, headquarters, forces, bases, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Navy; and the United States Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy pursuant to law. Also called DON. See also Military Department. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| department segment - A component (organization, program, operation, or function) having a specific, responsible manager, which can be considered as an assessable unit. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |

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| department unit - Any organizational unit of the Department of State, including posts. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11512, Mar 17 |
| departmental intelligence - intelligence collected, gathered, processed, analyzed, produced, or disseminated by the Department (or any element thereof) to support the preventive, protective, enforcement, or other responsibilities of the Department. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| departmental intelligence function - collection, gathering, processing, analysis, production, or dissemination of intelligence, the primary purpose of which is to support the preventive, protective, enforcement, or other responsibilities of the Department. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| department-specific employee performance requirement - amendment to select employee critical elements which define performance expectations unique to critical positions established by the Secretary and/or Deputy Secretary for one or more rating cycles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| departure airfield - An airfield on which troops and/or materiel are planned for flight. See also airfield. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| departure point - A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| dependencies and interoperability risk - risk associated with interoperability between other investments includes; risk that interoperable systems will not achieve desired outcomes; risk of increased vulnerabilities between systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dependency and indemnity compensation - a monthly payment made by the Secretary to a surviving spouse, child, or parent (A) because of a service-connected death occurring after December 31, 1956, or (B) pursuant to the election of a surviving spouse, child, or parent, in the case of such a death occurring before January 1, 1957. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| dependent - (1) a spouse; (2) children who are under 21 years of age and unmarried or, regardless of age, are incapable of self-support (children include step - and adopted - children and those who are under legal custody of the employee or spouse and are dependent upon and normally reside with the employee and are expected to be under guardianship of the employee until 21 years of age); (3) parents (including step - and legally adoptive - parents) who are at least 51 percent dependent on the employee for support; and (4) brothers and/or sisters (including step - and adoptive - brothers and/or sisters) who are 51 percent or more dependent on the employee, unmarried and under 21 years of age. However, there is no age limit if they are physically or mentally incapable of self- support. A spouse (as defined by the employee's state of official residence), unmarried child (including unmarried dependent stepchild or adopted child) under 21 years of age, a dependent mother or father, a dependent designated in official records, or an individual determined to be a dependent by the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, Office of Human Resources (DAA/M/HR), or designee. The alien spouse and minor unmarried children of a Participant who accompany or join the sponsored individual, and who sought to enter or have entered the United States temporarily on a J-2 visa. For the purpose of these regulations, a minor is a person under the age of 21 years old. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| dependent - a minor individual - (A) who has not completed secondary schooling, and (B) who is the child, stepchild, adopted child, ward, or spouse of a sponsor, or who is a resident in the household of a sponsor who stands in loco parentis to such individual and who receives one-half or more of his support from such sponsor. | ED, US Code 20, §932, Mar 17 |
| dependent - A) the servicemember's spouse; (B) the servicemember's child; or (C) an individual for whom the servicemember provided more than one-half of the individual's support for 180 days immediately preceding an application for relief under this chapter. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3911, Jan 17 |
| dependent - that the participant or retired participant was, at the time of the death of the participant or retired participant, either living with or contributing to the support of the child, as determined in accordance with regulations. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2002, Jan 17 |
| dependent area - a colony or other component or dependent area overseas from the governing foreign state. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| dependent learning objective - (See - enabling learning objective). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

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| dependents - An employee's spouse; children who are unmarried and under age 21 years or who, regardless of age, are physically or mentally incapable of self-support; dependent parents, including step and legally adoptive parents of the employee's spouse; and dependent brothers and sisters, including step and legally adoptive brothers and sisters of the employee's spouse who are unmarried and under 21 years of age or who, regardless of age, are physically or mentally incapable of self-support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| dependents (See family) - Dependents include a wife or husband; an unmarried child under 18 years of age who receives regular support from the employee, or, if over 18, incapable of self-support due to physical or mental disability; a student under 23 years of age who has not completed four years of post-high school education and is regularly pursuing a full-time course of study; a parent wholly dependent upon and supported by the employee. Includes a lawful widow; children, stepchildren, and adopted children, if unmarried, under twenty-one years of age, and in fact dependent upon the decedent for support, or if physically or mentally incapable of self-support regardless of age; and dependent parents who were a part of the decedent's household. Those persons reliant upon an employee for their support and claimed on the residency (OF 126) statement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 523, May 18 |
| depleted - that the uranium is depleted in uranium-235 compared with natural uranium. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2538c, Jan 17 |
| deployment - The movement of forces into and out of an operational area. See also deployment order; deployment planning; prepare to deploy order. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, May 18 |
| deployment - the movement or mobilization of a servicemember to a location for a period of longer than 60 days and not longer than 540 days pursuant to temporary or permanent official orders - (1) that are designated as unaccompanied; ⁽¹⁾ _{SEP} (2) for which dependent travel is not authorized; or ⁽¹⁾ _{SEP} (3) that otherwise do not permit the movement of family members to that location. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3932, Jan 17 |
| deployment health surveillance - The regular or repeated collection, analysis, archiving, interpretation, and distribution of health-related data used for monitoring the health of a population or of individuals, and for intervening in a timely manner to prevent, treat, or control the occurrence of disease or injury, which includes occupational and environmental health surveillance and medical surveillance subcomponents. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| deployment order - 1. A directive for the deployments of forces for operations or exercises. 2. A directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that authorizes the transfer of forces between combatant commanders, Services, and Department of Defense agencies and specifies the authorities the gaining combatant commander will exercise over the specific forces to be transferred. Also called DEPORD. See also deployment; deployment planning; prepare to deploy order. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| deployment planning - Operational planning directed toward the movement of forces and sustainment resources from their original locations to a specific operational area for conducting the operations contemplated in a given plan. See also deployment; deployment order; prepare to deploy order. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| deportable alien - alien in and/or admitted to the United States that is subject to a ground(s) of removal of the Immigration and Nationality Act. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| deportation - removal of a person from the host country by the legal and/or political authorities of that country, usually through a formal proceeding. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| deposit - A sum of money paid into the fund by an employee or survivor to cover a period of service during which deductions were not withheld from pay. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| depository - A Federal Reserve Bank or branch, foreign and commercial bank in the banking system authorized by Treasury to receive deposits and issue and draw payments. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |

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| deposit-in-transit - A deposit made by the cashier into a USDO depository which is not yet reflected on the cashiers accountability documents from the USDO. Also called DIT. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| deposition - The testimony of a person, whether a party or not (often referred to as a deponent), given under oath or affirmation before a designated or appointed individual other than the judge, jury, or other body that will adjudicate the claim, in response to questions, oral or written, by a party to the litigation, and recorded for later use - A deposition is usually recorded in writing but is sometimes videotaped or tape recorded, where not prohibited by host country law. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| depot - 1. supply - An activity for the receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, salvage, or disposal of material. 2. personnel - An activity for the reception, processing, training, assignment, and forwarding of personnel replacements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| deprecated - In the context of this document, deprecated is used in its specific technical meaning to describe a feature that has been phased out or is in the process of being phased out, and/or is no longer recommended for usage. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| depreciated actual cost - of a vessel - (A) if the vessel was not reconstructed or reconditioned, the actual cost of the vessel depreciated on a straight line basis over the useful life of the vessel as determined by the Secretary or Administrator, not to exceed 25 years from the date of delivery by the builder; or (B) if the vessel was reconstructed or reconditioned, the sum of - i) the actual cost of the vessel depreciated on a straight line basis from the date of delivery by the builder to the date of the reconstruction or reconditioning, using the original useful life of the vessel, and from the date of the reconstruction or reconditioning, using a useful life of the vessel determined by the Secretary or Administrator; and (ii) any amount paid or obligated to be paid for the reconstruction or reconditioning, depreciated on a straight line basis using a useful life of the vessel determined by the Secretary or Administrator. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §53701, Mar 17 |
| depreciated value - The decreased value of an item or article due to age or usage. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17 |
| depreciation - a charge to current operations that distributes the cost of a tangible capital asset, less estimated residual value, over the estimated useful life of the asset in a systematic and logical manner. It does not involve a process of valuation. Useful life refers to the prospective period of economic usefulness in a particular contractor's operations as distinguished from physical life; it is evidenced by the actual or estimated retirement and replacement practice of the contractor. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| depreciation - Depreciation is the systematic and rational allocation of the acquisition cost of an asset, less its estimated salvage or residual value, over its estimated useful life. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| depreciation - The allocation of the cost of an asset over a period of time for accounting and tax purposes and also a decline in the value of property due to general wear and tear or obsolescence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| depreciation - The decline in the value of a capital asset. Depreciation represents a cost of ownership and the consumption of an asset's useful life. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| depressive disorder - a mental or brain disorder relating to depression, including major depression, bipolar disorder, and related mood disorders. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-33, Jan 17 |
| deputy - A position that serves as an alter ego to a high level manager. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| deputy or assistant positions - those positions second in the line of command, which share fully with the principal in carrying out all phases of the work of the organization, and act with full responsibility and authority for the work. The distinction between deputy and assistant is merely a titling practice and has no classification significance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616, Mar 17 |
| derivative classification - incorporating, paraphrasing, restating, or generating in a new form information that is already classified, and marking the newly developed material consistent with the classification markings that applies to the source information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| derivative classification - The act of reproducing, extracting, or summarizing classified information, or applying classification markings derived from source material or as directed by a classification guide. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| derivative classification - the incorporating, paraphrasing, restating, or generating in new form information that is already classified, and marking the newly developed material consistent with the classification markings that apply to the source information. Derivative classification includes the classification of information based on classification guidance. The duplication or reproduction of existing classified information is not derivative classification. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| derivative classification - The incorporating, paraphrasing, restating, or generating in new form, information that is already classified, and marking the newly-developed material consistent with the classification markings that apply to the source information. Derivative classification includes the classification of information based on classification guidance. The duplication or reproduction of existing classified information is not derivative classification. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| derivatives clearing organization – in general, a clearinghouse, clearing association, clearing corporation, or similar entity, facility, system, or organization that, with respect to an agreement, contract, or transaction: (i) enables each party to the agreement, contract, or transaction to substitute, through novation or otherwise, the credit of the derivatives clearing organization for the credit of the parties; (ii) arranges or provides, on a multilateral basis, for the settlement or netting of obligations resulting from such agreements, contracts, or transactions executed by participants in the derivatives clearing organization; or (iii) otherwise provides clearing services or arrangements that mutualize or transfer among participants in the derivatives clearing organization the credit risk arising from such agreements, contracts, or transactions executed by the participants. Does not include organizations that provide for: (i) settlement, netting, or novation of obligations resulting from agreements, contracts, or transactions, on a bilateral basis and without a central counterparty; (ii) settlement or netting of cash payments through an interbank payment system; or (iii) settlement, netting, or novation of obligations resulting from a sale of a commodity in a transaction in the spot market for the commodity. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| derogatory information - information which potentially justifies unfavorable suitability, fitness, or security adjudication such information may prompt a request for additional investigation or clarification for resolution of an issue. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| desalination or desalting - the use of any process or technique for the removal and, when feasible, adaptation to beneficial use, of organic and inorganic elements and compounds from saline or biologically impaired waters, by itself or in conjunction with other processes. | DOE, US Code 42, §10301, Mar 17 |
| descriptive literature - information provided by an offeror, such as cuts, illustrations, drawings, and brochures, that shows a product's characteristics or construction of a product or explains its operation. The term includes only that information needed to evaluate the acceptability of the product and excludes other information for operating or maintaining the product. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| deserted, desertion - that a child's parent has willfully forsaken the child and has refused to carry out parental rights and obligations and that, as a result, the child has become a ward of a competent authority in accordance with the laws of the Convention country. b. In the context of orphan adoption cases, desertion means that the parent(s) has willfully forsaken the child and has refused to carry out normal parental rights and obligations and that, as a result, the child has become a ward of a competent authority in accordance with the laws of the foreign-sending country. Desertion does not mean that the parent(s) has disappeared, but rather that he and/or she refuses to carry out his or her parent rights and obligations towards the child. Desertion differs from abandonment in that the parent(s) has not taken steps to divest him or herself of parental duties, but that the parent's inaction has caused a local authority to step in and assume custody of the child. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| desiccant - any substance or mixture of substances intended for artificially accelerating the drying of plant tissue. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| design basis threat - The threat against which buildings and other structures must be protected and upon which the protective system's design is based. Also called DBT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| design control activity - the systems command of a military department that is specifically responsible for ensuring the airworthiness of an aviation system or equipment, or the seaworthiness of a ship or ship equipment, in which such item is to be used. | DOD, US Code 10, §2305a, Jan 17 |

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| design documents - Design and authorization documents, etc., that define, describe, authorize, and commit a development assistance activity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| design interface - family of activities introduced early in the life cycle intended to ensure a system (or equipment) is developed (or selected if a commercial or non-developmental item) to reduce the logistics burden/footprint while simultaneously meeting critical performance characteristics. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| design projects - projects that assist minority institutions that do not have their own appropriate resources or personnel to plan and develop long-range science improvement programs. | ED, US Code 20, §1067k, Mar 17 |
| Designated Approving Authority - The senior management official who has the authority to authorize processing (accredit) an automated information system (major application or general support system) and accept the risk associated with the system. Also called DAA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| Designated Billing Office - The Agency office responsible for paying bills. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Cash Management and Payment Division (M/CFO/CMP), is the DBO for USAID/W corporate accounts and the Controller at each overseas Mission is the DBO in that location. Also called DBO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| designated cyber and information technology range - the National Cyber Range, the Joint Information Operations Range, the Defense Information Assurance Range, and the C4 Assessments Division of J6 of the Joint Staff. | DOD, US Code 10, §392, Jan 17 |
| designated depository - A United States or foreign commercial bank or banking institution which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as an official depository to hold U.S. Government (USG) funds for the account of the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3511, Mar 17 |
| designated employment category - A designation established by the Bureau of Human Resources (HR) denoting an occupational group, position, set of duties and responsibilities, and/or geographic location for which the Department has experienced or is experiencing difficulty recruiting qualified employees or in the case of a retention allowance is based upon a special need that makes it essential to retain the employees services. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 32513, Mar 17 |
| designated foreign government - a foreign government that the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. | DOS, US Code 22, §2712, Jan 17 |
| designated housing - Under the single real property manager (SRPM) concept, the only designated housing units are the residences for the ambassador (chief of mission (COM)), deputy chief of mission (DCM), consul general (CG) when also assigned as principal officer (PO), U.S. representative to an international organization abroad when also assigned as PO, and Marine security guards. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| designated housing - Under the Single Real Property Manager concept, the only designated housing are the residences for the Ambassador, Deputy Chief of Mission, Consul General (when Principal Officer), and Marine Security Guards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| designated official - The highest ranking resident official of the primary occupant Federal department or agency, or, alternatively, a resident in the facility who is selected by mutual agreement of resident department and agency officials. For General Services Administration (GSA)-owned and -leased facilities. Also called DO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| designated operational area - a geographic area designated by the combatant commander or subordinate joint force commander for the conduct or support of specified military operations. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Designated Security Accreditation Authority - A USAID official with the authority to formally assume responsibility for operating a system at an acceptable level of risk. This term is synonymous with “Designated Accreditation Authority - DAA” (used by most Federal agencies); DAA also may refer to a designated accrediting authority or a designated approving authority. Also called DSAA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| designated terminal - the home or away-from-home terminal for the assignment of a particular crew. | DOT, US Code 49, §21101, Mar 17 |
| designation, cashier - The official document authorizing the cashier to handle official money including the authorized maximum amount and other requirements or limitations. It is signed and dated by both the cashier and American cashier supervisor. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| design-basis threat - profile of the type, composition, and capabilities of an adversary. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| designee - An USAID employee who applies on behalf of an USAID colleague to become a leave recipient. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 482, May 18 |
| design-to-cost - a concept that establishes cost elements as management goals to achieve the best balance between life-cycle cost, acceptable performance, and schedule. Under this concept, cost is a design constraint during the design and development phases and a management discipline throughout the acquisition and operation of the system or equipment. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| desired mean point of impact - A point designated as the center for impact of multiple weapons or area munitions to create a desired effect on a mobile, transportable, or area target and normally defined by grid reference or geolocation. Also called DMPI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| desired perception - In military deception, what the deception target must believe for it to make the decision that will achieve the deception objective. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| desired point of impact - A precise point, associated with a target and assigned as the impact point for a single unitary weapon to create a desired effect. Also called DPI. See also aimpoint. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| desk review - A limited review of a financial audit report prepared by non-Federal auditors to determine whether the report contains all the required elements and appears to be accurate and logical. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, 591, 595, May 18 |
| desk top systems - Typically, personal computer hardware, software, and other peripheral devices, that users have on their desks. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| desktop browser - A suite of programs located in a desktop PC that allows both viewing and navigation from one node on the Internet or OpenNet, to another. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| desktop system - Typically, personal computer hardware, software, and other peripheral devices, that users have on their desks. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| despatch - An incentive payment paid to a carrier for loading and unloading the cargo faster than agreed. Usually negotiated only in charter parties. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| destination rate - The per diem rate applicable to the next location where the employee will perform temporary duty or where the employee makes an en route stopover to obtain overnight lodging. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| destruction - (A) the demolition of such munitions or agents by incineration or by any other means; or (B) the dismantling or other disposal of such munitions or agents so as to make them useless for military purposes and harmless to human beings under normal circumstances. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1521, Jan 17 |
| destruction - The complete elimination of the record, through such means as burning or shredding. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| destructive substance - an explosive substance, flammable material, infernal machine, or other chemical, mechanical, or radioactive device or matter of a combustible, contaminative, corrosive, or explosive nature. | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| detail - The temporary assignment or loan of a direct-hire employee to an outside organization, or within USAID, without change of position from that held in USAID and/or the temporary assignment of non-USAID personnel to USAID, with the expectation that the employee will return to the official position of record upon the expiration of the detail. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, 432, May 18 |
| detail - The temporary loan of your services to an international organization during which time you retain your status as a Department employee. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421, Mar 17 |
| detail [personnel] - temporary assignment of an employee to a different position for a specified period, with the employee returning to their regular duties at the end of the assignment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| detail assignment - An assignment to a position outside the Department where you retain your status as a Department employee. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421, Mar 17 |
| detailed project report - a report for a project not specifically authorized by Congress in law or otherwise that determines the feasibility of the project with a level of detail appropriate to the scope and complexity of the recommended solution and sufficient to proceed directly to the preparation of contract plans and specifications. The term includes any associated environmental impact statement and mitigation plan. For a project for which the Federal cost does not exceed \$1,000,000, the term includes a planning and design analysis document. | DHS, US Code 33, §2215, Mar 17 |
| detainee - an employee of an agency of the United States Government on assignment or loan to the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs without a change of position from the agency by which he or she is employed. | DOS, US Code 22, §6106, Jan 17 |
| detainee - employee on temporary assignment to another position for a specific period. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| detainee - Any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense personnel. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Apr 17 |
| detainee - Any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense personnel. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |
| detainee collection point - A facility or other location where detainees are assembled for subsequent movement to a detainee holding area. Also called DCP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |
| detainee debriefing - The process of using direct questions to elicit intelligence information from a cooperative detainee to satisfy intelligence requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| detainee holding area - A facility or other location where detainees are administratively processed and provided custodial care pending disposition and subsequent release, transfer, or movement to a theater detention facility. Also called DHA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |
| detainee operations - A broad term that encompasses the capture, initial detention and screening, transportation, treatment and protection, housing, transfer, and release of the wide range of persons who could be categorized as detainees. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |
| detection - 1. In tactical operations, the perception of an object of possible military interest but unconfirmed by recognition. 2. In surveillance, the determination and transmission by a surveillance system that an event has occurred. 3. In arms control, the first step in the process of ascertaining the occurrence of a violation of an arms control agreement. 4. In chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear environments, the act of locating chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards by use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear detectors or monitoring and/or survey teams. See also hazard. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| detection agent - any one of the substances when introduced into a plastic explosive or formulated in such explosive as a part of the manufacturing process in such a manner as to achieve homogeneous distribution in the finished explosive, including - (1) Ethylene glycol dinitrate (EGDN), C ₂ H ₄ (NO ₂) ₂ , molecular weight 152, when the minimum concentration in the finished explosive is 0.2 percent by mass; ^{SEP} (2) 2,3-Dimethyl-2,3-dinitrobutane (DMNB), C ₆ H ₁₂ (NO ₂) ₂ , molecular weight 176, when the minimum concentration in the finished explosive is 0.1 percent by mass; ^{SEP} (3) Para-Mononitrotoluene (p-MNT), C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂ , molecular weight 137, when the minimum concentration in the finished explosive is 0.5 percent by mass; ^{SEP} (4) Ortho-Mononitrotoluene (o-MNT), C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂ , molecular weight 137, when the minimum concentration in the finished explosive is 0.5 percent by mass; and ^{SEP} (5) any other substance in the concentration specified by the Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, that has been added to the table in part 2 of the Technical Annex to the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives. | DOJ, US Code 18, §841, Mar 17 |
| detection equipment - tangible property used to detect the presence of a property; substance, signal, motion, sound, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| detection technology - electronic and/or mechanical means used to assist in the discovery and identification of anomalies or the presence of property or person that may pose a threat or are not in compliance with law. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| detention - The penalty paid by the charterer for delay of a vessel beyond the contracted terms. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| deteriorated paint - any interior or exterior paint that is peeling, chipping, chalking or cracking or any paint located on an interior or exterior surface or fixture that is damaged or deteriorated. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| deteriorated paint - paint that is cracking, flaking, chipping, peeling, or otherwise separating from its substrate. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| determinations and findings - Written approval by an authorized official that is required by statute or regulation as a prerequisite to taking certain contracting actions. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| deterrence - The prevention of action by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction and/or belief that the cost of action outweighs the perceived benefits. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| deterrent - measure that discourages an action or prevents an occurrence by instilling fear, doubt, or anxiety. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| detonating cord - waterproof, flexible fabric tube containing a high explosive designed to transmit the detonation wave. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| detonator - any device containing a detonating charge that is used for initiating detonation in an explosive; the term includes, but is not limited to, electric blasting caps of instantaneous and delay types, blasting caps for use with safety fuses and detonating-cord delay connectors. | DOJ, US Code 18, §841, Mar 17 |
| detrimental activity - endeavor that (1) relates to terrorism; (2) presents some other threat to homeland security; or (3) unlawfully interferes with the authorized missions of the Department, including its Components. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| developed - a purposeful modification of land, or an interest in land, from its original state that effectuates a condition of gainful and productive present use without further substantial modification. Any such modification shall be performed by the Native individual or Native Corporation. Surveying, construction of roads, providing utilities, or other similar actions, which are normally considered to be component parts of the development process but do not create the condition described in the preceding sentence, shall not constitute a developed state within the meaning of this clause. In order to terminate the exemptions listed in paragraph (1), land, or an interest in land, must be developed for purposes other than exploration, and the exemptions will be terminated only with respect to the smallest practicable tract actually used in the developed state. Any lands previously developed by third-party trespassers shall not be considered to have been. | DOI, US Code 43, §1636, Mar 17 |
| developed countries - countries so designated by the President. | DHS, US Code 19, §2518, Mar 17 |
| developer - entity charged with providing a product or system that meets the sponsor's requirements as specified in the operational requirements document (ORD). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| developing country - a country designated as a developing country by the Trade Representative. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2), Mar 17 |
| developing country - a country that has a shortage of foreign exchange earnings and has difficulty meeting all of its food needs through commercial channels. | USDA, US Code 7, §1732, Mar 17 |

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| <p>developing country with a tropical forest - (A)(i) a country that has a per capita income of \$725 or less in 1994 United States dollars (commonly referred to as “low-income country”), as determined and adjusted on an annual basis by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in its World Development Report; or (ii) a country that has a per capita income of more than \$725 but less than \$8,956 in 1994 United States dollars (commonly referred to as “middle-income country”), as determined and adjusted on an annual basis by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in its World Development Report; and (B) a country that contains at least one tropical forest that is globally outstanding in terms of its biological diversity or represents one of the larger intact blocks of tropical forests left, on a regional, continental, or global scale.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 803, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>developing or transitional country - a country eligible to receive development assistance under this chapter.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 129, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>development - any or all undertakings necessary for planning, land acquisition, demolition, construction, or equipment, in connection with a low-income housing project.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>development - systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods that leverage the results of applied research activities includes: validation and demonstration of a chosen technology in laboratory, representative and operational environments, improving on research prototypes, integration into systems and subsystems, addressing manufacturing, producibility and sustainability needs, and independent operational test and evaluation.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>development - the phase of a program following the formulation phase and beginning with the approval to proceed to implementation.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §878a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>development - The systematic use of knowledge and understanding gained from research, directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including design and development of prototypes and processes.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>development - those activities which take place following discovery of minerals in paying quantities, including geophysical activity, drilling, platform construction, and operation of all onshore support facilities, and which are for the purpose of ultimately producing the minerals discovered.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 43, §1331, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>development actors - USAID has recently expanded its concept of development actors to include the full range of organizations both public and private who seek to achieve improvements in society. These groups can include private sector companies, foundations, universities, philanthropic leaders, multilateral organizations, faith-based membership organizations, and ethnic diaspora sending money home to their country of origin.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18</p> |
| <p>Development Assistance Committee - The committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that deals with development cooperation matters. Also called DAC.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18</p> |
| <p>Development Association - the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 490, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>development cost - costs incurred by a public housing agency in such undertakings and their necessary financing (including the payment of carrying charges), and in otherwise carrying out the development of such project, but does not include the costs associated with the demolition of or remediation of environmental hazards associated with public housing units that will not be replaced on the project site, or other extraordinary site costs as determined by the Secretary. Construction activity in connection with a low-income housing project may be confined to the reconstruction, remodeling, or repair of existing buildings.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>development cost - the total of all costs, including construction of facilities and civil servant costs, from the period beginning with the approval to proceed to implementation through the achievement of operational readiness, without regard to funding source or management control, for the life of the program.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §878a, Mar 17</p> |

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| development cost - the total of all costs, including construction of facilities and civil servant costs, from the period beginning with the approval to proceed to implementation through the achievement of operational readiness, without regard to funding source or management control, for the life of the program. | SPACE, US Code 51, §30104, Mar 17 |
| Development Credit Authority - Authority that permits USAID to issue partial loan guarantees to private lenders to achieve the economic development objectives in the Foreign Assistance Act. Also called DCA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| development environment - This term refers to an isolated network, machine or other environment where development and testing takes place with out the possibility of harm to any production system. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| development experience - The cumulative knowledge derived from implementing and evaluating development assistance programs. Development experience is broader in scope than "lessons learned", and includes research findings, applications of technologies and development methods, program strategies and assistance mechanisms, etc. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| Development Experience Clearinghouse - The unit in the Knowledge Management Branch, under the aegis of the Chief Information Officer (M/CIO/ITSD/KM), which acquires, processes, and disseminates by request intellectual materials that describe the planning, design, implementation, evaluation, and results of USAID development assistance activities. As of 2010, the term "DEC" also refers to the collection of databases that the DEC unit manages. The databases provide access to USAID-produced and USAID-funded development experience documents and to descriptions of USAID development assistance activities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| development experience documentation - Documents which (1) describe the planning, design, implementation, evaluation and results of development assistance and (2) are generated during the life cycle of development assistance programs or activities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| Development Experience System - The name by which the online collection of development-experience databases was known before being retitled the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) in 2010. The term now applies to the databases and to the unit managing them. (See Development Experience Clearinghouse). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| development hypothesis - A development hypothesis describes the theory of change, logic, and causal relationships between the building blocks needed to achieve a long-term result. The development hypothesis is based on development theory, practice, literature, and experience, is country-specific, and explains why and how the proposed investments from USAID and others collectively lead to achieving the Development Objectives (DOs) and ultimately the CDCS Goal. It is a short narrative that explains the relationships between each layer of results (in the Results Framework – see section 3 below), upwards from the sub-Intermediate Results (sub-IRs), to the IRs, the DOs, and the CDCS Goal, often through if-then statements that reference the evidence that supports the causal linkages. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| development information - The corpus of published literature, unpublished "gray literature", statistical data, current awareness information, knowledge bases, etc. which document, describe, measure, and communicate the methods, technologies, status, performance, results and experience of development practices and activities by the international development community and local, indigenous development practitioners. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| Development Innovation Ventures - A recently developed USAID implementing mechanism which provides venture capital as a grant (not investment) to support innovative approaches to producing development outcomes. DIV awards are based on four key themes: breakthrough solutions; cost-reduction and leverage; rigorous testing and evidence of impact, and scalability. Also called DIV. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| development network - A dedicated standalone network comprised of not more than fifteen user accounts and used exclusively for developing websites and local applications. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| development objective - The most ambitious result that a USAID Mission or Bureau/Independent Office (B/IO), along with its partners, can materially affect, and for which it is willing to be held accountable. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| development objective - the most ambitious result that a USAID operating unit, along with its partners, can materially affect, and for which it is willing to be held accountable. A DO is a results statement, in other words, it is a problem solved. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |

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| <p>Development Objective Agreement - A bilateral obligating document under which sub-obligations may be made for contracts, grants and cooperative agreements, bilateral project agreements, etc. It sets forth a mutually agreed upon understanding between USAID and the partner government of the time frame, results expected to be achieved, means of measuring those results, resources, responsibilities, and contributions of participating entities for achieving a clearly defined objective. Also called DOAG.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18</p> |
| <p>Development Objective Team - A group of people with complementary skills who are empowered to achieve a result for which they are willing to be held accountable. The primary responsibility of an development objective team is to make decisions in designing and implementing projects related to accomplishing the result. Another essential function is to ensure open communication and collaboration across organizational boundaries at all phases of the development process. Development objective teams may decide to organize sub-teams if they wish to manage complex projects more efficiently. They are composed of USAID employees and those partners and customers considered to be essential for achieving the Development Objective result.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18</p> |
| <p>development phase - project execution phase that occurs once a project development approach has been formally approved.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>development unit - a part of a project which, for purposes of orderly engineering or reclamation development, is designated as a development unit by order of the Secretary.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 43, §485a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Development/Modernization/Enhancement contract - A contract that provides for the development, modernization or enhancement of a new or existing information technology system. Also called DME contract.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 684, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Developmental Assignment - An assignment lasting at least four consecutive months during the fellowship in a functional area related to the Fellow’s target position. The developmental assignment must be full time with management or technical responsibilities consistent with the Fellow’s IDP and must be outside the PMF’s home office.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18</p> |
| <p>developmental test and evaluation - (A) the testing of a capability or asset and the subsystems of the capability or asset to determine whether they meet all contractual performance requirements, including technical performance requirements, supportability requirements, and interoperability requirements and related specifications; and (B) the evaluation of the results of such testing.</p> | <p>DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §581, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>developmental test and evaluation - testing that generally requires instrumentation and measurements and is accomplished by engineers, technicians, contractors, or developers in controlled environments such as laboratories, test facilities, engineering centers, test beds and test ranges that might or might not be representative of the complex rational environment includes, but are not limited to, system qualification testing, system acceptance testing, Alpha testing, Beta testing, component testing, system integration testing, unit integration testing, software testing, component interoperability testing, and standards compliance testing.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>device - any instrument or contrivance (other than a firearm) which is intended for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or any other form of plant or animal life (other than man and other than bacteria, virus, or other microorganism on or in living man or other living animals); but not including equipment used for the application of pesticides when sold separately therefrom.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>devise - An old legal term that is generally used to refer to real estate left to someone under the terms of a will, or to the act of leaving such real estate. In some states devise now applies to any kind of property left by a will, making it identical to the term bequest.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>devisee - A person to whom property is devised or given by a will.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>devolution - The capability to transfer authority and responsibility for essential functions from a departments/agency's primary operating staff and facilities to other department/agency personnel and facilities, and to sustain that operational capability for an extended period.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>DHS federal action - plan, project, program, policy, rule, regulation, procedure, or legislative proposal subject to DHS's control and responsibility not included within this definition are purely administrative actions where DHS has no authority.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| DHS Information Sharing Environment - mission, processes, and supporting core capabilities that facilitate the sharing of terrorism information, homeland security information, and homeland security-related information both within the Department and between the Department and external entities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| DHS Intelligence Enterprise - primary organizational mechanism for the integration and management of the Department's intelligence programs, projects, and activities, led by the CINT and consisting of the CIPs of DHS Intelligence Components led by the Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT) and consisting of the Component Intelligence Programs (CIPs) of DHS Intelligence Components. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| DHS Lexicon - repository of organized terms (acronyms, words, compound words, and phrases) providing a single, explicit and context driven definition for each word or phrase and, if necessary, extended definitions and supporting annotations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| DHS mission area - enterprise-wide missions with associated goals and objectives that tell in detail what it means to prevent, to protect, to respond, and to recover, as well as to build in security, to ensure resilience, and to facilitate customs and exchange. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| DHS mobile application - native software application that is developed by, on behalf of, or in coordination with DHS for use on a mobile device (e.g., phone or tablet) by the public and/or DHS employees. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| DHS National Operations Center - 24/7/365 multi-agency operations center that serves as the primary national-level hub for situational awareness, common operating picture, information fusion, information sharing, communications, and operations coordination pertaining to the prevention of terrorist attacks and incident management. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| DHS Operational Component - Department of Homeland Security Component with specific centralized program responsibility for directly achieving one or more of the Department's mission activities includes: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Secret Service (USSS) and Transportation Security Administration (TSA). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| DHS strategic plan - written guidance that establishes the goals and objectives for DHS and outlines the strategies to achieve those goals and objectives produced every four years and aligned with the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| DHS Support Component - Department of Homeland Security Component that generally provides specific assistance and/or guidance to other DHS Components and/or external organizations includes: Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB), Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Intergovernmental Affairs, Management (MGMT), Military Advisor's Office (MIL), National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD), Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), Office of Health Affairs (OHA), Office of Inspector General (OIG), Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA), Office of Operations Coordination (OPS), Office of Policy (PLCY), Office of Public Affairs (OPA), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Office of the Executive Secretary (ESEC), Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Privacy Office (PRIV), and Science and Technology (S&T). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dialysis pilot program - the pilot demonstration program approved by the Under Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Health in August 2010 and by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in September 2010 to provide dialysis care to patients at certain outpatient facilities operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs. | DVA, US Code 38, §1709, Mar 17 |
| different campus - a site of an institution of higher education that (A) is geographically apart from the main campus of the institution; (B) is permanent in nature; and (C) offers courses in educational programs leading to a degree, certificate, or other recognized educational credential. | ED, US Code 20, §1070a- 11, Mar 17 |
| different population - a group of individuals that an eligible entity desires to serve through an application for a grant under this division, and that (A) is separate and distinct from any other population that the entity has applied for a grant under this division to serve; or (B) while sharing some of the same needs as another population that the eligible entity has applied for a grant under this division to serve, has distinct needs for specialized services. | ED, US Code 20, §1070a- 11, Mar 17 |

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| differentiation [testing] - perspective within evaluation which requires that tests and rating instruments be capable of making a distinction between selected groups usually masters or non-masters of specific instructional objectives in criterion-referenced testing or high or low overall test performers in norm-reference testing. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| digital and wireless networking technology - computer and communications equipment and software that facilitates the transmission of information in a digital format. | DOC, US Code 15, §3704, Mar 17 |
| digital imaging - a process that converts paper documents to electronic format. The images are commonly stored on magnetic or optical media (such as CD-ROMs, backup drives or tapes) or reside on servers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4513, Mar 17 |
| digital imaging system - video system in which a digital video signal travels from the camera and can be viewed by any authorized user at or away from a protected premises. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| digital learning - any instructional practice that effectively uses technology to strengthen a student's learning experience and encompasses a wide spectrum of tools and practices, including (A) interactive learning resources, digital learning content (which may include openly licensed content), software, or simulations, that engage students in academic content; (B) access to online databases and other primary source documents; (C) the use of data and information to personalize learning and provide targeted supplementary instruction; (D) online and computer-based assessments; (E) learning environments that allow for rich collaboration and communication, which may include student collaboration with content experts and peers; (F) hybrid or blended learning, which occurs under direct instructor supervision at a school or other location away from home and, at least in part, through online delivery of instruction with some element of student control over time, place, path, or pace; and (G) access to online course opportunities for students in rural or remote areas. | ED, US Code 20, §7112, Mar 17 |
| digital ortho imagery - georeferenced images of the Earth's surface, collected by a sensor in which image object displacement has been removed for sensor distortions and orientation, and terrain relief. For very large surface areas, an Earth curvature correction may be applied. Digital orthoimages encode the optical electromagnetic spectrum as discrete values modeled in an array of georeferenced pixels. Digital orthoimages have the geometric characteristics of a map, and image qualities of a photograph. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| digital signature - A digital signature is an application of technology for signing an electronic message that ordinarily provides the highest degree of assurance for identifying the signer. Digital signatures are a subset of electronic signatures, but unlike other electronic signatures, digital signatures are cryptographically derived, i.e., backed by a process such as a public key infrastructure (PKI). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| digital signature - An asymmetric key operation where the private key is used to digitally sign an electronic document and the public key is used to verify the signature. Digital signatures provide authenticity protection and integrity protection. (See electronic signature.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| digital signatures - A digital signature is produced by two mathematically linked cryptographic keys, a private key used to sign, and a public key used to validate the signature. A digital signature is created when a person uses his or her private key to create a unique mark on an electronic document. The recipient of the document employs the person's public key to validate the authenticity of the digital signature and to verify that the document was not altered subsequent to signing. Digital signatures are often used within the context of a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) in which a trusted third party known as a Certification Authority (CA) binds individuals to private keys. A sealed container documented and marked according to the requirements of Vienna Diplomatic and Consular Conventions and the Department of State. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 513, May 18 |
| digital storage media - Flash media (e.g., universal serial bus (USB) thumb drives, digital Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) Audio Layer 3 (mp3) recorder/player), hard disk drives, compact disc-recordable (CD-R) disks, CD-rewritable (CD-RW) disks, digital video disc-recordable (DVD-R) disks, DVD-rewritable (DVD-RW) disks, and any other removable or non-removable items that can store information or data. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| digital storage media - Flash media (e.g., universal serial bus (USB) thumb drives, digital Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) Audio Layer 3 (mp3) recorder/player), hard disk drives, compact disc-recordable (CD-R) disks, CD-rewritable (CD-RW) disks, digital video disc-recordable (DVD-R) disks, DVD-rewritable (DVD-RW) disks, and any other removable or non-removable items that can store information or data. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| digital video conference - A full motion video-teleconference program that enables U.S. and foreign participants on both sides to see and talk with each other in real time. Also called DVC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 355, Mar 17 |
| digitized Signature - A graphical image of a handwritten signature, not to be confused with a digital signature. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| diploma mill - an entity that (A)(i) offers, for a fee, degrees, diplomas, or certificates, that may be used to represent to the general public that the individual possessing such a degree, diploma, or certificate has completed a program of postsecondary education or training; and (ii) requires such individual to complete little or no education or coursework to obtain such degree, diploma, or certificate; and (B) lacks accreditation by an accrediting agency or association that is recognized as an accrediting agency or association of institutions of higher education by (i) the Secretary; or (ii) a Federal agency, State government, or other organization or association that recognizes accrediting agencies or associations. | ED, US Code 20, §1003, Mar 17 |
| diploma school of nursing - a school affiliated with a hospital or university, or an independent school, which provides primarily or exclusively a program of education in professional nursing and allied subjects leading to a diploma or to equivalent indicia that such program has been satisfactorily completed, but only if such program, or such affiliated school or such hospital or university or such independent school is accredited. | DHHS, US Code 42, §296, Jan 17 |
| diplomatic intelligence support center - an entity to which employees of the various elements of the intelligence community are detailed for the purpose of providing analytical intelligence support that - (A) consists of intelligence analyses on military or political matters and expertise to conduct limited assessments and dynamic taskings for a chief of mission; and (B) is not intelligence support traditionally provided to a chief of mission by the Director of National Intelligence. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3052, Jan 17 |
| diplomatic pouch or bag - A sealed, opaque container which, (1) Must bear visible external marks of its character; (2) May contain only diplomatic documents or articles intended for official use; and (3) May not be opened or detained. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| Diplomatic Security control officer - An individual in Office of the Diplomatic Courier Service (DS/C/DC) who oversees the shipment of controlled/unclassified, unpouched material from the Department to its posts worldwide. The DSCO must remain with the assigned material until it is delivered or properly secured in temporary storage. Also called DSCO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Network - A system of interconnected secure data and voice circuits supporting foreign affairs agency headquarters in Washington, D.C., and U.S. diplomatic missions abroad. All Department of State telecommunications circuits are integrated into the DTS network. Also called DTS Network. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office - A program office established by Congress in March 1992 to provide telecommunications services for all U.S. Government activities conducted out of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad. Also called DTS-PO. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| diplomatic visa - a nonimmigrant visa bearing that title and issued to a nonimmigrant in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| direct acquisition - a type of interagency acquisition where a requesting agency places an order directly against a servicing agency's indefinite-delivery contract. The servicing agency manages the indefinite-delivery contract but does not participate in the placement or administration of an order. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| direct acquisition - When USAID is a direct party, a signatory, in a mutually binding legal relationship obligating the seller ("contractor") to furnish supplies or services and the buyer ("USAID") to pay for them. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 301, May 18 |
| direct action - Short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or diplomatically sensitive environments and which employ specialized military capabilities to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover, or damage designated targets. Also called DA. See also special operations; special operations forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| direct air support center - The principal air control agency of the United States Marine Corps air command and control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground combat element. Also called DASC. See also Marine air command and control system; tactical air operations center. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |

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| direct air support center (airborne) - An airborne aircraft equipped with the necessary staff personnel, communications, and operations facilities to function as a direct air support center. Also called DASC(A). See also direct air support center. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| direct carbon emissions - the quantity of direct greenhouse gas emissions from a vehicle, as determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. | DOT, US Code 49, §5312, Mar 17 |
| direct charging - Costs associated with the provision of goods and/or services outside ICASS that are identified and charged to the fiscal data of a single agency. To be a candidate for billing by direct charge, a task or service should be - (1) Clearly separable as a distinct activity; (2) Easy to price accurately without extensive accounting analysis; (3) Mutually agreed to by both the customer and service provider; and (4) A service that is outside or beyond the scope of the posts ICASS MOU and the cost of which is not already included in the posts ICASS budget. Where a cost meets all of the above criteria, direct charging is the preferred method for billing. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| direct consequence - effect that is an immediate result of an event, incident, or occurrence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| direct cost - any cost that is identified specifically with a particular final cost objective. Direct costs are not limited to items that are incorporated in the end product as material or labor. Costs identified specifically with a contract are direct costs of that contract. All costs identified specifically with other final cost objectives of the contractor are direct costs of those cost objectives. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| direct cost - any cost which is identified specifically with a particular final cost objective. Direct costs are not limited to items which are incorporated in the end product as material or labor. Costs identified specifically with a sponsored agreement are direct costs of that sponsored agreement. All costs identified specifically with other final cost objectives of the educational institution are direct costs of those cost objectives. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| direct current - electric current that flows through a circuit in just one direction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| direct deposit instructions - The employee must provide the following information when submitting information to the payroll office - (1) For Receiving Bank Name, use the word - TREASURYDIRECT; (2) Show the ABA/RTN number as - 051736158; (3) For the account number, the employee uses the TreasuryDirect account number provided to him or her, followed by the letter P and without hyphens if using the Payroll Savings Plan. (For example - A123456789P); and (4) For the type of account, the employee can choose either a checking or savings account; either type of account works for the TreasuryDirect system. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5482-2, Mar 17 |
| direct fire - Fire delivered on a target using the target itself as a point of aim for either the weapon or the director. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| direct health care - health care provided to a beneficiary in a medical facility operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs or the Department of Defense. | DVA, US Code 38, §8111, Mar 17 |
| direct investment - the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one person of 10 per centum or more of the voting securities of an incorporated business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated business enterprise. | DOS, US Code 22, §3102, Jan 17 |
| Direct Inward System Access - A feature that allows selected users to remotely access a PBX by dialing a particular gateway number. The PBX will answer and prompt for a security code. Authorized users are able to use selected system resources such as voice mail, internal dialing, and authorized trunk services. Also called DISA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| direct labor - (A) includes all work required for preparation, processing, and packing of a product, or work directly relating to the performance of a service; but (B) does not include supervision, administration, inspection, or shipping. | DOD, US Code 41, §8501, Mar 17 |
| direct labor - Manpower resources dedicated to performing the requirements of the solicitation and labor for supervision and management related support to the tender (e.g., MEO) such as labor for quality control. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| Direct Letter of Commitment - A USAID Letter of Commitment issued directly to primarily host-county contractors, suppliers, or carriers under which specified documents are submitted directly to USAID for payment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| direct liaison authorized - That authority granted by a commander (any level) to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. Also called DIRLAUTH. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| direct loan - a disbursement of funds by the Government to a non-Federal borrower under a contract that requires the repayment of such funds with or without interest. The term includes the purchase of, or participation in, a loan made by another lender and financing arrangements that defer payment for more than 90 days, including the sale of a government 1 asset on credit terms. The term does not include the acquisition of a federally guaranteed loan in satisfaction of default claims or the price support loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation. | Congress, US Code 2, §661a, Mar 17 |
| direct loan - A disbursement of funds by USAID to a non-Federal borrower under a contract that requires the repayment of such funds within a certain time, with or without interest. The term includes the purchase of, or participation in, a loan made by another lender. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| direct loan obligation - a binding agreement by a Federal agency to make a direct loan when specified conditions are fulfilled by the borrower. | Congress, US Code 2, §661a, Mar 17 |
| direct medical expenses - medical program expenses associated with a particular employee or eligible family member that are chargeable to the employing agency responsible for the employee or eligible family member. Such expenses include, but are not limited to - Hospitalization and related outpatient expenses of employees and eligible family members; Medical evacuation travel expenses of employees and eligible family members, travel expenses of medical and nonmedical attendants and expenses for contractual services of medevac attendants; and Examination and immunization expenses when such examinations and immunizations are required by the medical program and provided by private entities or U.S. Government entities other than the Office of Medical Services (MED) or Department of State health units. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 16 FAM 511, Mar 17 |
| direct route - The usually traveled route consistent with the most expeditious mode of transportation and the established scheduled services of contract and other common carriers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| direct savings - (A) in the case of a Federal intergovernmental mandate, means the aggregate estimated reduction in costs to any State, local, or tribal government as a result of compliance with the Federal intergovernmental mandate; and (B) in the case of a Federal private sector mandate, means the aggregate estimated reduction in costs to the private sector as a result of compliance with the Federal private sector mandate. | Congress, US Code 2, §658, Mar 17 |
| direct solar renewable energy - energy from a device that converts sunlight into useable light within a building, tunnel, or other enclosed structure, replacing artificial light generated by a light fixture and doing so without the conversion of the sunlight into another form of energy. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17173, Mar 17 |
| direct spending - (A) budget authority provided by law other than appropriation Acts; (B) entitlement authority; and (C) the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. | Congress, US Code 2, §900, Mar 17 |
| direct support - A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance. Also called DS. See also close support; general support; mission; mutual support; support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| direct threat - a significant risk to the health or safety of others that cannot be eliminated by reasonable accommodation. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §12111, Mar 17 |
| direct travel - Official travel from authorized origin to authorized destination that uses the mode of travel authorized in the orders and consistent with the established scheduled services of contract and other common carriers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| directed assignment - An assignment made by the Director General (DG) relying on the overall authority he or she exercises on delegation from the Under Secretary for Management. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421, Mar 17 |
| directed energy - An umbrella term covering technologies that relate to the production of a beam of concentrated electromagnetic energy or atomic or subatomic particles. Also called DE. See also directed-energy device; directed-energy weapon. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |

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| directed reassignment - A management decision of the Administrator to reassign a career or probationary appointee to another SES position for which qualified. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 455, May 18 |
| directed-energy device - A system using directed energy primarily for a purpose other than as a weapon. See also directed energy; directed-energy weapon. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| directed-energy warfare - Military action involving the use of directed-energy weapons, devices, and countermeasures. Also called DEW. See also directed energy; directed-energy device; directed-energy weapon; electromagnetic spectrum; electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| directed-energy weapon - A weapon or system that uses directed energy to incapacitate, damage, or destroy enemy equipment, facilities, and/or personnel. See also directed energy; directed-energy device. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| direct-hire employee - Refers only to U.S. citizens employed as direct-hire (general schedule Civil Service) and excepted service (non-career and Foreign service), expert, consultant or Advisory Committee Member serving without compensation working for USAID. This category, for the purposes of security clearances, also refers to temporary and intermittent employment (i.e. interns-paid and unpaid) who are not hired under contract and “When Actually Employed” (WAE) employees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, 567, May 18 |
| direction finding - A procedure for obtaining bearings of radio frequency emitters by using a highly directional antenna and a display unit on an intercept receiver or ancillary equipment. Also called DF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| directional effect charge - main charge configuration where the explosive effect is channeled to an intended area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| directive - A written instruction communicating policy directives and/or required procedures. These instructions may be in the form of orders, regulations, bulletins, circulars, handbooks, manuals, notices, numbered memoranda, and similar issuances. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| directive [DHS Directives System] - document that briefly and broadly articulates DHS policies, missions, programs, or activities of a continuing nature that are required or authorized by statute, rulemaking, the President, or the Secretary to initiate, govern or regulate actions or conduct by DHS Components, officers, and employees. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| directive authority for logistics - Combatant commander authority to issue directives to subordinate commanders to ensure the effective execution of approved operation plans, optimize the use or reallocation of available resources, and prevent or eliminate redundant facilities and/or overlapping functions among the Service component commands. Also called DAFL. See also combatant command (command authority); logistics. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| Directive/Instruction - Other Implementing Document Originator - author of a Directive, Instruction, and/or other implementing documents. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Directives Management - For purposes of this subchapter Directives Management or DIR means A/GIS/DIR. GIS is Global Information Services. Also called DIR. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-11122, Mar 17 |
| directives management program - The directives management program provides Agency personnel with the means to document and convey Agency policy directives and required procedures to users through written instructions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| directly - a transfer of merchandise or an article from one person to another person without any intermediate transfer. | DHS, US Code 19, §906(l), Mar 17 |
| directly affected employees - Civilian employees whose work is being competed in a streamlined or standard competition. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| directly affected government personnel - Government personnel whose work is being competed in a streamlined or standard competition. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| directly associated cost - any cost which is generated solely as a result of the incurrence of another cost, and which would not have been incurred had the other cost not been incurred. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |

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| directly interested party - The agency tender official who submitted the agency tender; a single individual appointed by a majority of directly affected employees as their agent; a private sector offeror; or the official who certifies the public reimbursable tender. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| Directly Observed Treatment Short-course - the World Health Organization-recommended strategy for treating tuberculosis including - (A) low-cost and effective diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of tuberculosis; (B) a reliable drug supply; (C) a management strategy for public health systems; (D) health system strengthening; (E) promotion of the use of the International Standards for Tuberculosis Care by all care providers; (F) bacteriology under an external quality assessment framework; (G) short-course chemotherapy; and (H) sound reporting and recording systems. Also called DOTS. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 104B, Mar 17 |
| director - any director of a corporation, or any individual performing similar functions with respect to any organization whether incorporated or unincorporated. | DOC, US Code 15, §77ccc, Mar 17 |
| director - The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security and Director, DS/DSS. The DSS Director can designate another official to perform any responsibility or function under this policy. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |
| Director General - The DG of the Foreign Service and Director of Human Resources (DGHR) or the HR deputy assistant secretary (DAS) to whom he or she has delegated decision-making authority. Also called DG. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421, Mar 17 |
| director of mobility forces - The designated agent for all air mobility issues in the area of responsibility or joint operations area exercising coordinating authority between the air operations center (or appropriate theater command and control node), the 618th Air Operations Center (Tanker Airlift Control Center), and the joint deployment and distribution operations center or joint movement center to expedite the resolution of air mobility issues. Also called DIRMOBFOR. See also air operations center. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| directory mail - Mail that is undeliverable as addressed, because of an incomplete or incorrect mailing address or the addressee is no longer at Post. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-5 H-114, Mar 17 |
| directory service - Procedures for developing and maintaining postal directory files and processing undeliverable as addressed mail. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| disability - a condition of an individual that is considered to be a disability or handicap for the purposes of any Federal law other than this chapter or for the purposes of the law of the State in which the individual resides. | DOL, US Code 29, §3002, Mar 17 |
| disability - a disease, injury, or other physical or mental defect. | DVA, US Code 38, §1701, Mar 17 |
| disability - a licensed medical doctor or licensed psychiatrist must provide documentation that the physical or mental impairment of the principal applicant meets the definition of the term disability in the Americans with Disability Act. A disability is defined as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| disability - A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of an individual; a record of such an impairment; or being regarded as having such an impairment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 36714, Mar 17 |
| disability - For claims filed on or after July 1965, disability means the inability to engage in substantial gainful activity (SGA) by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death, or has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months. For widows and widowers, the disability must begin within a certain prescribed period. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533, Mar 17 |
| disability - incapacity because of injury to earn the wages which the employee was receiving at the time of injury | SOURCE - DOL, US Code 33, §902(10 (May 19 |

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| disability - incapacity because of injury to earn the wages which the employee was receiving at the time of injury in the same or any other employment; but such term shall mean permanent impairment, determined (to the extent covered thereby) under the guides to the evaluation of permanent impairment promulgated and modified from time to time by the American Medical Association, in the case of an individual. | DHS, US Code 33, §902, Mar 17 |
| disability - The term “disability” means, with respect to an individual, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such individual; a record of such an impairment; or being regarded as having such an impairment. A physical or cognitive impairment that affects a major life function, consistent with the definition of the Rehabilitation Act. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, 514, May 18 |
| disabled employee parking - parking for individuals formally designated as disabled employees by proper DHS authority and directive and for the term specified in their certification disability is defined as a substantial limitation in a major life activity by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and includes: a) using a wheelchair, a cane, crutches or a walker; b) difficulty performing one or more functional activities (seeing, hearing, speaking, lifting/carrying, using stairs, walking or grasping small objects); and/or c) difficulty with one or more activities of daily living (getting in or out of bed or a chair, bathing, dressing, eating, toileting, getting around inside the home). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| disabled veteran - (A) a veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Secretary for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or (B) a veteran whose discharge or release from active duty was for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty. | DVA, US Code 38, §3741, Mar 17 |
| disadvantaged business concerns - small businesses that are owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. | DHS, US Code 6, §1151, Jan 17 |
| disadvantaged community - the service area of a public water system that meets affordability criteria established after public review and comment by the State in which the public water system is located. The Administrator may publish information to assist States in establishing affordability criteria. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300j-12, Jan 17 |
| disallowances - Amounts subtracted from voucher amounts to reflect administrative decisions not to pay the entire amount claimed. Disallowances may result from nonperformance, improper performance, improper billings, insufficient proof of performance, offset of a debt, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| disallowed cost - An incurred cost questioned by the audit organization that USAID has agreed is not chargeable to the government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18 |
| disallowed costs -- An incurred cost questioned by the audit organization that management has agreed should not be charged to the Government. | White House, OMB, Circular A-50, Mar 17 |
| disallowed costs - Those charges to an award that the Federal awarding agency determines to be unallowable, in accordance with the applicable Federal cost principles or other terms and conditions contained in the award. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| disallowed costs - those charges to an award that the Federal awarding agency determines to be unallowable, in accordance with the applicable Federal cost principles or other terms and conditions contained in the award. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| disappeared, disappearance - that a child's parent has unaccountably or inexplicably passed out of the child's life so that the parents whereabouts are unknown, there is no reasonable expectation of the parents reappearance, and there has been a reasonable effort to locate the parent as determined by a competent authority in accordance with the laws of the Convention country. However, a stepparent who is deemed to be a child's legal parent may be found to have disappeared if it is established that the stepparent never knew (1) of the child's existence, or (2) of the stepparents legal relationship to the child. b. In the context of orphan adoption cases, disappearance means that the parent(s) has unaccountably or inexplicably passed out of the child's life; his or her or their whereabouts are unknown; there is no reasonable hope of reappearance; and there has been a reasonable effort to locate them as determined by a competent authority in accordance with the laws of the foreign-sending country. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| disaster - An unexpected occurrence, manmade or natural, that causes loss of life, health, property or livelihood, inflicting widespread destruction and distress and having long- term, adverse effects on Agency operations. It is distinguished from an accident by its magnitude and by its damage to the community infrastructure or the resources required for recovery. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 25, 502, 511, 530, May 18 |
| disaster area - an area in which the President has declared a major disaster during the period of such declaration. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300hh-14, Jan 17 |
| disaster area - an area that has suffered or in which has occurred an emergency or disaster. | DOL, US Code 29, §3225, Mar 17 |
| disaster assistance response team - A team deployed by the United States Agency for International Development, if a large-scale, urgent, and/or extended response is necessary, to provide specialists to assist the chief of mission and the United States Agency for International Development mission (where present) with the management of the United States Government response to a disaster. Also called DART. See also foreign disaster; foreign disaster relief. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08, May 18 |
| disaster county - a county included in the geographic area covered by a qualifying natural disaster declaration. | USDA, US Code 7, §1531, Mar 17 |
| disaster declaration - The written determination by a U.S. Ambassador or designee of the Secretary of State that a disaster situation exists, with lives at risk, which exceeds local capacity and for which it is in the U.S. Government's interest to respond. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 251, May 18 |
| disaster or emergency - a major disaster or emergency, as declared by the President, that results in severe adverse effects for a substantial number of employees (e.g., loss of life or property, serious injury, or mental illness as a result of a direct threat to life or health). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3364, Mar 17 |
| disaster reconstruction - Longer term activities designed to augment critical infrastructure and promote development goals; of tertiary priority to Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 251, May 18 |
| disaster recovery center - A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid. Also called DRC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| disaster recovery plan - An overview of the requirements necessary to ensure that USAID's critical business functions that are handled by its information systems are resumed and restored after a natural or man-made disaster occurs. Also called DRP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 511, 545, May 18 |
| disaster recovery plan - A written plan for recovering one or more information systems at an alternate facility in response to a major hardware or software failure or destruction of facilities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| disaster recovery plan - The detailed plan for restoring operations in CGFS financial service centers is rendered inoperable because of fire, natural disaster, acts of war, or other violence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| disaster rehabilitation - Intermediate term activities to assist disaster stricken populations to return to a state of viability. A secondary priority to life sustaining Disaster Relief. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 251, May 18 |
| disaster relief - Immediate, life sustaining assistance provided to disaster victims. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 251, May 18 |
| Disaster Response Registry - a voluntary registry of contractors who are willing to perform debris removal, distribution of supplies, reconstruction, and other disaster or emergency relief activities established in accordance with the Registry of Disaster Response Contractors. The Registry contains information on contractors who are willing to perform disaster or emergency relief activities within the United States and its outlying areas. The Registry is accessed via https://www.acquisition.gov and alternately through the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/business/index.shtm . | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| disbursement - A payment in currency, check, or electronic funds transfer. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |

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| disbursements - Payments made by the Agency to other parties using cash, check, or electronic transfer. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| discarded military munitions - military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include unexploded ordnance, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of, consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations. | DOD, US Code 10, §2710, Jan 17 |
| discharge - A release of a debtor from personal liability for a debt or, in the context of compromise, part of a debt. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| discharge - any emission (other than natural seepage), intentional or unintentional, and includes, but is not limited to, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| discharge - any release however caused from a cruise vessel, and includes any escape, disposal, spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting, or emptying. | DHS, US Code 33, §1901, Mar 17 |
| discharge - any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping. | DHS, US Code 33, §1322, Mar 17 |
| discharge - dismiss from employment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721 , Mar 17 |
| discharge - spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping, however caused. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| discharge - To satisfy a debt as a legal obligation through the performance of the obligation imposed under the debt instrument, such as payment in full or compromise. A debt is discharged at the time an agency stops all efforts to recover the debt because, in effect, the agency is terminating the debt as a legal obligation of the debtor's to repay. Before discharging a debt, the Debt Collection Improvement Act requires agencies to take appropriate steps to collect the debt including offset, referral to private collection agencies, referral to Treasury or a Debt Collection Center, reporting to a credit bureau, administrative wage garnishment, and litigation. The discharge does not, however, satisfy the debtor's legal obligation to pay taxes on the debt, since it may represent taxable income to the debtor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| discharge [material] - release of a liquid, gas, or other object or substance includes actions of spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| discharge of a pollutant and discharge of pollutants - (A) any addition of any pollutant to navigable waters from any point source, (B) any addition of any pollutant to the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft. | DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17 |
| discharge of indebtedness - To satisfy a debt as a legal obligation through the performance of the obligation imposed under the debt instrument, such as payment in full or compromise. A debt is discharged at the time an agency stops all efforts to recover the debt because, in effect, the agency is terminating the debt, as a legal obligation of the debtor's to repay. Before discharging a debt, the Debt Collection Improvement Act requires agencies to take appropriate steps to collect the debt including offset, referral to private collection agencies, referral to Treasury or a Debt Collection Center, reporting to a credit bureau, administrative wage garnishment, and litigation. The discharge does not, however, satisfy the debtor's legal obligation to pay taxes on the debt, since it may represent taxable income to the debtor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| discharge or release - (A) retirement from the active military, naval, or air service, and (B) the satisfactory completion of the period of active military, naval, or air service for which a person was obligated at the time of entry into such service in the case of a person who, due to enlistment or reenlistment, was not awarded a discharge or release from such period of service at the time of such completion thereof and who, at such time, would otherwise have been eligible for the award of a discharge or release under conditions other than dishonorable. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| discharge permit [water] - permit authorizing discharge of treated wastewater or storm water into the waters of the United States or to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| discharged - released from an appointment as a Reserve officer. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §720, Jan 17 |
| disciplinary action - Action against an employee in the form of a reprimand, suspension, or separation for cause. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| disciplinary action - An action against an employee in the form of an oral admonishment, reprimand or suspension of 14 days or less. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 487, May 18 |
| disclose - to communicate, provide, impart, transmit, transfer, convey, publish, or otherwise make available. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3126, Jan 17 |
| disclosure - Making a record available to another person or entity, other than the individual to whom the record pertains by any means of communication (oral, written, electronic). Dissemination or communication of any information that has been retrieved from a protected record by any means of communication (written, oral, electronic, or mechanical) without written request by or consent of the individual to whom the record pertains. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| disclosure - Providing information from a system of records, by any means, to anyone other than the individual by whose name or other identifier the record is retrieved. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| disclosure - transmission, communication, sharing or passing of any information includes to any federal, state, local, tribal, or territorial government, private sector entity, or any foreign government, foreign person, or international organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| discount date - date by which, if payment is made, a specified discount can be taken. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-4221-1, Mar 17 |
| discount rate - The interest rate used in calculating the present value of expected yearly benefits and costs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| discountfactor - The factor that translates expected benefits or costs in any given future year into present value terms. The discount factor is equal to $1/(1 + i)^t$ where i is the interest rate and t is the number of years from the date of initiation for the program or policy until the given future year. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| discovery - Discovery is the process used by a party in a legal proceeding to obtain relevant information, or information reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of relevant information, held solely by the opposing party that is relevant to the proceeding. Responses to discovery requests require identifying, locating, securing and producing information and materials responsive to the discovery request. The term discovery is also commonly used to describe the process of reviewing all materials that may be potentially relevant to the issues at hand and/or that may need to be disclosed to other parties, and of evaluating evidence to prove or disprove facts, theories or allegations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4314, Mar 17 |
| discovery - Pretrial procedures that can be used by one party to obtain facts and information about the case from the other party or from third parties in order to assist the party's preparation for trial. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| discovery [clandestine surveillance] - finding of a clandestine technical surveillance device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| discrete segment - unit of capability defined by the DHS Component that is part of a larger effort (e.g., a release of a system, etc.) and can be measured for its outcome against pre-defined objectives or goals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| discretion - Use of judgment based on knowledge, training, available tools, and experience to make a sound and reasonable decision within the bounds of law, regulation, and Department policy. Use of discretion is frequently indicated when policy and procedures do not provide explicit directions specific to an adjudicative circumstance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |

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| discretionary - that a system of graduated sanctions is not required to be imposed by each and every juvenile court in a State or unit of local government. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ee-2, Jan 17 |
| discretionary advisory committee - An advisory committee established within the authority of the Administrator. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 105, May 18 |
| discretionary appropriations - budgetary resources (except to fund direct-spending programs) provided in appropriation Acts. | Congress, US Code 2, §900, Mar 17 |
| discretionary category - all discretionary appropriations. | Congress, US Code 2, §900, Mar 17 |
| discrimination - Discrimination in marine insurance exists when a cooperating country takes actions which hinder private importers in USAID transactions from making cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.) and cost and insurance (c. and i.) contracts with U.S. commodity suppliers, or which hinder importers in instructing such suppliers to place marine insurance with companies authorized to do business in the United States. Discrimination does not exist in either of the following situations: 1) when a cooperating country, in importing for itself, elects not to use USAID dollars for marine insurance but instead follows a policy of self-insurance or insures with non-USAID funds, or 2) when a cooperating country insures public sector procurements locally with a government- owned insurance company. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 322, May 18 |
| discussions - Discussions are negotiations conducted in a competitive acquisition. Discussions take place after establishment of the competitive range. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| disease and nonbattle injury - All illnesses and injuries not resulting from hostile action or terrorist activity or caused by conflict. Also called DNBI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| disease and nonbattle injury - All illnesses and injuries not resulting from hostile action or terrorist activity or caused by conflict. Also called DNBI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| disinterested party - A person with no stake in the outcome of the action for which the testimony is sought, and unconnected with the parties or witnesses. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| dislocated civilian - A broad term primarily used by the Department of Defense that includes a displaced person, an evacuee, an internally displaced person, a migrant, a refugee, or a stateless person. Also called DC. See also displaced person; evacuee; internally displaced person; migrant; refugee; stateless person. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| dispatching service employee - an operator, train dispatcher, or other train employee who by the use of an electrical or mechanical device dispatches, reports, transmits, receives, or delivers orders related to or affecting train movements. | DOT, US Code 49, §21101, Mar 17 |
| dispense - to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user by, or pursuant to the lawful order of, a practitioner, irrespective of whether the dispenser uses the Internet or other means to effect such delivery. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-3, Jan 17 |
| dispenser - a physician, pharmacist, or other person that dispenses a controlled substance to an ultimate user. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-3, Jan 17 |
| dispersal - Relocation of forces for the purpose of increasing survivability. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| dispersion - 1. The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities, which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability. 2. In chemical and biological operations, the dissemination of agents in liquid or aerosol form. 3. In airdrop operations, the scatter of personnel and/or cargo on the drop zone. 4. In naval control of shipping, the reberthing of a ship in the periphery of the port area or in the vicinity of the port for its own protection in order to minimize the risk of damage from attack. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| displaced adult - an individual 21 years of age or older who is displaced from the habitual residence of that individual as a result of a declared event. | DHS, US Code 6, §774, Jan 17 |
| displaced child - an individual under 21 years of age who is displaced from the habitual residence of that individual as a result of a declared event. | DHS, US Code 6, §774, Jan 17 |
| displaced Employee - A current career or career conditional competitive service employee in tenure group 1 or 2, at grade levels GS-15 or equivalent and below, who has received a specific reduction in force (RIF) separation notice or notice of proposed removal for declining a directed reassignment or transfer of function outside of the local commuting area; A current Executive Branch agency employee in the excepted service, serving on an appointment without time limit, at grade levels GS-15 or equivalent and below, who has been given noncompetitive appointment eligibility and selection priority by statute for positions in the competitive service, and who is in receipt of a reduction in force (RIF) separation notice or notice of proposed removal for declining a transfer of function or directed reassignment outside the local commuting area. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914, Mar 17 |
| displaced person - (i) any person who moves from real property, or moves his personal property from real property - (I) as a direct result of a written notice of intent to acquire or the acquisition of such real property in whole or in part for a program or project undertaken by a Federal agency or with Federal financial assistance; or (II) on which such person is a residential tenant or conducts a small business, a farm operation, or a business, as a direct result of rehabilitation, demolition, or such other displacing activity as the lead agency may prescribe, under a program or project undertaken by a Federal agency or with Federal financial assistance in any case in which the head of the displacing agency determines that such displacement is permanent; and (ii) any person who moves from real property, or moves his personal property from real property - (I) as a direct result of a written notice of intent to acquire or the acquisition of other real property, in whole or in part, on which such person conducts a business or farm operation, for a program or project undertaken by a Federal agency or with Federal financial assistance; or (II) as a direct result of rehabilitation, demolition, or such other displacing activity as the lead agency may prescribe, of other real property on which such person conducts a business or a farm operation, under a program or project undertaken by a Federal agency or with Federal financial assistance where the head of the displacing agency determines that such displacement is permanent. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4601, Jan 17 |
| displaced person - A broad term used to refer to internally and externally displaced persons collectively. See also evacuee; refugee. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| displacement switch - switch that utilizes a jug or other container, with two contacts, one fixed and one floating substance dissipates or fills the container, meet and complete the circuit. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| displacing agency - any Federal agency carrying out a program or project, and any State, State agency, or person carrying out a program or project with Federal financial assistance, which causes a person to be a displaced person. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4601, Jan 17 |
| display - In military deception, a static portrayal of an activity, force, or equipment intended to deceive the adversary's visual observation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| disposable earnings - that part of earnings remaining after all deductions required by law have been withheld. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| disposable pay - That part of current basic pay, special pay, incentive pay, retired pay, retainer pay, or in the case of an employee not entitled to basic pay, other authorized pay remaining after the deduction of any amount required by law to be withheld (other than deductions to execute garnishment orders). Among the legally required deductions that must be applied first to determine disposable pay are levies pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and deductions (b) through (f). These deductions include, but are not limited to: Social Security withholdings; Federal, state, and local tax withholdings; health insurance premiums; retirement contributions; and life insurance premiums. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| disposable pay - the amount equal to the excess of the amount of basic pay or retired pay, as the case may be, payable for the pay period over the total of the amounts deducted and withheld from such pay. | DOD, US Code 10, §2784a, Jan 17 |

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| disposable retired pay - the total monthly retired pay to which a member is entitled less amounts which - (A) are owed by that member to the United States for previous overpayments of retired pay and for recoupments required by law resulting from entitlement to retired pay; (B) are deducted from the retired pay of such member as a result of forfeitures of retired pay ordered by a court-martial or as a result of a waiver of retired pay required by law in order to receive compensation; (C) in the case of a member entitled to retired pay, are equal to the amount of retired pay of the member under that chapter computed using the percentage of the member's disability on the date when the member was retired (or the date on which the member's name was placed on the temporary disability retired list); or (D) are deducted because of an election to provide an annuity to a spouse or former spouse to whom payment of a portion of such member's retired pay is being made pursuant to a court order. | DOD, US Code 10, §1407a, Jan 17 |
| disposal - Any authorized method of permanently divesting the control of and responsibility for property. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| disposal - Disposition of excess personal property through redistribution, transfer, sale, grant-in-aid, donation, abandonment, or destruction. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 536, May 18 |
| disposal - process of discarding includes the costs of disposing of the prime equipment after its useful life. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| disposal - the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| disposal/inactivation cost - sum of the costs of disposing of the prime equipment after its useful life. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| disposition - The actions taken regarding records no longer needed in current office space. These actions include transfer to the Records Service Center or the Washington National Records Center, transfer to another federal agency, transfer of permanent records to the National Archives, and destruction of temporary records. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| disposition - The transfer, retirement, and/or disposal of records or non-record material. The regulation of the fate, condition, application, and related conditions of property; the transference of property into new hands, a new place, condition, and so forth; alienation, or parting; as a disposal of property. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| disposition of remains - The method of disposition of the deceased which will include one of the following - local interment, preparation of the remains and air shipment to a designated area in the United States, cremation and local disposition of the ashes, or cremation and air shipment of the ashes to a designated area in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2131, Mar 17 |
| disposition of remains report - The triennial report submitted to the Department setting forth the local requirements and costs for interment, cremation, embalming, preparation and shipment of the remains, exhumation and bereavement/mourning customs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2131, Mar 17 |
| disposition privacy threshold analysis - document prepared by the program/system manager prior to a program or system being discontinued, decommissioned, or retired includes a description of the affected system/program and the plan for effectively handling, protecting, and (if applicable) disposing of the personally identifiable information it contains. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| disposition report - Official written correspondence relating to the determination of a charge or other legal or management action that influences the final outcome in a pending case or action. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| disposition schedule - A document providing mandatory instructions for what to do with records (electronic and hard copy)(and non-record materials) no longer needed for current Government business, with provision of authority for the final disposition of recurring or nonrecurring records. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| dispute - A disagreement between the cardholder and the supplier and the bank regarding items appearing on the cardholders monthly statement of account. Disputes must be filed within 90 days from the date that the dispute first appeared on the cardholder's statement of account. All disputes must be filed using the card providers dispute form. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4552, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| disqualification rate - the percentage which - (A) the total number of nationals of the program country who were - (i) denied admission at the time of arrival or withdrew their application for admission during the most recent fiscal year for which data are available; and (ii) admitted as nonimmigrant visitors during such fiscal year and who violated the terms of such admission; bears to (B) the total number of nationals of such country who applied for admission as nonimmigrant visitors during such fiscal year. | DHS, US Code 8, §1187, Jan 17 |
| disruptive event - occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena, that may cause harm and that may require action [incident]. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dissemination - Agency initiated or sponsored distribution of information to the public. Dissemination does not include distribution limited to government employees or agency contractors or grantees; intra- or inter-agency use or sharing of government information; and responses to requests for agency records under the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act, the Federal Advisory Committee Act, or other similar law. This definition also does not include distribution limited to correspondence with individuals or persons, archival records, public filings, subpoenas, adjudicative processes, or press releases, fact sheets, press conferences, or similar communications in any medium that announce or support the announcement or give public notice of information USAID has disseminated elsewhere. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 578, May 18 |
| dissemination - In intelligence usage, the delivery of intelligence to users in a suitable form. See also intelligence process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| dissemination - the government-initiated distribution of information to a nongovernment entity, including the public. The term ‘dissemination,’ does not include distribution limited to Federal Government employees, intra- or interagency use or sharing of Federal information, and responses to requests for agency records under the Freedom of Information Act. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| dissemination matrix - document used by fusion center personnel to ensure the proper review, handling, and dissemination of products identifies fusion center customers, classification, and handling caveats; details peer and supervisory reviews; and identifies the dissemination method for each fusion center product type. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dissemination of information - Actively distributing information to the public at the initiative of the agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| dissemination rules - Settings that distribute messages to users based on logical expressions of the Departments business rules. They allow messages to be distributed to necessary recipients through derived addresses rather than only to direct addresses. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| distance education - education that uses one or more of the technologies described in subparagraph (B), (i) to deliver instruction to students who are separated from the instructor; and (ii) to support regular and substantive interaction between the students and the instructor, synchronously or asynchronously. | ED, US Code 20, §1003, Mar 17 |
| distance learning - The terms e-learning, distance education, distance learning, on-line learning, and distributed learning are used interchangeably to refer to a form of education and/or training where learning takes place without the physical presence of the instructor. Examples include written correspondence courses; computer-based training (CBT), such as CD-ROM or Web-based training, satellite-based video, and audio teleconferencing. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18 |
| distant retirement area - In amphibious operations, the sea area located to seaward of the landing area to which assault ships may retire and operate in the event of adverse weather or to prevent concentration of ships in the landing area. See also amphibious operation; landing area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| Distinguished Service Award - Presidential award for sustained extraordinary accomplishment, which carries a payment of up to \$20,000. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18 |
| distortion - a subsidy. | DHS, US Code 19, §2906, Mar 17 |
| distracted driving - Inattention that occurs when a driver diverts attention away from the task of operating a vehicle to focus on another activity. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) categorizes distracted driving in the three basic subcategories of visual, manual, and cognitive distractions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |

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| distracter - (See - distracter [testing]). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| distracter [testing] - incorrect answers provided as choices in multiple choice or matching test items. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| distressed person - An individual who requires search and rescue assistance to remove he or she from life-threatening or isolating circumstances in a permissive environment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| distributed denial of service - A denial of service technique that uses numerous hosts to perform the attack. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| distributed system - A multi-computer (e.g., workstation, terminal, server) system where more than one computer shares common system resources. The computer systems are connected to the control unit/data storage element through communication lines. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| distributee - A person entitled to share in the distribution of an estate pursuant to a statute of distribution, rather than pursuant to a will. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| distribution - 1. The arrangement of troops for any purpose, such as a battle, march, or maneuver. 2. A planned pattern of projectiles about a point. 3. A planned spread of fire to cover a desired frontage or depth. 4. An official delivery of anything, such as orders or supplies. 5. The operational process of synchronizing all elements of the logistic system to deliver the “right things” to the “right place” at the “right time” to support the geographic combatant commander. 6. The process of assigning military personnel to activities, units, or billets. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| distribution factor - A unit of measure used to distribute the cost of a service. Typical distribution factors include kilometers driven, gross square meters occupied, number of US direct hires, number of leases maintained, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| distribution manager - The executive agent for managing distribution within the combatant commander’s area of responsibility. See also area of responsibility; distribution. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| distribution pipeline - Continuum or channel through which the Department of Defense conducts distribution operations, representing the end-to-end flow of resources from supplier to consumer and, in some cases, back to the supplier in retrograde activities. See also distribution. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| distribution plan - A reporting system comprising reports, updates, and information systems feeds that articulate the requirements of the theater distribution system to the strategic and operational resources assigned responsibility for support to the theater. See also distribution; distribution system; theater distribution; theater distribution system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| distribution point - A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| distribution system - That complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt into the military system and the point of issue to using activities and units. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| distribution utility - an electric utility that has a service obligation to end-users or to a State utility or electric cooperative that, directly or indirectly, through one or more additional State utilities or electric cooperatives, provides electric service to end-users. | DOI, US Code 16, §824q, Mar 17 |
| distributor - a person or entity engaged in the distribution of drugs, biologics, or devices, including but not limited to manufacturers; repackers; common carriers; contract carriers; air carriers; own-label distributors; private-label distributors; jobbers; brokers; warehouses, and wholesale drug warehouses; independent wholesale drug traders; and retail pharmacies. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d, Jan 17 |
| district - any individual or any legal entity established under State law which has entered into a contract or is eligible to contract with the Secretary for irrigation water. | DOI, US Code 43, §390bb, Mar 17 |
| district court - a United States district court, the District Court of Guam, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the highest court of American Samoa. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| district court of the United States - a United States district court and a United States court of any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 18 |
| district court of the United States - the courts of the United States for the Territories and possessions of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3814, Jan 17 |
| district energy systems - systems providing thermal energy from a renewable energy source, thermal energy source, or highly efficient technology to more than 1 building or fixed energy-consuming use from 1 or more thermal-energy production facilities through pipes or other means to provide space heating, space conditioning, hot water, steam, compression, process energy, or other end uses for that energy. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h-1, Jan 17 |
| disturbance trigger - victim operated trigger that senses when objects or their wrappings are moved or disturbed, initiating a firing device sensitive mechanisms such as tilt, anti-lift, and trembler switches may be used. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| diversion - 1. The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, alarm, or feint that diverts attention. 2. A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons that does not constitute a change of destination. 3. A rerouting of cargo or passengers to a new transshipment point or destination or on a different mode of transportation prior to arrival at ultimate destination. 4. In naval mine warfare, a route or channel bypassing a dangerous area by connecting one channel to another or it may branch from a channel and rejoin it on the other side of the danger. See also demonstration. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03 , Sep 16 |
| diverting [environmental sustainability] - process of redirecting materials that might otherwise be placed in the waste stream to recycling or recovery excludes diversion to waste-to-energy facilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| divestiture - An agency's decision to eliminate a government requirement for a commercial activity. No service contract or fee-for-service agreement exists between the agency and the private sector after a divestiture. By divesting of a commercial activity, an agency elects not to control the activity and cedes ownership and control of the activity's associated assets (e.g., equipment, facilities, property) and resources (agency manpower and budgeting for the activity). The agency has no role in the financial support, management, regulation, or oversight of a divested activity. Moving, transferring, or converting a commercial activity from government performance to private sector or public reimbursable performance is not a divestiture. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| division - An organization unit below the Office level; a Level II organization. Divisions are established when operating requirements, functional concerns, and/or staffing levels justify dividing an Office into sub-elements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, 103, May 18 |
| division - The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A Division is located within the Incident Command System organization between the Branch and resources in the Operations Section. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| division of a project - any part of a project designated as a division by order of the Secretary or any phase or feature of project operations given a separate designation as a division by order of the Secretary for the purposes of orderly and efficient administration. | DOI, US Code 43, §485a, Mar 17 |
| DNA analysis - analysis of the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) identification information in a bodily sample. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §14135a, Mar 17 |
| DNA sample - a tissue, fluid, or other bodily sample of an individual on which a DNA analysis can be carried out. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §14135a, Mar 17 |
| do not admit list - comprehensive list maintained by a local facility security office of personnel that have been denied access or have had access revoked to a campus, facility, or building. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| Doctorate Degree Equivalent - normally required by the specialty, the alien must possess such a degree. Note that DHS will not consider a combination of education and experience to be equivalent to a doctorate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| doctrine - authoritative statement of one or more guiding principles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| doctrine - Fundamental principles by which the military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application. See also multinational doctrine; joint doctrine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CICI 512002, Sep 16 |
| doctrine - policies, practices, purposes, aims, or procedures. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| document - A Presidential proclamation or Executive Order or an order, regulation, rule, certificate, code of fair competition, license, notice, or similar instrument, issued, prescribed, or promulgated by a Federal agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 516, 562, May 18 |
| document - Any recorded information regardless of its physical form or characteristics, including, without limitation, written or printed material; data processing cards and tapes; maps; charts; paintings; drawings; engravings; sketches; working notes and papers; reproductions of such things by any means or process; and sound, voice, or electronic recordings in any form. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| document - any recorded information, regardless of the nature of the medium or the method or circumstances of recording. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| Document Distribution Unit - The Development Experience Clearinghouse office, which provides on-demand copies of USAID project and program documents and USAID-funded technical reports in the Development Experience System (DEXS). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| documentarily qualified - that the alien has reported that all the documents specified by the consular officer as sufficient to meet the requirements of INA have been obtained, and the consular office has completed the necessary clearance procedures. This term is used only with respect to the alien's qualification to apply formally for an immigrant visa; it bears no connotation that the alien is eligible to receive a visa. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| documentary material - the original or any copy of any book, record, report, memorandum, paper, communication, tabulation, chart, or other document. | DOC, US Code 15, §57b-1, Mar 17 |
| documented vessel - any vessel of the United States that has been issued a certificate of documentation that might include a register, enrollment, license, or enrollment and license for various trades. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| dog fur - the pelt or skin of any animal of the species <i>Canis familiaris</i> . | DHS, US Code 19, §1308, Mar 17 |
| dog or cat fur product - any item of merchandise which consists, or is composed in whole or in part, of any dog fur, cat fur, or both. | DHS, US Code 19, §1308, Mar 17 |
| doing business - the regular, systematic, and continuous provision of goods and/or services by a firm, corporation, or other entity and does not include the mere presence of an agent or office. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| dollar limit - The maximum amount of money that a Purchase Cardholder may spend on a single purchase or the cumulative dollar amount of purchases allowed per month, as determined by the Organization Program Coordinator or Approving Official in a Mission or Bureau. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| dollar trust funds - These accounts established by the U. S. Treasury are for the purpose of recording expenditures against receipts held in trust, where USAID acts in a fiduciary capacity in carrying out specific purposes and programs in accordance with international agreements or U.S. statutory requirements. There is no connection between dollar trust fund accounts and separate dollar accounts required under the Appropriations Act for cash transfer assistance or nonproject sector assistance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 628, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| dollar-sourced local currency - Foreign currency purchased by or converted from dollars whose source was appropriated funds. They are considered Treasury funds and are treated in the same way for Treasury Cash Management purposes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18 |
| domain - On the Internet, domains are attached to an Internet Protocol (IP) address. All devices sharing a common part of the IP address are said to be in the same domain. A domain name is usaid.gov. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 557, May 18 |
| domain knowledge - knowledge associated with a specific discipline or area of work is influenced by the facts, concepts, procedures, and cognition required of the discipline or area of work. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| domain names - The plain-language address that points to a numeric internet protocol (IP) address. A fully qualified domain name includes a top-level, second-level, and third-level component. Domain name structure is - (1) Top-level - The extension or country code located at the right of the domain name. Top-level domain names that do not include a country code are assumed to be in the United States. Examples - .gov for government, .fr for France; (2) Second-level - The top-level combined with a name which describes the company or organization. Example - state.gov; (3) Third-level - The second-level combined with the name of the host server where web-based services can be located. Examples - www.state.gov identifies the web server at the Department of State within the Federal government; www2.state.gov might identify a second web server in the Department of State; and (4) Sub-domain - A further division of the second-level. Example - webx.irm.state.gov points to a host server named webx on subdomain irm of domain state.gov. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| domain registrar - A domain registrar creates and hosts the records correlating to a domain name and establishes domain name standards. Each domain name is setup to point to a specific IP address. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 557, May 18 |
| domestic - Domestic field offices of U.S. Government agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and all territories and possessions of the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| domestic - Pertaining to the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the United States territories and possessions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| domestic - Stateside; Department of State offices in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| domestic article - an article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §202(a)(2(A), Mar 17 |
| domestic cashier - a domestic cashier means a Class A or B cashier of the Department of State who has been appropriately designated by CGFS/DO and operates in the United States. A domestic cashier performs all transactions in U.S. dollars and is not authorized to make accommodation exchanges. A domestic cashier is an accountable officer under authorities delegated to CGFS/DO, even when the employee is supervised by a domestic or consular bureau officer. Advances to domestic cashiers must be charged to a Department of State appropriation when the cashier is established. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17 |
| domestic controlled access area - Spaces within domestic Department of State facilities accredited by DS/APD for classified discussions and closed storage up to and including Top Secret-level information and automated information systems (AIS) at the Secret level. Only employees with at least a Secret security clearance are authorized to work in these spaces. Visitors without a national security clearance must be escorted. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| domestic counterterrorism - measures, offensive and defensive, for the prevention and interdiction of terrorist activity within the United States primarily offensive in nature including use of investigations, prosecutions, screening, disrupting enemy communications, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| domestic court - a Federal court of the United States, or a court of any State or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia. | DHS, US Code 19, §4452, Mar 17 |
| domestic court - a Federal court or a court of any State. | DOJ, US Code 28, §4101, Jan 17 |

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| Domestic Director of National Intelligence Representative - Director of National Intelligence (DNI) designee who serve as principal field advisor for Intelligence Community matters, as conduit between the DNI and field Intelligence Community elements, and as the DNI’s personal representative to the senior field representatives of each Intelligence Community element within their area of responsibility. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| domestic emergencies - Civil defense emergencies, civil disturbances, major disasters, or natural disasters affecting the public welfare and occurring within the United States and its territories. See also natural disaster. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27, May 18 |
| Domestic Employees Teleworking Overseas - A U.S. government direct-hire employee assigned to a domestic State Department position, teleworking from an overseas location for a limited period of time. Although the teleworker is not assigned or detailed to the overseas location, the DETOs duty station will be temporarily changed to reflect the overseas alternate worksite for the duration of the DETO arrangement. A DETO is distinct from a Limited Noncareer Appointment (LNA) or a Hard-to-Fill arrangement. A DETO may be sponsored or independent. A sponsored DETO is on the USG orders of a spouse or partner assigned abroad whereas an independent DETO is not on the orders of a USG spouse or partner. The Department does not allow independent DETOs, but some other Executive Branch agencies may. Also called DETO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23682, Mar 17 |
| domestic field offices - Department of State offices located anywhere in the United States authorized to conduct official business. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| domestic fleet management - Provides motor vehicle services to Department offices in the continental United States. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |
| domestic industrial base - domestic sources which are providing, or which would be reasonably expected to provide, materials or services to meet national defense requirements during peacetime, national emergency, or war. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| Domestic Information Systems Security Officer - The DISSO provides desktop security support and fulfills Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO) responsibilities with regard to maintaining requirements for all desktops and providing desktop security guidance to all users within bureaus that have fully consolidated as defined in by the respective Master Service Level Agreement (SLA) for each consolidated bureau and ISSO appointment memo. Also called DISSO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| domestic intelligence - Intelligence relating to activities or conditions within the United States that threaten internal security and that might require the employment of troops; and intelligence relating to activities of individuals or agencies potentially or actually dangerous to the security of the Department of Defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08, Sep 16 |
| domestic like product - a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17 |
| Domestic Nuclear Detection Office - (Consolidated into the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office; see Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office for definition). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| domestic partner - A domestic partner for purposes of this subchapter means a domestic partner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23682, Mar 17 |
| domestic partner - An adult in a committed relationship with another adult, including both same-sex and opposite-sex relationships. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| domestic partner - an adult in a committed relationship with another adult, including both same-sex and opposite-sex relationships. Employees need not complete Form DS-7669, Affidavit Pursuant to Declaring Domestic Partner Relationship, to be eligible to take leave based on such relationships. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422, Mar 17 |
| domestic product - a product - 1) that is manufactured or produced in the United States; and (2) at least 50 percent of the cost of the articles, materials, or supplies of which are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3546, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>domestic readiness group - An interagency body convened on a regular basis to develop and coordinate preparedness, response, and incident management policy. This group evaluates various policy issues of interagency importance regarding domestic preparedness and incident management and makes recommendations to senior levels of the policymaking structure for decision. During an incident, the DRG may be convened by the Department of Homeland Security to evaluate relevant interagency policy issues regarding response and develop recommendations as may be required. Also called DRG.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>domestic source - a business concern - A) that performs in the United States or Canada substantially all of the research and development, engineering, manufacturing, and production activities required of such business concern under a contract with the United States relating to a critical component or a critical technology item; and (B) that procures from business concerns described in subparagraph (A) substantially all of any components and assemblies required under a contract with the United States relating to a critical component or critical technology item.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>domestic strongroom - An area approved by the DS Office of Information Security's Program Applications division chief (DS/IS/APD) for open storage of collateral-level classified national security information. Approval will be limited to cases where the volume or size of the classified information, or nature of the classified operation, precludes storage within the closed storage containers.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>domestic terrorism - act of unlawful violence that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources committed by a group or person based and operating entirely within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign terrorist group is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>domestic terrorism - activities that - A) involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State; (B) appear to be intended - i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and (C) occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.</p> | <p>DOJ, US Code 18, §2331, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>domestic violence - any act or threat of imminent violence against a victim (other than a child) that results or threatens to result in physical or mental injury to the victim that is committed by a - Spouse or former spouse of the victim; Person with whom the victim shares a child in common; Person who is co-habiting with or has co-habited with the victim; Person residing in the household; or Any person who has a relationship with the victim and has access to the victims household.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 18114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>domestic voice telecommunications - Voice telecommunications originating and ending within the United States.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18</p> |
| <p>domestic voyage - movement of a vessel between places in, or subject to the jurisdiction of, the United States, except movement between - A) a place in a territory or possession of the United States or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and(B) a place outside that territory, possession, or Trust Territory.</p> | <p>DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §5101, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>domestic wastewater - wastewater that contains human wastes and wastewater from food preparation, laundry, bathing, and similar activities.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>domiciliary care - care provided to a patient in an institution or homelike environment because - (A) providing support for the activities of daily living in the home is not available or is unsuitable; or (B) members of the patient's family are unwilling to provide the care.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §1072, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>domiciliary care - necessary medical services and travel and incidental expenses.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §1706, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>dominant user - The Service or multinational partner who is the principal consumer of a particular common-user logistics supply or service within a joint or multinational operation and will normally act as the lead Service to provide this particular commonuser logistics supply or service to other Service components, multinational partners, other governmental agencies, or nongovernmental agencies as directed by the combatant commander. See also common-user logistics; lead Service or agency for common-user logistics.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| donation - The authorized transfer of temporary records from a Federal agency to an eligible person, organization, institution, corporation, or government (including a foreign government) after the authorized retention period has expired. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| donations - Donations are monies and materials given by private persons and organizations to USAID without receiving anything in exchange. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 628, May 18 |
| doppler effect - change in the frequency of a wave, as a light wave or sound wave, resulting from relative motion of the source and the receiver. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| double agent - Agent in contact with two opposing intelligence services, only one of which is aware of the double contact or quasi-intelligence services. Also called DA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, Sep 16 |
| down syndrome - to a chromosomal disorder caused by an error in cell division that results in the presence of an extra whole or partial copy of chromosome 21. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-8, Jan 17 |
| downgrading - a determination by a declassification authority that information classified and safeguarded at a specified level shall be classified and safeguarded at a lower level. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| downgrading - The determination that particular classified information requires a lesser degree of protection than currently provided or no protection against unauthorized disclosure. Such determination shall be by specific action or automatically after lapse of the requisite period of time or the occurrence of a specified event. If such determination is by specific action, the material shall be marked with the new designation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| downloading - An operation that removes airborne weapons or stores from an aircraft. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04, Sep 16 |
| downstream producer - a firm that performs additional, value-added production processes or services directly for another firm for articles or services with respect to which a group of workers in such other firm has been certified. | DHS, US Code 19, §2272, Mar 17 |
| downstream product - any manufactured article - (A) which is imported into the United States, and (B) into which is incorporated any component part. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677i, Mar 17 |
| downtime - span of time during which something is out of action or unavailable for use. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| drafter - The person who actually composes written material in the form of official correspondence. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| drafting office - The Office responsible for final preparation of official correspondence. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| dredged material - any material excavated or dredged from the navigable waters of the United States. | DHS, US Code 33, §1402, Mar 17 |
| drinking water - water safe enough for consumption. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| drinking water cooler - any mechanical device affixed to drinking water supply plumbing which actively cools water for human consumption. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300j-21, Jan 17 |
| drinking water supply - any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act or as drinking water by one or more individuals. | DOE, US Code 42, §9601, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| driveaway saddle mount vehicle transporter combination - a vehicle combination designed and specifically used to tow up to 3 trucks or truck tractors, each connected by a saddle to the frame or fifth-wheel of the forward vehicle of the truck or truck tractor in front of it. Such combination may include one fullmount. | DOT, US Code 49, §31111, Mar 17 |
| driver's license - a license issued by a State to any individual that authorizes the individual to operate a motor vehicle on highways. ^{SEP} | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §159, Mar 17 |
| drive-through - moving object through system without removal from vehicle. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| driving - Operating a motor vehicle on a roadway, including when temporarily stationary because of traffic congestion or a traffic signal, stop sign, other traffic control device, etc., with the vehicle engine running. Driving does not include being behind the wheel of a stopped vehicle in a location off of a roadway where it is safe and legal to remain stationary. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence - driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having an alcohol concentration above the permitted limit as established by each State. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §164, Mar 17 |
| drop altitude - The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| drop zone - A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. Also called DZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| drop-in fuel - a neat or blended liquid hydrocarbon fuel designed as a direct replacement for a traditional fuel with comparable performance characteristics and compatible with existing infrastructure and equipment. | DOD, US Code 10, §2922h, Jan 17 |
| drought monitor - a system for classifying drought severity according to a range of abnormally dry to exceptional drought, as defined by the Secretary. | USDA, US Code 7, §1531, Mar 17 |
| drug - (1) articles recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them; and (2) articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals; and (3) articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; and (4) articles intended for use as a component of any article specified in clause (1), (2), or (3); but does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories. | DOC, US Code 15, §55, Mar 17 |
| drug - (A) controlled substances; (B) the illegal use of alcohol or tobacco, including smokeless tobacco products and electronic cigarettes; and (C) the harmful, abusive, or addictive use of substances, including inhalants and anabolic steroids. | ED, US Code 20, §7112, Mar 17 |
| drug - substance intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease intended to affect the structure or any function of the body; and/or intended for use as a component of a medicine but not a device or a component, part, or accessory of a device | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| drug and violence prevention - (A) with respect to drugs, prevention, early intervention, rehabilitation referral, recovery support services, or education related to the illegal use of drugs, such as raising awareness about the consequences of drug use that are evidence-based (to the extent a State, in consultation with local educational agencies in the State, determines that such evidence is reasonably available); and (B) with respect to violence, the promotion of school safety, such that students and school personnel are free from violent and disruptive acts, including sexual harassment and abuse, and victimization associated with prejudice and intolerance, on school premises, going to and from school, and at school-sponsored activities, through the creation and maintenance of a school environment that is free of weapons and fosters individual responsibility and respect for the rights of others. | ED, US Code 20, §7112, Mar 17 |

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| drug dependent person - a person who is using a controlled substance and who is in a state of psychic or physical dependence, or both, arising from the use of that substance on a continuous basis. Drug dependence is characterized by behavioral and other responses which include a strong compulsion to take the substance on a continuous basis in order to experience its psychic effects or to avoid the discomfort caused by its absence. | DHHS, US Code 42, §201, Jan 17 |
| drug interdiction - A continuum of events focused on interrupting illicit drugs smuggled by air, sea, or land. See also counterdrug operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4, May 19 |
| drug offense - any criminal offense which proscribes - (A) the possession, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, sale, transfer, or the attempt or conspiracy to possess, distribute, manufacture, cultivate, sell, or transfer any substance the possession of which is prohibited under the Controlled Substances Act; or (B) the operation of a motor vehicle under the influence of such a substance. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §159, Mar 17 |
| drug-free workplace - the site(s) for the performance of work done by the contractor in connection with a specific contract where employees of the contractor are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| drug-interdiction areas - land and sea areas in which, as determined by the Secretary, the smuggling of drugs into the United States occurs or is believed by the Secretary to have occurred. | DOD, US Code 10, §123b, Jan 17 |
| dry bulk carrier - A vessel used primarily for the carriage of shipload lots of homogeneous unmarked nonliquid cargoes such as grain, coal, cement, and lumber. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 313, May 18 |
| dry cargo liner - A vessel sailing between specified ports on a regular basis that is used for the carriage of heterogeneous marked cargoes in parcel lots. However, any cargo may be carried in these vessels, including part cargoes of dry bulk items or, when carried in deep tanks, bulk liquids such as petroleum and vegetable oils. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 313, May 18 |
| drybulk carrier - commercial vessel specially designed to transport unpackaged bulk cargo in its cargo holds includes cargo such as; grains, coal, ore, wood-chips and cement. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| DS Vendor - An established American based and owned vehicle armoring vendor who is either currently producing armored vehicles for the Diplomatic Security, Physical Security Programs, Defensive Equipment and Armored Vehicles Division (DS/PSP/DEAV) OR an established American based and owned armoring vendor who has a facilities clearance and agrees to provide unlimited access to, and fully cooperate with, DS/PSP/DEAV QA/QC armored vehicle inspectors, with the understanding that if the vendor is not responsive to making any/all changes directed by the DEAV QA/QC personnel the vehicle will no be passed as ready for service by DS OR Mercedes/BMW when purchasing factory armored vehicles. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 563, May 18 |
| DS-2019 form (Certificate of Eligibility) - An electronically generated federal form training Participants need in order to obtain a Department of State J-1 Exchange Visitor visa. The form is issued by the USAID Responsible Office or Alternate Responsible Officer in Washington under Department of State J-1 Exchange Visitor Program guidelines. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 525, 253, May 18 |
| DS-Passed Armored Vehicle - A vehicle which has been inspected throughout the armoring process by Diplomatic Security, Physical Security Programs, Defensive Equipment and Armored Vehicles Division (DS/PSP/DEAV) Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) personnel and passed by them as appropriately constructed and without significant structural flaw, or a factory armored vehicle which, due to stringent local government controlled QA/QC requirements, is accepted by DS as the functional equivalent of a DS Passed Armored Vehicle. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 563, May 18 |
| dual accountability - responsibility shared by two persons to ensure compliance to all laws and regulations and functional excellence in carrying out assigned missions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dual citizenship - Dual citizenship is the simultaneous possession of two citizenships. For security clearance purposes, it typically involves a person holding US citizenship and that of another country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, May 18 |
| dual diagnosis - coexisting substance abuse and mental illness conditions or diagnosis. Such clients are sometimes referred to as mentally ill chemical abusers (MICAs). | DOI, US Code 25, §1665, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| dual fuel vehicle - A bi-fuel or flex fuel vehicle; by definition, both vehicle types are classified as AFVs. Also called DFV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| dual fueled vehicle - (A) dual fueled automobile, as such term is defined (B) a motor vehicle, other than an automobile, that is capable of operating on alternative fuel and is capable of operating on gasoline or diesel fuel. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6374, Jan 17 |
| dual tone multi frequency improvised explosive device - (See - dual tone multi frequency improvised explosive device) Also called dual tone multi frequency IED. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dual tone multi frequency switch - switch incorporating the pairing of transmitter and receiver utilizing dual tones and multiple frequency hardware that allows for precision arming and firing, thus preventing unintended firing. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dual use research area of concern initial review [life sciences] - preliminary review of life sciences research to identify potential dual use research of concern (DURC) based on the criteria outlined in the USG DURC Policy. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dual use research of concern [life sciences] - life sciences research that, based on current understanding, can be reasonably anticipated to provide knowledge, information, products, or technologies that could be directly misapplied to pose a significant threat with broad potential consequences to public health and safety, agricultural crops and other plants, animals, the environment, materiel, or national security. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dual use research of concern technical review [life sciences] - detailed assessment of life sciences research objectives, procedures, processes, and resulting products conducted by S&T technical experts to determine whether the research processes and/or deliverables should be designated as dual use research of concern (DURC). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dual-role tanker - An aircraft that can carry support personnel, supplies, and equipment for the deploying force while escorting and/or refueling combat aircraft to the area of responsibility. See also air refueling. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| dual-use - products, services, standards, processes, or acquisition practices, respectively, that are capable of meeting requirements for military and nonmilitary applications. | DOD, US Code 10, §2500, Jan 17 |
| dual-use critical technology - a critical technology that has military applications and nonmilitary applications. | DOD, US Code 10, §2500, Jan 17 |
| dual-use material, equipment, or technology - material, equipment, or technology that may be used in nuclear or nonnuclear applications. | DOS, US Code 22, §8008, Jan 17 |
| dubbing - A duplicate copy of a sound recording or video, and the combination of sound materials from different sources such as dialogue, music, and sound effects into a single sound track. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| due date - the date by which payment is to be made. The due date should be no later than 30 days from the date the invoice is received. If a specific payment date is provided for in the contract, then such date is to be used as the due date. Payment should be made no earlier than 7 days (date a schedule is extracted for payment) prior to the due date. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-4221-1, Mar 17 |
| due diligence - The technical term for the necessary assessment of the past performance, reputation, and future plans of a prospective alliance partner, private sector, or other entity, with regard to various business practices and principles. This assessment of a prospective alliance partner would normally involve, at a minimum, examining their social, environmental, and financial track records. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| due or entitled - The condition where the entire proceeds of a check are due and payable to a payee or the payee's estate. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| due process - documented and publically available policies and procedures, adequate notice of meetings and standards development, sufficient time to review drafts and prepare views and objections, access to views and objections of other participants, and a fair and impartial process for resolving conflicting views. | White House, OMB, Circular A-119, Mar 17 |

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| due process - In the context of Federal debt collection, the constitutional right of “due process” requires an agency to provide debtors with notice of, and the opportunity to dispute, a debt or intended debt collection action. The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that no person shall “be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. . . .” (TFM/DMS Managing Federal Receivables) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| duly ordained minister of religion - a person who has been ordained, in accordance with the ceremonial, ritual, or discipline of a church, religious sect, or organization established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines and practices of a religious character, to preach and to teach the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization and to administer the rites and ceremonies thereof in public worship, and who as his regular and customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion and administers the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of such church, sect, or organization. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3814, Jan 17 |
| dumped/dumping - the sale or likely sale of goods at less than fair value. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2, Mar 17 |
| dumping margin - the amount by which the normal value exceeds the export price or constructed export price of the subject merchandise. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2, Mar 17 |
| duration of visit or assignment - Duration of visit or assignment is described as short-term or long-term assignment. Short-term visits are one-time visits up to and including thirty (30) days or intermittent visits within a thirty-day period. Long-term visits are visits in excess of thirty days or short term intermittent visits occurring beyond a thirty-day period. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| duress alarm device - initiating device intended to enable an individual at a protected premise to indicate a hostile situation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| duties and other import restrictions – (A) rate and form of import duties and classification of articles, and (B) limitations, prohibitions, charges, and exactions other than duties, imposed on importation or imposed for the regulation of imports. | DHS, US Code 19, §1351, Mar 17 |
| duty - obligatory tasks, conduct, service, or functions enjoined by order or usage. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| duty - the rate and form of any import duty, including but not limited to tariff-rate quotas. | DHS, US Code 19, §2481, Mar 17 |
| duty hours - The period when the majority of employees are at work (0815 - 1700 hours, Monday through Friday). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 531, May 18 |
| duty station - The station to which an employee is officially assigned. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| duty to warn - requirement to warn U.S. and non-U.S. person of impending threats of intentional killing, serious bodily injury or kidnapping. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| dwelt time - 1. The length of time a target is expected to remain in one location. 2. The period of time between the release from involuntary active and the reporting date for a subsequent tour of active duty pursuant to Title 10. Such time includes any voluntary active duty performed between two periods of involuntary active duty. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, DODD 123510, Sep 16 |
| Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol - A protocol that allows client devices to request IP addresses from a DHCP server as needed. Also called DHCP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| dynamic targeting - Targeting that prosecutes targets identified too late, or not selected for action in time to be included in deliberate targeting. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| dynamic threat assessment - An intelligence assessment developed by the Defense Intelligence Agency that details the threat, capabilities, and intentions of adversaries in each of the priority plans in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. Also called DTA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| dynamite - high explosive used for blasting consisting essentially of a mixture of, but not limited to, nitroglycerin, nitrocellulose, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, and carbonaceous materials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| E2 Travel System - E2 Solutions is a web based end-to-end travel management tool. Features of E2 solutions include: paperless travel authorization and voucher document submissions, document approval routing, calculation of per diem and actual expenses, automatic obligation and deobligation and split disbursement of funds when interfaced with the Agency's financial system, receipt imaging, voucher pre-population from expenses identified on the travel authorization, audit capability, and online help and support. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 633, May 18 |
| earliest arrival date - A day, relative to C-day, that is specified as the earliest date when a unit, resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at a port of debarkation during a deployment. Also called EAD. See also latest arrival date. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| earliest retirement age - the earliest date on which, under the plan, the participant could elect to receive retirement benefits. | DOL, US Code 29, §1055, Mar 17 |
| early childhood educator - an individual who (A) works directly with children in an eligible preschool program or eligible early childhood education program in a low-income community; (B) is involved directly in the care, development, and education of infants, toddlers, or young children age five and under; and (C) has completed a baccalaureate or advanced degree in early childhood development or early childhood education, or in a field related to early childhood education. | ED, US Code 20, §1078-11, Mar 17 |
| early intervention - a strategy or approach that is intended to prevent an outcome or to alter the course of an existing condition. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-36, Jan 17 |
| early intervention - to providing appropriate services for the child with hearing loss, including nonmedical services, and ensuring that families of the child are provided comprehensive, consumer-oriented information about the full range of family support, training, information services, and language and communication options and are given the opportunity to consider and obtain the full range of such appropriate services, educational and program placements, and other options for their child from highly qualified providers. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-1, Jan 17 |
| early intervention (e.g., nonmedical) - providing appropriate services for the child with hearing loss and ensuring that families of the child are provided comprehensive, consumer-oriented information about the full range of family support, training, information services, communication options and are given the opportunity to consider the full range of educational and program placements and options for their child. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247b-4a, Jan 17 |
| early operational assessment - assessment that occurs before the Critical Design Review of the acquisition program generally is limited to a review of the design documentation, preliminary manning and training plans, and potentially the demonstration of technology demonstrators. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| early plant pest detection and surveillance - the full range of activities undertaken to find newly introduced plant pests, whether the plant pests are new to the United States or new to certain areas of the United States, before - (A) the plant pests become established; or (B) the plant pest infestations become too large and costly to eradicate or control. | USDA, US Code 7, §7721, Mar 17 |
| early warning - Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. Also called EW. See also attack assessment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| earmark - Funds provided by the Congress for projects or programs where the Congressional direction (in bill or report language) circumvents Executive Branch merit-based or competitive allocation processes, or specifies the location or recipient, or otherwise curtail the ability of the Executive Branch to manage critical aspects of the funds allocation process. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| earned annuity - An amount computed on the basis of the employee's actual service, unused sick leave, and high 3 average pay and, if required, reduced for retirement before age 55 and failure to make deposits or redeposits. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| earned value management - A project management methodology that effectively integrates a projects scope of work with cost and schedule elements to enable optimum project planning and control. Also called EVM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 684, Mar 17 |
| Earned Value Management - Earned Value Management (EVM) is a set of disciplined management processes which seek to integrate a project's technical scope, schedule, and budget. The primary goal of EVM is to provide transparency and reduce risk in project execution. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |

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| earned value management - project performance-measurement technique that effectively integrates the contract's scope of work with schedule and cost elements at the appropriate level for optimum project and program planning and control. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| earned value management system - a project management tool that effectively integrates the project scope of work with cost, schedule and performance elements for optimum project planning and control. The qualities and operating characteristics of an earned value management system are described in Electronic Industries Alliance Standard 748, Earned Value Management Systems. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| earned value management system - project-management tool that effectively integrates the project scope of work with cost, schedule, and performance elements for optimum project planning and control. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| earnings - compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus, or otherwise, and includes periodic payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| earth cover - theme uses a hierarchical classification system based on observable form and structure, as opposed to function or use. This system transitions from generalized to more specific and detailed class divisions, and provides a framework within which multiple land cover and land use classification systems can be cross-referenced. This system is applicable everywhere on the surface of the Earth. This theme differs from the Vegetation and Wetlands themes, which provide additional detail. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| e-Authentication - Electronic authentication (e-authentication) is the process of establishing confidence in user identities presented electronically to an information system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| Economic and Social Database - An online information system that provides access to international economic and social data in support of Agency operations and evaluation activities. Also called ESDB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| economic assistance - assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; relating to development assistance and assistance under Title 22; relating to the economic support fund. | DOS, US Code 22, §2151x-2, Jan 17 |
| economic benefit of the overloading - the amount obtained by multiplying the weight of the overload (in tons) by the lesser of - (A) the average freight rate value of a ton of the vessel's cargo for the voyage; or (B) \$50. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §5101, Mar 17 |
| economic consequence - effect of an incident, event, or occurrence on the value of property or on the production, trade, distribution, or use of income, wealth, or commodities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| economic damage - (A) the replacement costs of lost or damaged property or records, the costs of repeating an interrupted or invalidated experiment, the loss of profits, or increased costs. | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| economic development agency - a local planning or zoning commission or board, a community development agency, or another local agency or institution responsible for regulating, promoting, or assisting in local economic development. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| economic dispatch - the operation of generation facilities to produce energy at the lowest cost to reliably serve consumers, recognizing any operational limits of generation and transmission facilities. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §16524, Mar 17 |
| economic loss - any pecuniary loss resulting from harm (including the loss of earnings or other benefits related to employment, medical expense loss, replacement services loss, loss due to death, burial costs, and loss of business or employment opportunities) to the extent recovery for such loss is allowed under applicable State law. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §14505, Mar 17 |
| economic or industrial espionage - (A) stealing a trade secret or proprietary information or appropriating, taking, carrying away, or concealing, or by fraud, artifice, or deception obtaining, a trade secret or proprietary information without the authorization of the owner of the trade secret or proprietary information; (B) copying, duplicating, downloading, uploading, destroying, transmitting, delivering, sending, communicating, or conveying a trade secret or proprietary information without the authorization of the owner of the trade secret or proprietary information; or (C) knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing a trade secret or proprietary information that has been stolen or appropriated, obtained, or converted without the authorization of the owner of the trade secret or proprietary information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1708, Jan 17 |

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| economic self-sufficiency program - any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of participants and their families or to provide work for participants, including programs for job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, or other activities as the Secretary may provide. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1437j, Mar 17 |
| economically disadvantaged women-owned small business concern - Also called EDWOSB. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| economically justified activity - A development project that aims to correct a financial market imperfection in a host country, region, or targeted sector. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| Economy Act orders - Requisitions for goods or services placed by one Federal Agency with another under Economy Act). USAID rarely uses Economy Act Orders when transferring funds to other agencies, since the specific authorities generally cover the same types of transactions and are more appropriate to use. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |
| economy fare - Air transportation costing less than premium, including excursions, groups, and special fares. (See also ACCOMMODATIONS (AIRPLANE)) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 523, May 18 |
| economy of force - The judicious employment and distribution of forces so as to expend the minimum essential combat power on secondary efforts to allocate the maximum possible combat power on primary efforts. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| ecosystem - any terrestrial, freshwater aquatic, or coastal ecosystem, including an estuary. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17272, Mar 17 |
| E-day - The day landing force personnel, supplies, and equipment begin to embark aboard amphibious warfare or commercial ships. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| editorial changes - Editorial changes are simple clarifications that do not alter the substantive meaning of the ADS material. Editorial changes include punctuation changes, grammar corrections, reordering existing material and adding headers for ease of use, address and name changes, and hyperlink additions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| education - formal learning process of imparting or obtaining knowledge, attitudes, skills, or socially valued qualities of character or behavior includes the philosophy, foundational theory, purposes, programs, methods, and organizational patterns of human knowledge, history, science, and art. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| educational activities - the operations of libraries, schools, day care centers, laboratories, and lecture and demonstration facilities. | GSA, US Code 40, §3306, Mar 17 |
| educational advising - The provision of accurate and impartial information about the U.S. system of education and opportunities for study in the United States. Advising services may include pre-departure orientations, preparation for standardized tests, and re-entry activities for returned students or scholars. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2278-4, Mar 17 |
| Educational Advising or Information Centers Abroad - Locations outside the United States where interested parties can find information and counseling about the U.S. system of higher education and opportunities for U.S. study. These centers may be located in U.S. embassies or consulates, Fulbright Commissions, non-governmental organizations, binational centers, foreign universities, or other locations. Also called EAC/EIC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2278-4, Mar 17 |
| educational advising recycling program (Recycling) - Financial mechanism by which educational advising programs located on U.S. Government property can conduct revenue-generating activities. A small portion of the revenue is returned to ECA/A/S/A; the remainder is applied to offsetting the operational costs of the educational advising service. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2278-4, Mar 17 |
| educational advisors abroad - Professionals who work at overseas advising centers abroad providing counseling services on U.S. education. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2278-4, Mar 17 |

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| educational and general expenditures - the total amount expended by an institution of higher education for instruction, research, public service, academic support (including library expenditures), student services, institutional support, scholarships and fellowships, operation and maintenance expenditures for the physical plant, and any mandatory transfers which the institution is required to pay by law. | ED, US Code 20, §1058, Mar 17 |
| educational institution - a school or institution of higher education. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-36, Jan 17 |
| educational neglect - Includes the allowance of chronic truancy, failure to enroll a child of mandatory school age in school, and failure to attend to a special educational need. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723, Mar 17 |
| educational programs abroad - programs of study, internships, or service learning outside the United States which are part of a foreign language or other international curriculum at the undergraduate or graduate education levels. | ED, US Code 20, §1132, Mar 17 |
| effect - 1. The physical or behavioral state of a system that results from an action, a set of actions, or another effect. 2. The result, outcome, or consequence of an action. 3. A change to a condition, behavior, or degree of freedom. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| effective date - The date that specific policy directives and/or required procedures within an ADS chapter or internally created reference become effective. Effective dates only change when substantive modifications are made within the document. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| effective date of termination - the date on which the notice of termination requires the contractor to stop performance under the contract. If the contractor receives the termination notice after the date fixed for termination, then the effective date of termination means the date the contractor receives the notice. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| effective rating (Civil Service) - Indicates that performance meets the performance measures established for a work objective. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, May 18 |
| effective United States-controlled ships - United States-owned foreign flag ships that can be tasked by the Maritime Administration to support Department of Defense requirements when necessary. Also called EUSCS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| efficiency measures - in a more advanced security program efficiency measures are used to assess the timeliness and efficiency of security control implementation. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| effluent limitation - any restriction established by a State or the Administrator on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which are discharged from point sources into navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean, including schedules of compliance. | DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17 |
| e-Gov project - A kind of IT Investment that uses web-based Internet applications and other information technologies, combined with processes that implement these technologies, to address Government-to-Citizen, Government-to-Government, and Government-to-Business relationships, internal efficiency and effectiveness, or e-authentication requirements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| e-Government - The government's use of web-based Internet applications and other information technologies, combined with processes that implement these technologies. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| e-Government - The use by the U.S. Government of Web-based Internet applications and other information technologies, combined with processes that implement these technologies. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| e-Government - web-based Internet applications and other information technologies, combined with processes that implement these technologies, used by the Government across all agencies for the purpose of: (a) enhancing the access to and delivery of Government information and services to the public, other agencies, and other Government entities; or (b) bringing about improvements in Government operations that may include effectiveness, efficiency, service quality, or transformation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| election - (A) a general, special, primary, or runoff election; (B) a convention or caucus of a political party which has authority to nominate a candidate; (C) a primary election held for the selection of delegates to a national nominating convention of a political party; and (D) a primary election held for the expression of a preference for the nomination of individuals for election to the office of President. | FEC, US Code 52, §30101, Mar 17 |
| election - an official general or special election to choose a Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress, but that term does not include a primary election, or a caucus or convention of a political party. | Congress, US Code 2, §381, Mar 17 |
| electric cooperative - any cooperative association eligible to receive loans. | DOI, US Code 16, §2708, Mar 17 |
| electric initiator - initiator whose functioning is started by an electrical impulse that creates heat or a spark. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electric motor vehicle - a motor vehicle primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, photovoltaic arrays, or other sources of electric current and may include an electric-hybrid vehicle. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13435, Mar 17 |
| electric strike - electro-mechanical access control device which secures or released the latch via applied current. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electric utility steam generating unit - any fossil fuel fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 megawatts electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale shall be considered an electric utility steam generating unit. | DOE, US Code 42, §7412, Mar 17 |
| electric vehicle - a vehicle which is powered by an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other portable sources of electrical current, and which may include a nonelectrical source of power designed to charge batteries and components thereof. | DOC, US Code 15, §2502, Mar 17 |
| electric-hybrid vehicle - vehicle primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other sources of electric current and also relies on a nonelectric source of power that also operates on or is capable of operating on a nonelectrical source of power. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13435, Mar 17 |
| electrified lockset - lock that is controlled electrically. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electro-explosive device - An explosive or pyrotechnic component that initiates an explosive, burning, electrical, or mechanical train and is activated by the application of electrical energy. Also called EED. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic battle management - The dynamic monitoring, assessing, planning, and directing of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations in support of the commander's scheme of maneuver. Also called EMBM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic compatibility - The ability of systems, equipment, and devices that use the electromagnetic spectrum to operate in their intended environments without causing or suffering unacceptable or unintentional degradation because of electromagnetic radiation or response. Also called EMC. See also electromagnetic spectrum; electromagnetic spectrum management; electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic environment - The resulting product of the power and time distribution, in various frequency ranges, of the radiated or conducted electromagnetic emission levels encountered by a military force, system, or platform when performing its assigned mission in its intended operational environment. Also called EME. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic environmental effects - The impact of the electromagnetic environment upon the operational capability of military forces, equipment, systems, and platforms. Also called E3. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic hardening - Action taken to protect personnel, facilities, and/or equipment by blanking, filtering, attenuating, grounding, bonding, and/or shielding against undesirable effects of electromagnetic energy. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |

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| electromagnetic interference - Any electromagnetic disturbance, induced intentionally or unintentionally, that interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronics and electrical equipment. Also called EMI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic intrusion - The intentional insertion of electromagnetic energy into transmission paths in any manner, with the objective of deceiving operators or of causing confusion. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic jamming - The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy for the purpose of preventing or reducing an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and with the intent of degrading or neutralizing the enemy's combat capability. See also electromagnetic spectrum; electromagnetic spectrum management; electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic lock - lock that uses an electrically actuated magnetic attraction to secure the door. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electromagnetic operational environment - The background electromagnetic environment and the friendly, neutral, and adversarial electromagnetic order of battle within the electromagnetic area of influence associated with a given operational area. Also called EMOE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-01, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic pulse - 1 or more pulses of electromagnetic energy emitted by a device capable of disabling or disrupting operation of, or destroying, electronic devices or communications networks, including hardware, software, and data, by means of such a pulse. | DOI, US Code 16, §8240-1, Mar 17 |
| electromagnetic pulse - The electromagnetic radiation from a strong electronic pulse, most commonly caused by a nuclear explosion that may couple with electrical or electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. Also called EMP. See also electromagnetic radiation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic radiation - Radiation made up of oscillating electric and magnetic fields and propagated with the speed of light. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-01, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic radiation hazards - Transmitter or antenna installation that generates or increases electromagnetic radiation in the vicinity of ordnance, personnel, or fueling operations in excess of established safe levels. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic spectrum - The range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation from zero to infinity. It is divided into 26 alphabetically designated bands. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic spectrum control - The coordinated execution of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations with other lethal and nonlethal operations that enable freedom of action in the electromagnetic operational environment. Also called EMSC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic spectrum management - Planning, coordinating, and managing use of the electromagnetic spectrum through operational, engineering, and administrative procedures. See also electromagnetic spectrum. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-01, Sep 16 |
| electromagnetic vulnerability - The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of electromagnetic environmental effects. Also called EMV. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| Electronic Access System - The Purchase Card vendor's Internet-based system which provides a variety of reports that assist in the effective management of the Purchase Card program. Also called EAS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| electronic agent - a computer program or an electronic or other automated means used independently to initiate an action or respond to electronic records or performances in whole or in part without review or action by an individual at the time of the action or response. | DOC, US Code 15, §7006, Mar 17 |
| electronic and information technology - has the same meaning as "information technology" but also includes any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in the creation, conversion, or duplication of data or information. The term EIT, includes, but is not limited to, telecommunication products (such as telephones), information kiosks and transaction machines, worldwide websites, multimedia, and office equipment (such as copiers and fax machines). Also called EIT. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| electronic and information technology - information technology and any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the creation, conversion, or duplication of data or information. The term electronic and information technology includes, but is not limited to, telecommunications products (such as telephones), information kiosks and transaction machines, World Wide Web sites, multimedia, and office equipment such as copiers and fax machines. The term does not include any equipment that contains embedded information technology that is used as an integral part of the product, but the principal function of which is not the acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. For example, HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) equipment such as thermostats or temperature control devices, and medical equipment where information technology is integral to its operation, is not information technology. Also called EIT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| electronic and information technology - information technology including any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem used in the creation, conversion, or duplication of data or information includes, but is not limited to, software applications and operating systems, telecommunications products, information kiosks and transaction machines, Web sites (Internet, Intranet, and Extranet), video and multimedia products, desktop and portable computers, and office equipment such as copiers and fax machines. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electronic attack - Division of electronic warfare involving the use of electromagnetic energy, directed energy, or antiradiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability and is considered a form of fires. Also called EA. See also electronic protection; electronic warfare; electronic warfare support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electronic benefit transfer contract - a contract that provides for the issuance, use, or redemption of program benefits in the form of electronic benefit transfer cards. | USDA, US Code 7, §2016, Mar 17 |
| electronic commerce - electronic techniques for accomplishing business transactions including electronic mail or messaging, World Wide Web technology, electronic bulletin boards, purchase cards, electronic funds transfer, and electronic data interchange. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| electronic data interchange - a technique for electronically transferring and storing formatted information between computers utilizing established and published formats and codes, as authorized by the applicable Federal Information Processing Standards. Also called EDI. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| electronic data interchange system - any established mechanism approved by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection through which information can be transferred electronically. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17 |
| electronic device - an electronic device is a cellular telephone, personal digital assistant (PDA), laptop computer, global positioning system (GPS), audio/video players, and similar apparatuses used to communicate or to send, retrieve, store, or display information or data. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| electronic device - For purposes of this policy statement, an electronic device is a cellular telephone, personal digital assistant (PDA), laptop computer, global positioning system (GPS), audio/video players, and similar apparatuses used to communicate or to send, retrieve, store, or display information or data. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| electronic dissemination - Information disseminated through electronic means, including but not limited to email distributions, social media, removable media like CD-ROM, or other technologies. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| electronic document - a document that is generated, sent, received, or stored by electronic, optical, or similar means, including electronic data interchange, electronic mail, telegram, telex, or telecopy. | USDA, US Code 7, §241, Mar 17 |
| electronic documents - Documents composed on computers, using a variety of word processing, data collection, spreadsheet, and/or other software programs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| electronic form - A form generated by computer software and used as the basic tool for collecting and transmitting information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 505, May 18 |
| electronic funds transfer - EFT is the standard method for making Federal payments. EFT includes any method used to transfer funds electronically, including Fedwire, Automated Clearing House (ACH) transfers, Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC) system, etc. Also called EFT. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |

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| electronic funds transfer - Any transfer of funds initiated through a terminal, telephone, computer or magnetic tape for the purpose of instructing or authorizing a financial institution to debit or credit an account. Also called EFT. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| electronic funds transfer - any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by cash, check, or similar paper instrument, that is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephone, computer, or magnetic tape, for the purpose of ordering, instructing, or authorizing a financial institution to debit or credit an account. The term includes Automated Clearing House transfers, Fedwire transfers, and transfers made at automatic teller machines and point-of-sale terminals. Also called EFT. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| electronic funds transfer indicator - a four character suffix to the unique entity identifier. The suffix is assigned at the discretion of the commercial, nonprofit, or Government entity to establish additional System for Award Management records for identifying alternative EFT accounts. Also called EFT indicator. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Electronic Government Program Board - An advisory entity to the Under Secretary for Management that addresses the full range of Department E-Government and IT investment portfolio and project management activities. Also called E-GovPB. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| electronic health record - A digital version of a patient's paper chart. Also called ER | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| electronic health records - In their simplest form, digital versions of patients' paper charts, also called Electronic Patient Care Records (ePCR). More broadly, EHR refers to an integrated dataset that includes the patient's medical history and treatment across multiple providers and allows for interoperability among various electronic systems. Also called EHR. | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electronic information system - A system that contains and provides access to computerized Federal records and other information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| electronic initiator - initiator controlled or operated by the controlled flow of electrons. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electronic intelligence - Technical and geolocation intelligence derived from foreign noncommunications electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations or radioactive sources. Also called ELINT. See also electronic warfare; foreign instrumentation signals intelligence; intelligence; signals intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electronic mail - Information created or received on an electronic mail system includes: brief notes, more formal or substantive narrative documents, and any attachments, such as word processing and other electronic documents, that may be transmitted with the message. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electronic mail - The process or result of sending and receiving messages via telecommunications links between computer terminals. Also called email. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| electronic mail (e-mail) - Electronic method of Agency communications within USAID/Washington and throughout the mission locations via telecommunications links between computer terminals. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 503, May 18 |
| electronic mail message - A document created or received on an electronic mail system including brief notes, more formal or substantive narrative documents, and any attachments, such as word processing and other electronic documents, which may be transmitted with the message. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 503, May 18 |
| electronic mail system - A computer application used to create, receive and transmit messages and other documents. Excluded from this definition are file transfer utilities (software that transmits files between users but does not retain any transmission data), data systems used to collect and process data that have been organized into data files or data bases on either personal computers or mainframe computers, and word processing documents not transmitted on an e-mail system. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |

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| electronic masking - The controlled radiation of electromagnetic energy on friendly frequencies in a manner to protect the emissions of friendly communications and electronic systems against enemy electronic warfare support measures/signals intelligence without significantly degrading the operation of friendly systems. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electronic object - An electronic object is a file that may contain documents, images, data, e-mail, etc. As used in this policy, electronic objects may be signed to authenticate the originator and provide a means to determine if the content has been changed subsequent to signing. Electronic objects may also be encrypted to protect the content from unauthorized access. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| electronic probing - Intentional radiation designed to be introduced into the devices or systems of potential enemies for the purpose of learning the functions and operational capabilities of the devices or systems. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electronic product - (A) any manufactured or assembled product which, when in operation, (i) contains or acts as part of an electronic circuit and (ii) emits (or in the absence of effective shielding or other controls would emit) electronic product radiation, or (B) any manufactured or assembled article which is intended for use as a component, part, or accessory of a product described in clause (A) and which when in operation emits (or in the absence of effective shielding or other controls would emit) such radiation. | USDA, US Code 21, §360hh, Mar 17 |
| electronic product environmental assessment tool - system to help purchasers evaluate, compare, and select desktop computers, notebooks, and monitors based on their environmental attributes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electronic product radiation – (A) any ionizing or non-ionizing electromagnetic or particulate radiation, or (B) any sonic, infrasonic, or ultrasonic wave, which is emitted from an electronic product as the result of the operation of an electronic circuit in such product. | USDA, US Code 21, §360hh, Mar 17 |
| electronic protection - Division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. Also called EP. See also electronic attack, electronic warfare; electronic warfare support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electronic questionnaires for investigations processing - electronic questionnaires for investigations processing (e-QIP) The e-QIP system is an e-Government solution. Instead of distributing paper forms to prospective applicants and subjects of investigation, applicants will be required to use the e-QIP system to complete investigative forms on-line. The e-QIP system automates the Federal Government's hiring process, so that applicants fill out the Standard Forms on OPM's secure website and submit the information to OPM's server, where it remains. Meanwhile, the applications are transferred from OPM to the relevant Federal agencies. Also called e-QIP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, May 18 |
| electronic receipt - a receipt that is authorized by the Secretary to be issued or transmitted under this chapter in the form of an electronic document. | USDA, US Code 7, §241, Mar 17 |
| electronic reconnaissance - The detection, location, identification, and evaluation of foreign electromagnetic radiations. See also electromagnetic radiation; reconnaissance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electronic record - information that is recorded in a form that only a computer can process not necessarily kept in a "recordkeeping system" but may reside in a generic electronic information system or are produced by an application such as word processing or electronic mail. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electronic record keeping system - An electronic system in which records are collected, organized, and categorized to facilitate their preservation, retrieval, use and disposition. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| electronic records - Any information that is recorded in a form that only a computer can process. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| electronic records - Numerical, graphical, and textual information recorded on any medium capable of being read by a computer. Electronic records include, but are not limited to, records stored on-line or on off-line media such as tapes, disks, and optical disks. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4151, Mar 17 |
| electronic records - Records that include numerical, graphical, and textual information recorded on any medium capable of being read by a computer. This includes, but is not limited to, both on-line storage and off-line media such as tapes, disks, and optical disks. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |

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| electronic records management - utilization of automated techniques to manage records regardless of format. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electronic records system - Any information system that produces, manipulates or stores records by using a computer. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| electronic records system - Any information system that produces, manipulates, stores, or transfers federal records by using a computer. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| electronic signature - a method of signing an electronic message that - (1) Identifies and authenticates a particular person as the source of the electronic message; and (2) Indicates such persons approval of the information contained in the electronic message. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| electronic signature - An electronic signature is an electronic signal, sound, symbol, or process executed or adopted by an authenticated and authorized individual, with the intent to sign an electronic record, document or file (for submission or approval), and which is unique to the individual and under his or her sole control, and bound to the electronic record, document or file within a system. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| electronic signature - The process of applying any mark in electronic form with the intent to sign a data object. See also digital signature. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| electronic signature (E-Signs) - GPEA defines electronic signature as a method of signing an electronic message that - (1) Identifies and authenticates a particular person as the source of the electronic message; and (2) Indicates such person's approval of the information contained in the electronic message. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| electronic surveillance - acquisition of a non-public communication by electronic means without the consent of a person who is a party to an electronic communication in the case of a non-electronic communication, without the consent of a person who is visibly present at the place of communication, but not including the use of radio-finding equipment solely to determine the location of a transmitter. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electronic surveillance - acquisition of a nonpublic communication by electronic means without the consent of a person who is a party to an electronic communication or, in the case of a nonelectronic communication, without the consent of a person who is visibly present at the place of communication, but not including the use of radio direction-finding equipment solely to determine the location of a transmitter. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3001, Jan 17 |
| electronic timing switch - timing switch using a commercial or improvised electronic timer or integrated circuit to start the initiation train. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| electronic trading facility - a trading facility that: (A) operates by means of an electronic or telecommunications network; and (B) maintains an automated audit trail of bids, offers, and the matching of orders or the execution of transactions on the facility. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| electronic warfare - Military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. Also called EW. See also directed energy; electromagnetic spectrum; electronic attack; electronic protection; electronic warfare support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electronic warfare frequency deconfliction - Actions taken to integrate those frequencies used by electronic warfare systems into the overall frequency deconfliction process. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electronic warfare reprogramming - The deliberate alteration or modification of electronic warfare or target sensing systems, or the tactics and procedures that employ them, in response to validated changes in equipment, tactics, or the electromagnetic environment. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electronic warfare support - Division of electronic warfare involving actions tasked by, or under direct control of, an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate or localize sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning and conduct of future operations. Also called ES. See also electronic attack; electronic protection; electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| electronics security - The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from their interception and study of noncommunications electromagnetic radiations, e.g., radar. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |

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| electro-optical-infrared countermeasure - A device or technique employing electro-optical-infrared materials or technology that is intended to impair the effectiveness of enemy activity, particularly with respect to precision guided weapons and sensor systems. Also called EO-IR CM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| element - An organization formed around a specific function within a designated directorate of a headquarters. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| element of the defense acquisition system - an organization that employs members of the acquisition workforce, carries out acquisition functions, and focuses primarily on acquisition. | DOD, US Code 10, §2545, Jan 17 |
| elementary school - a day or residential school which provides elementary education, as determined under State law. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| elephant - any animal of the species <i>loxodonta Africana</i> . | DOI, US Code 16, §4244, Mar 17 |
| elevated causeway system - An elevated causeway pier that provides a means of delivering containers, certain vehicles, and bulk cargo ashore without the lighterage contending with the surf zone. Also called ELCAS. See also causeway. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| elevated improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced above the surface: hanging from an overpass, on a roof, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| elevation bathymetric - The bathymetric data for Inland and Intercoastal waterways is highly accurate bathymetric sounding information collected to ensure that federal navigation channels are maintained to their authorized depths. Bathymetric survey activities support the Nation's critical nautical charting program. This data is also used to create Electronic Navigational Charts. The bathymetric sounding data supports the elevation layer of the geospatial data framework. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| elevation terrestrial - This data contains georeferenced digital representations of terrestrial surfaces, natural or manmade, which describe vertical position above or below a datum surface. Data may be encapsulated in an evenly spaced grid (raster form) or randomly spaced (triangular irregular network, hypsography, single points). The elevation points can have varying horizontal and vertical resolution and accuracy. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| elicitation - In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information from a person or group in a manner that does not disclose the intent of the interview or conversation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| eligibility determination [security] - determinations of eligibility for access to classified information based on criteria established under E.O. 12968. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| eligibility for access to classified information - the result of the determination whether an employee (a) is eligible for access to classified information in accordance with Executive Order 12968 (relating to access to classified information), or any successor thereto, and Executive Order 10865 of February 20, 1960, as amended (relating to safeguarding classified information with industry), or any successor thereto; and (b) possesses a need to know under such orders. | White House, PPD 19 Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified, Terms, Oct 12 |
| eligible agency - the sole entity or agency in a State or an outlying area responsible for administering or supervising policy for adult education and literacy activities in the State or outlying area, respectively, consistent with the law of the State or outlying area, respectively. | DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17 |
| eligible Aleut - any Aleut living on August 10, 1988 - A) who, as a civilian, was relocated by authority of the United States from his or her home village on the Pribilof Islands or the Aleutian Islands west of Unimak Island to an internment camp, or other temporary facility or location, during World War II; or (B) who was born while his or her natural mother was subject to such relocation. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4232, Jan 17 |
| eligible candidates - Candidates who meet the Office of Personnel Management or USAID qualification standards for the position, including appropriate selective placement factors and any time-in-grade requirements by the closing date of the announcement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| eligible countries - Those countries specified by Geographic Code in the Assistance Agreement, Implementation Letters, and other related documents for the supply of services and goods. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 305, May 18 |

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| eligible crop - a crop of renewable biomass. | USDA, US Code 7, §8111, Mar 17 |
| eligible dependent - a spouse, surviving spouse, child, or dependent parent of a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service. | DVA, US Code 38, §6301, Mar 17 |
| eligible domestic entity - a manufacturer or producer in the United States, or a certified union or recognized union or group of workers which is representative of an industry in the United States, that manufactures or produces short life cycle merchandise that is - (A) like or directly competitive with other merchandise that is the subject of 2 or more affirmative dumping determinations, or (B) is similar enough to such other merchandise as to be considered for inclusion with such merchandise in a product monitoring category. | DHS, US Code 19, §1673b, Mar 17 |
| eligible entity - a State or local government, nonprofit corporation, educational agency, community development organization, or other entity that agrees to comply with the conditions established. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §92, Jan 17 |
| eligible export vessel - a vessel that - (A) is constructed, reconstructed, or reconditioned in the United States for use in world-wide trade; and (B) will, on delivery or redelivery, become or remain documented under the laws of a country other than the United States. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §53701, Mar 17 |
| eligible family member - A family member who is residing at the sponsoring employees post of assignment abroad and is counted as a dependent under ICASS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| eligible family member or dependent - a U.S. citizen spouse or dependent of a U.S. Federal Government employee or U.S. military service member, either residing with the sponsor (see paragraph k below) or residing overseas apart from the sponsor solely because the employing agency does not authorize family members to reside at the sponsors current post of assignment. EFM's who voluntarily reside overseas at posts other than the sponsors post of assignment are considered U.S. citizen residents for purposes of employment under this regulation. Also called EFM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| eligible family members - (replaces the term "family/authorized dependents") (1) Children who are unmarried and under 21 years of age or, regardless of age, are incapable of self-support. The term includes, in addition to natural offspring, stepchildren and adopted children and those under legal guardianship of the employee or the spouse when such children are expected to be under such legal guardianship at least until they reach 21 years of age and when dependent upon and normally residing with the guardian; (2) Parents (including stepparents and legally adoptive parents) of the employee or of the spouse, when such parents are at least 51 percent dependent on the employee for support (these parents are not authorized medical travel; (3) Sisters and brothers (including stepsisters or stepbrothers, or adoptive sisters or brothers) of the employee, or of the spouse, when such sisters and brothers are at least 51 percent dependent on the employee for support, unmarried and under 21 years of age, or regardless of age, are incapable of self-support (these sisters and brothers are not authorized medical travel; and (4) Spouse. Also called EFM. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| eligible grantee - a local government or municipality, peoples' utility district, irrigation district, and cooperative, nonprofit, or limited-dividend association in a rural area. | USDA, US Code 7, §918c, Mar 17 |
| eligible hospital - a hospital that the Secretary determines has a high rate of risk adjusted readmissions for the conditions and has not taken appropriate steps to reduce such readmissions and improve patient safety as evidenced through historically high rates of readmissions, as determined by the Secretary. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280j-3, Jan 17 |
| eligible individual - an individual - (A) who has attained 16 years of age; ^{FEB} (B) who is not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under State law; and (C) who - i) is basic skills deficient;(ii) does not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and has not achieved an equivalent level of education; or(iii) is an English language learner. | DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17 |
| eligible individual (in reference to enrollment in burn pit registry) - any individual who, on or after September 11, 2001: (A) was deployed in support of a contingency operation while serving in the Armed Forces; and (B) during such deployment, was based or stationed at a location where an open burn pit was used. | DVA, US Code 38, §527, Mar 17 |

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| eligible institution - a school of medicine, osteopathic medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, podiatric medicine, pharmacy, public health, allied health, or chiropractic, or a graduate program in health administration or behavioral and mental health practice, including clinical psychology. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292o, Jan 17 |
| eligible investor - (1) United States citizens; (2) corporations, partnerships, or other associations including nonprofit associations, created under the laws of the United States any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, and substantially beneficially owned by United States citizens; and (3) foreign corporations, partnerships, or other associations wholly owned by one or more such United States citizens, corporations, partnerships, or other associations: <i>Provided however</i> , That the eligibility of such foreign corporation shall be determined without regard to any shares, in aggregate less than 5 per centum of the total issued and subscribed share capital, held by other than the United States owners: <i>Provided further</i> , That in the case of any loan investment a final determination of eligibility may be made at the time the insurance or guaranty is issued; in all other cases, the investor must be eligible at the time a claim arises as well as the time the insurance or guaranty is issued. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 238, Mar 17 |
| eligible investor - (1) United States citizens; (2) corporations, partnerships, or other associations including nonprofit associations, created under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, and substantially beneficially owned by United States citizens; and (3) foreign corporations, partnerships, of other associations wholly owned by one or more such United States citizens, corporations, partnerships, or other associations: <i>Provided, however</i> , That the eligibility of such foreign corporation shall be determined without regard to any shares, in aggregate less than 5 per centum of the total of issued and subscribed share capital, held by other than the United States owners: <i>Provided further</i> , That in the case of any loan investment a final determination of eligibility may be made at the time the insurance or guaranty is issued; in all other cases, the investor must be eligible at the time a claim arises as well as at the time the insurance or guaranty is issued. | DOS, US Code 22, §2198, Jan 17 |
| eligible land - (i) Cropland. (ii) Grassland. (iii) Rangeland. (iv) Pasture land. (v) Nonindustrial private forest land. (vi) Other agricultural land (including cropped woodland, marshes, and agricultural land used for the production of livestock) on which resource concerns related to agricultural production could be addressed through a contract under the program, as determined by the Secretary. | DOI, US Code 16, §3839aa-1, Mar 17 |
| eligible land - land on which agricultural commodities, livestock, or forest-related products are produced. | DOI, US Code 16, §3839aa-1, Mar 17 |
| eligible lender - an eligible institution that became a lender under this subpart prior to September 15, 1992, an agency or instrumentality of a State, a financial or credit institution (including an insurance company) which is subject to examination and supervision by an agency of the United States or of any State, a pension fund approved by the Secretary for this purpose, or a nonprofit private entity designated by the State, regulated by the State, and approved by the Secretary. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292o, Jan 17 |
| eligible livestock producer - an eligible producer on a farm that - (I) is an owner, cash or share lessee, or contract grower of covered livestock that provides the pastureland or grazing land, including cash-leased pastureland or grazing land, for the livestock; (II) provides the pastureland or grazing land for covered livestock, including cash-leased pastureland or grazing land that is physically located in a county affected by drought; (III) certifies grazing loss; and (IV) meets all other eligibility requirements established. | DHS, US Code 19, §2497, Mar 17 |
| eligible metropolitan area - any of the 100 most populous metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. | DHS, US Code 6, §601, Jan 17 |
| eligible migrant - a qualified immigrant who is the spouse or unmarried child of a legalized alien. | DHS, US Code 8, §1255a, Jan 17 |
| eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers - individuals who are eligible migrant farmworkers or are eligible seasonal farmworkers. | DOL, US Code 29, §3222, Mar 17 |
| eligible migrant farmworker - an eligible seasonal farmworker whose agricultural labor requires travel to a job site such that the farmworker is unable to return to a permanent place of residence within the same day; and a dependent of the farmworker. | DOL, US Code 29, §3222, May 18 |
| eligible national association - a national association with demonstrated experience in providing training and technical assistance to protection and advocacy systems. | DHHS, US Code 42, |

§300d-53, Jan 17

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| <p>eligible neighborhood development activity - (A) creating permanent jobs in the neighborhood;(B) establishing or expanding businesses within the neighborhood;(C) developing, rehabilitating, or managing neighborhood housing stock;(D) developing delivery mechanisms for essential services that have lasting benefit to the neighborhood; or (E) planning, promoting, or financing voluntary neighborhood improvement efforts.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5318a, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>eligible neighborhood development organization - (A)(i) an entity organized as a private, voluntary, nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State in which it operates;(ii) an organization that is responsible to residents of its neighborhood through a governing body, not less than 51 per centum of the members of which are residents of the area served; (iii) an organization that has conducted business for at least one year prior to the date of application for participation;(iv) an organization that operates within an area that - (I) meets the requirements for Federal assistance; (II) is designated as an enterprise zone under Federal law; (III) is designated as an enterprise zone under State law and recognized by the Secretary as a State enterprise zone; or (IV) is a qualified distressed community; and (v) an organization that conducts one or more eligible neighborhood development activities that have as their primary beneficiaries low- and moderate-income persons, or (B) any facility that provides small entrepreneurial business with affordable shared support services and business development services and meets the requirements.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5318a, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>eligible operations and maintenance - all Federal operations, maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation, including (i) maintenance dredging reasonably necessary to maintain the width and nominal depth of any harbor or inland harbor; (ii) the construction of dredged material disposal facilities that are necessary for the operation and maintenance of any harbor or inland harbor; (iii) dredging and disposing of contaminated sediments that are in or that affect the maintenance of Federal navigation channels; (iv) mitigating for impacts resulting from Federal navigation operation and maintenance activities; and (v) operating and maintaining dredged material disposal facilities.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §2241, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>eligible orchardist - a person that produces annual crops from trees for commercial purposes.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §2497, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>eligible producer on a farm - an individual or entity described in subparagraph (B) that, as determined by the Secretary, assumes the production and market risks associated with the agricultural production of crops or livestock.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §1531, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>eligible reservist - a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces ordered to active duty during a period of military conflict.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §636, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>eligible seasonal farmworker - (A) a low-income individual who - i) for 12 consecutive months out of the 24 months prior to application for the program involved, has been primarily employed in agricultural or fish farming labor that is characterized by chronic unemployment or underemployment; and(ii) faces multiple barriers to economic self-sufficiency; and (B) a dependent of the person described in subparagraph (A).</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3222, May 19</p> |
| <p>eligible small business - any business concern that, in the judgment of the Commissioner, due to its small size, has neither adequate internal resources nor financial ability to obtain qualified outside assistance in preparing and submitting for consideration allegations of evasion.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §4361, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>eligible small business - any business concern which, in the agency's judgment, due to its small size, has neither adequate internal resources nor financial ability to obtain qualified outside assistance in preparing and filing petitions and applications for remedies and benefits under trade laws.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §1339, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>eligible solar, wind, waste or geothermal facility - a facility which produces electric energy solely by the use, as a primary energy source, of solar energy, wind energy, waste resources or geothermal resources; but only if - (i) either of the following is submitted to the Commission not later than December 31, 1994: (I) an application for certification of the facility as a qualifying small power production facility; or^{SEP}(II) notice that the facility meets the requirements for qualification; and (ii) construction of such facility commences not later than December 31, 1999, or, if not, reasonable diligence is exercised toward the completion of such facility taking into account all factors relevant to construction of the facility.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| eligible spouse - the spouse of a member of the Coast Guard who is serving on active duty and includes a spouse who receives transitional compensation. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §542, Jan 17 |
| eligible spouse does not include a person who - (i) is married to, but legally separated from, a member of the Coast Guard under a court order or statute of any State or territorial possession of the United States; or (ii) is eligible for tuition assistance as a member of the Armed Forces. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §542, Jan 17 |
| eligible tribal consortium - a consortium composed of 2 or more Service units between which a mobile health station can be transported by road in up to 8 hours. A Service unit operated by the Service or by an Indian tribe or tribal organization shall be equally eligible for participation in such consortium. | DOI, US Code 25, §1638g, Mar 17 |
| eligible woman - a woman who has been admitted to a program operated. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-1, Jan 17 |
| email distribution list - list of email addresses which can be used to send a message to multiple recipients simultaneously. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| embarkation - The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships and/or aircraft. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embarkation and tonnage table - A consolidated table showing personnel and cargo, by troop or naval units, loaded aboard a combat-loaded ship. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embarkation area - An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark. See also mounting area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embarkation element - A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard the ships of one transport element. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embarkation group - A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard the ships of one transport element group. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embarkation officer - An officer on the staff of units of the landing force who advises the commander thereof on matters pertaining to embarkation planning and loading ships. See also combat cargo officer. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embarkation order - An order specifying dates, times, routes, loading diagrams, and methods of movement to shipside or aircraft for troops and their equipment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embarkation organization - A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked aboard ships. See also embarkation team. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embarkation phase - In amphibious operations, the phase that encompasses the orderly assembly of personnel and materiel and their subsequent loading aboard ships and/or aircraft in a sequence designed to meet the requirements of the landing force concept of operations ashore. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embarkation plans - The plans prepared by the landing force and appropriate subordinate commanders containing instructions and information concerning the organization for embarkation, assignment to shipping, supplies and equipment to be embarked, location and assignment of embarkation areas, control and communication arrangements, movement schedules and embarkation sequence, and additional pertinent instructions relating to the embarkation of the landing force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| embarkation team - A temporary administrative formation of all personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard one ship. See also embarkation organization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embarkation unit - A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard the ships of one transport unit, which is dissolved upon completion of the embarkation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| embedded test item - component of a test designed to test performance on an objective after instruction but prior to a post-test. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| embedded training - training provided by modules built into operational systems to maintain or enhance the skill proficiency necessary to operate or maintain that equipment or system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| embryo laboratory -a facility in which human oocytes are subject to assisted reproductive technology treatment or procedures based on manipulation of oocytes or embryos which are subject to implantation. | DHHS, US Code 42, §263a-7, Jan 17 |
| emergency - (A) a major market disturbance characterized by or constituting - (i) sudden and excessive fluctuations of securities prices generally, or a substantial threat thereof, that threaten fair and orderly markets; or (ii) a substantial disruption of the safe or efficient operation of the national system for clearance and settlement of transactions in securities, or a substantial threat thereof; or (B) a major disturbance that substantially disrupts, or threatens to substantially disrupt - (i) the functioning of securities markets, investment companies, or any other significant portion or segment of the securities markets; or (ii) the transmission or processing of securities transactions. | DOC, US Code 15, §78I, Mar 17 |
| emergency - (I) the overthrow of a democratically elected government; (II) war (including undeclared war, civil war, or other military activity) on the territory of the program country; (III) a severe breakdown in law and order affecting a significant portion of the program country's territory; (IV) a severe economic collapse in the program country; or (V) any other extraordinary event in the program country that threatens the law enforcement or security interests of the United States (including the interest in enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States) and where the country's participation in the program could contribute to that threat. | DHS, US Code 8, §118I, Jan 17 |
| emergency - a natural disaster affecting a wide area (such as a flood, hurricane, tidal wave, earthquake, severe storm, or landslide) or a catastrophic failure from any external cause, as a result of which: (A) the Governor of a State has declared an emergency and the Secretary has concurred; or(B) the President has declared a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. | DOT, US Code 49, §5324, May 19 |
| emergency - A situation or an occurrence of a serious nature, developing suddenly and unexpectedly, and demanding immediate action. This is generally a short duration, for example, an interruption of normal Agency operations for a week or less. It may involve electrical failure or minor flooding caused by broken pipes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 511, May 18 |
| emergency - An emergency is when failure to issue a passport would -(a) Cause compelling hardship to the applicant (a delay or inability to travel does not, by itself, constitute compelling hardship), e.g. - i) Inability to pursue education; (ii) Inability to accept a job opportunity; (iii) Inability to attend to a dying relative or a funeral (life or death emergencies); or (iii) Involuntarily separation from her/his parents, spouse, or children. (b) Endanger the health, safety, and welfare of the applicant; (c) Impede the applicants ability to complete a critical mission on behalf of the U.S. government (for official, diplomatic, service, or no-fee regular passports). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| emergency - An unforeseen combination of circumstances, or the resulting state, that calls for immediate action. Emergencies may include a fire, explosion, discovery of an explosive device, severe weather, chemical or biological exposure or threat, hostage situation, or physical threat to building occupants or visitors, terrorist attack, or other national security emergency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| emergency - an urgent situation in which there is clear evidence that (a) an event or series of events has occurred that causes human suffering; and (b) for which a government concerned has not chosen, or has not the means, to remedy; or (c) is created by a demonstrably abnormal event or series of events that produces dislocation in the lives of residents of a country or region of a country on an exceptional scale. | USDA, US Code 7, §1736f-1, Mar 17 |
| emergency - Any incident, whether natural or manmade, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| emergency & evacuation network - A radio channel designated specifically for security of personnel at the U.S. Mission. An appropriation that is no longer available to incur new obligations, although it may still be available for recording and/or payment of obligations properly incurred before the period of availability expired. Also called E&E. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |

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| emergency action - action needed to respond to the immediate impacts of an emergency does not include long-term recovery actions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| emergency action committee - An organization established at a foreign service post by the chief of mission or principal officer for the purpose of directing and coordinating the post's response to contingencies. Also called EAC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| Emergency Action Committee - Emergency Action Committee is an organization established at a Foreign Service post by the Chief of Mission or principal officer for the purpose of directing and coordinating the post's response to contingencies emergency situations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 530, May 18 |
| Emergency Action Plan - A specific plan used to describe the actions taken to ensure the safety of Department personnel and ability for all bureaus, offices, or facilities to continue essential functions. Also called EAP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| emergency change [IT service] - alteration in the current state that must be introduced immediately to resolve a major incident or implement a security patch is the highest priority change that can be defined in an organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| emergency change advisory board - subgroup of the Change Advisory Board that makes decisions about emergency changes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| emergency condition - (1) a newly discovered type of material which is of importance for the understanding of the history of mankind and is in jeopardy from pillage, dismantling, dispersal, or fragmentation; (2) identifiable as coming from any site recognized to be of high cultural significance if such site is in jeopardy from pillage, dismantling, dispersal, or fragmentation which is, or threatens to be, of crisis proportions; or (3) a part of the remains of a particular culture or civilization, the record of which is in jeopardy from pillage, dismantling, dispersal, or fragmentation which is, or threatens to be, of crisis proportions; and application of the import restrictions on a temporary basis would, in whole or in part, reduce the incentive for such pillage, dismantling, dispersal or fragmentation. | DHS, US Code 19, §2603, Mar 17 |
| Emergency Coordinator - The individual appointed by the Administrator to administer the Continuity of Operations Plan for the Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 531, May 18 |
| emergency exit - A secure door designated for emergency egress during a fire or other life threatening evacuation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| emergency expenditure authorization - authorization for limited post expenditure without prior Department approval in order to meet emergency medical needs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| emergency leave donor - a current employee whose voluntary written request for transfer of annual leave to an emergency leave transfer program is approved by his or her employing agency (OPM Form 1638, Request to Donate Annual Leave Under the Emergency Leave Transfer Program). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3364, Mar 17 |
| emergency leave recipient - a current employee for whom the employing agency has approved an application to receive annual leave from an emergency leave transfer program (OPM Form 1637, Application to Become a Leave Recipient Under the Emergency Leave Transfer Program). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3364, Mar 17 |
| emergency locator beacon - A generic term for all radio beacons used for emergency locating purposes. See also personal locator beacon. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| emergency management - As subset of incident management, the coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other manmade disasters. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| emergency management - coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain and improve the capabilities to prepare for, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual disasters or emergencies, regardless of cause emergency management activities in response to an incident are a component of overall incident management and are aligned with parallel response processes associated with prevention and protection. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| emergency management - Organized efforts to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an emergency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |

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| emergency management - the governmental function that coordinates and integrates all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters. | DHS, US Code 6, §701, Jan 17 |
| emergency management assistance compact - A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected State can request and receive assistance from other member States quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues up front - liability and reimbursement. Also called EMAC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| emergency management center - The Departments central location for managing emergencies impacting its domestic facilities. It is used to coordinate response to, recovery from, and relay information about a domestic emergency that impacts any part of the Department. The Departments EMC is managed by A/OEM and is located in the Harry S Truman Building (HST), Room B-235B. Also called EMC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| emergency management system - Coordination of systems and multidisciplinary personnel (e.g., police, fire, emergency managers) to address all phases of an incident. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| emergency manager - The person who has the day-to-day responsibility for emergency management programs and activities. The role is one of coordinating all aspects of a jurisdiction's mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| emergency medical condition - a medical condition (including emergency labor and delivery) manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in - (1) placing the patient's health in serious jeopardy, (2) serious impairment to bodily functions, or (3) serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part. | DHS, US Code 8, §1369, Jan 17 |
| emergency medical condition - a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) such that a prudent layperson, who possesses an average knowledge of health and medicine, could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in a condition. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-19a, Jan 17 |
| emergency medical services - A system of coordinated response involving private and public agencies and organizations that provides emergency medical care after an incident that causes serious illness or injury. Also called EMS. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| emergency medical services - resources used by a public or nonprofit entity to deliver medical care outside of a medical facility under emergency conditions that occur as a result of - (A) the condition of a patient; or (B) a natural disaster or related condition. | USDA, US Code 7, §2655, Mar 17 |
| emergency medical services training education advisory council - advisory body providing advice and recommendation to the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs/Chief Medical Officer on matters relating to emergency medical service training and educational policies, regulations, standards, and metrics for emergency medical services personnel. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| emergency operating record - documentary material and database essential to the continued functioning or the reconstitution of an agency during and after a continuity event include emergency plans and directives, orders of succession, delegations of authority, staffing assignments, and related policy or procedural records. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>emergency operating records - One type of vital records. (See the term Vital Records.) These records are essential to the continued functioning or reconstitution of an organization during and after an emergency. They include emergency plans and directive(s), orders of succession, delegations of authority, staffing assignments, selected program records needed to continue the most critical agency operations, as well as related policy and procedural records that assist agency staff in conducting operations under emergency conditions and for resuming normal operations after an emergency.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>emergency operating records - The type of vital records essential to the continued functioning or reconstitution of an organization during and after an emergency.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 511, May 18</p> |
| <p>emergency operations center - A temporary or permanent facility where the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. Also called EOC.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>emergency operations center - physical location where the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities normally takes place may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level or organization within a jurisdiction.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>emergency operations center - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof. Also called EOC.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>emergency personnel - category of essential personnel that are employees who are assigned to positions required to sustain a facility or function in the event of a localized situation, such as inclement weather or a dismissal or closure of DHS operations or services.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>emergency personnel - Pre-identified domestic personnel responsible for performing mission essential functions at a relocation site in support of bureau or Department continuity. (See the terms Bureau Emergency Action Team (BEAT) and Mission Critical Team (MCT).)</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>emergency plan - The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>emergency preparedness - all those activities and measures designed or undertaken to prepare for or minimize the effects of a hazard upon the civilian population, to deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by the hazard, and to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by the hazard. Such term includes the following: (A) Measures to be undertaken in preparation for anticipated hazards (including the establishment of appropriate organizations, operational plans, and supporting agreements, the recruitment and training of personnel, the conduct of research, the procurement and stockpiling of necessary materials and supplies, the provision of suitable warning systems, the construction or preparation of shelters, shelter areas, and control centers, and, when appropriate, the non-military evacuation of the civilian population). (B) Measures to be undertaken during a hazard (including the enforcement of passive defense regulations prescribed by duly established military or civil authorities, the evacuation of personnel to shelter areas, the control of traffic and panic, and the control and use of lighting and civil communications). (C) Measures to be undertaken following a hazard (including activities for firefighting, rescue, emergency medical, health and sanitation services, monitoring for specific dangers of special weapons, unexploded bomb reconnaissance, essential debris clearance, emergency welfare measures, and immediately essential emergency repair or restoration of damaged vital facilities).</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5195a, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>emergency preparedness - Measures taken in advance of an emergency to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect a nation's institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive emergency management program of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Also called EP.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16</p> |

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| emergency preparedness liaison officer - A senior reserve officer who represents their Service at the appropriate joint field office conducting planning and coordination responsibilities in support of civil authorities. Also called EPLO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |
| Emergency Public Information - Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| emergency relocation group - DHS personnel designated by their office to report to a pre-established safe facility in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other catastrophic event significantly affecting continuity of operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Emergency Relocation Site - The site containing the Agency's emergency operating facility. Executive Order 12656 requires all Federal Departments and Agencies to establish plans, programs, equipment and facilities to ensure the continuity of essential functions. Also called ERS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 511, 531, May 18 |
| emergency repair - The least amount of immediate repair to damaged facilities necessary for the facilities to support the mission. See also facility substitutes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| emergency response providers - Federal, State, and local governmental and nongovernmental emergency public safety, fire, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. | DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17 |
| emergency response staff program - A program intended to prepare Department emergency response staff to respond to domestic emergencies that impact the Department. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| emergency response team - The personnel from the Department, or from a local, State, or other Federal department or agency, trained to perform a specific task during a particular phase of emergency response. Within the Department, an emergency response team consists of an Incident Commander (IC) and the emergency response staff. Also called ERT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| emergency services - (i) a medical screening examination that is within the capability of the emergency department of a hospital, including ancillary services routinely available to the emergency department to evaluate such emergency medical condition, and (ii) within the capabilities of the staff and facilities available at the hospital, such further medical examination and treatment as are required to stabilize the patient. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-19a, Jan 17 |
| emergency services sector - A system of preparedness, response, and recovery elements that form the nation's first line of defense for preventing and mitigating the risk from physical and cyber attacks, and manmade and natural disasters. The sector consists of emergency services facilities and associated systems, trained and tested personnel, detailed plans and procedures, redundant systems, and mutual-aid agreements that provide life safety and security services across the Nation via a first-responder community comprised of federal, state, local, tribal, territorial and private sector partners. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| Emergency Support Function Annexes - Present the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of Federal agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support to States, tribes, and other Federal agencies or other jurisdictions and entities when activated to provide coordinated Federal support during an incident. Also called ESF Annexes. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Emergency Support Function Coordinator - The entity with management oversight for that particular ESF. The coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management. Also called ESF Coordinator. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Emergency Support Function Primary Agency - A Federal agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. A Federal agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission. Also called ESP Primary Agency. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Emergency Support Function Support Agency - An entity with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agencies in executing the mission of the ESF. Also called ESP Support Agency. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |

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| <p>emergency support functions - Used by the Federal Government and many State governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. ESFs align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. ESFs utilize standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident. Also called ESFs.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>emergency support functions - Government and certain private-sector capabilities grouped into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. Also called ESFs.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19</p> |
| <p>emergency treatment - medical care or services furnished, in the judgment of the Secretary (A) when Department or other Federal facilities are not feasibly available and an attempt to use them beforehand would not be reasonable; (B) when such care or services are rendered in a medical emergency of such nature that a prudent layperson reasonably expects that delay in seeking immediate medical attention would be hazardous to life or health; and (C) until (i) such time as the veteran can be transferred safely to a Department facility or other Federal facility and such facility is capable of accepting such transfer; or (ii) such time as a Department facility or other Federal facility accepts such transfer if (I) at the time the veteran could have been transferred safely to a Department facility or other Federal facility, no Department facility or other Federal facility agreed to accept such transfer; and (II) the non-Department facility in which such medical care or services was furnished made and documented reasonable attempts to transfer the veteran to a Department facility or other Federal facility.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §1725, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>emergency work - clearance and removal of debris and wreckage and temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5170b, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>emergency-essential employee - A Department of Defense civilian whose assigned duties and responsibilities must be accomplished following the evacuation of non-essential personnel (including dependents) during a declared emergency or outbreak of war. See also evacuation.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, May 18</p> |
| <p>emerging community - a metropolitan area for which there has been reported to and confirmed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention a cumulative total of at least 500, but fewer than 1,000, cases of AIDS during the most recent period of 5 calendar years for which such data are available.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-30, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>emerging growth company - an issuer that had total annual gross revenues of less than \$1,000,000,000 (as such amount is indexed for inflation every 5 years by the Commission to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, setting the threshold to the nearest 1,000,000) during its most recently completed fiscal year.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §77b, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>emerging harbor project - a project that is assigned to a harbor or inland harbor that transits less than 1,000,000 tons of cargo annually.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §2237, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>emerging issues - An issue or topic of growing importance or concern within a region, country or community that has the potential to impact or affect the momentum or direction of the political transition.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>emerging market - a country that the Secretary of Agriculture determines - (A) is taking steps toward a market-oriented economy through the food, agriculture, or rural business sectors of the economy of the country; and (B) has the potential to provide a viable and significant market for United States agricultural commodities or products of United States agricultural commodities.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §1737, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>emission - release of a substance into the atmosphere.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

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| emission control - The selective and controlled use of electromagnetic, acoustic, or other emitters to optimize command and control capabilities while minimizing, for operations security: a. detection by enemy sensors; b. mutual interference among friendly systems; and/or c. enemy interference with the ability to execute a military deception plan. Also called EMCON. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| emission factor - unique value for scaling emissions to activity data in terms of a standard rate of emission per unit of activitye.g., grams of carbon dioxide emitted per barrel of fossil fuel consumed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| emission limitation and emission standard - a requirement established by the State or the Administrator which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous emission reduction, and any design, equipment, work practice or operational standard promulgated under this chapter. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| emission security - The component of communications security that results from all measures taken to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from intercept and analysis of compromising emanations from crypto-equipment and telecommunications systems. See also communications security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| emotional abuse - This includes psychological, verbal, or mental injury such as acts or omissions by the parents or other caregivers that have caused, or could cause, serious behavioral, cognitive, emotional, or mental disorders. In some cases of emotional abuse, the acts of parents or caregivers alone, without any harm evident in the child's behavior or condition, are sufficient to warrant child protective services intervention. For example, practices such as confinement of a child to a dark closet or a cage can be considered emotional abuse. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723, Mar 17 |
| emotional disturbance - a condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree that adversely affects a child's educational performance: (A) An inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors. (B) An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers. (C) Inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances. (D) A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression. (E) A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| emotional neglect - Includes such actions as marked inattention to the child's needs for affection, refusal of or failure to provide needed psychological care, inadequate supervision, spouse abuse in the child's presence, and tolerance of drug or alcohol use by the child. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723, Mar 17 |
| employ - to suffer or permit to work. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| employee - A current employee of the Department of State, including members of the Civil Service, Foreign Service, and Locally Employed Staff. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| employee - a dispatching service employee, a signal employee, or a train employee. | DOT, US Code 49, §21101, Mar 17 |
| employee - a Foreign Service or Civil Service employee of the U.S. Department of State, or a PSC employee, with the exception of overseas local hires, which are addressed in separate nepotism regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323, Mar 17 |
| employee - a person employed by, assigned or detailed to, or acting for an element within the Intelligence Community. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3001, Jan 17 |
| employee - an appointed officer or employee of the Department, including a locally employed staff, a special U.S. Government employee, or an expert or consultant. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 9714, Mar 17 |
| employee - an employee who - (A) has completed at least 3 years of current continuous service with 1 or more covered entities; and (B) is serving under an appointment without time limitation. | DHS, US Code 6, §292, Jan 17 |
| employee - An individual employed by DS whose duties require the use of SPE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| employee - any individual employed by an employer (subject to certain exceptions identified in the statute). | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 19 |
| employee - any individual employed by an employer, and includes any individual whose work has ceased as a consequence of, or in connection with, any current labor dispute or because of any unfair labor practice or because of exclusion or expulsion from a labor organization in any manner. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 18 |
| employee - any individual employed by an employer. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| employee - any person employed by an employer. Includes any person who is a citizen, national, or permanent resident alien of the United States employed in a workplace in a foreign country by an employer that is an entity incorporated or otherwise organized in the United States or that is controlled by an entity organized in the United States. | DVA, US Code 38, §4303, Mar 17 |
| employee - any person engaged in maritime employment, including longshore operations, harbor workers, ship-repairers, shipbuilders, and ship-breakers | SOURCE - DOL, US Code 33, §902(3) (May 19) |
| employee - any person who receives a salary or compensation of any kind from the United States Government, is a contractor of the United States Government or an employee thereof, is an unpaid consultant of the United States Government, or otherwise acts for or on behalf of the United States Government, except as otherwise determined by the President. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3166, Jan 17 |
| employee - Any U.S. citizen who is a member of the Senior Foreign Service or who is assigned to a salary class in the Foreign Service schedule, and who is serving under either a career or career candidate appointment, or who is serving under a limited appointment that does not confer career candidate status, but does not include consular agents. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| employee - Assigned personnel (U.S.-based direct hire) of the Federal Government. For categories of persons authorized or not authorized to use the diplomatic pouch. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| employee - Includes all USAID U.S. citizen direct-hire personnel and personal service contractors. A direct-hire employee of USAID or a Participating Agency. Employee for the purpose of payment of a recruitment bonus means an individual who is "newly appointed" or to whom the Agency has made a written offer of employment for a new appointment. "Newly appointed" refers to an individual's first appointment in the Federal Government or an appointment following a break in service of at least 90 days. All three branches are part of the Federal Government for this purpose. Employee for the purpose of payment of a relocation bonus means a current employee of the Federal Government in a different agency and in a commuting area outside of metropolitan Washington, D.C., who will be appointed or assigned without a break in service of any length to the Agency. Relocation bonuses do not apply to overseas assignments. An employee of USAID (including direct hire and Participating Agency Staff (PASA)) who is a citizen or national of the United States, or an alien who has been admitted to the United States for permanent residence. This does not include a part-time or intermittent employee or native labor casually hired on an hourly or daily basis. An employee who: 1. enters a missing status inside the continental United States; or resident at or in the vicinity of place of employment in a territory or possession of the United States or in a foreign country and who was not living there solely as a result of employment; is an employee for the purposes of this chapter only upon determination by the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, Office of Human Resources (DAA/M/HR), or designee, that this status is the proximate result of employment by the Agency. A person appointed in any one of the categories listed in the Foreign Service Act of 1980, or appointed pursuant to other statute deriving employment authority from the Act, but excluding USAID third-country national employees. U. S. citizen employee of USAID, both direct-hire and contractors. A current employee of the Federal government, including current members of the Armed Forces or a Reserve of the Armed Forces. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, 450, 467, 474, 478, 485, 521, 562, 566, 567, 580, 625, May 18 |
| employee - person hired to perform a job usually for wages or salary and normally in a position below the executive level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| employee - Refers to an individual appointed into the civilian service of a Government agency (including chiefs of mission and members of the Foreign Service of the United States). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| employee assistance program - confidential counseling program that offers assessment, short-term counseling, and referral services to employees for a wide range of issues that could interfere with work performance includes, but are not limited to, emotional, family relationship substance abuse, occupational, legal or financial problems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| employee benefit plan or plan - an employee welfare benefit plan or an employee pension benefit plan or a plan which is both an employee welfare benefit plan and an employee pension benefit plan. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| employee entrance - An entrance designated for the exclusive use of authorized employees to gain access to a facility. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| employee in fire protection activities - an employee, including a firefighter, paramedic, emergency medical technician, rescue worker, ambulance personnel, or hazardous materials worker, who - (1) is trained in fire suppression, has the legal authority and responsibility to engage in fire suppression, and is employed by a fire department of a municipality, county, fire district, or State; and (2) is engaged in the prevention, control, and extinguishment of fires or response to emergency situations where life, property, or the environment is at risk. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| employee injury - A wound or other condition of the body caused by external force, including stress or strain, which is identifiable as to time and place of occurrence and affected body member or function. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 476, May 18 |
| employee non-work time - Employee non-work time means times when the employee is not otherwise expected to be addressing official business. Employees may for example - use government office equipment during their own off-duty hours such as before or after a workday (subject to local office hours), lunch periods, authorized breaks, or weekends or holidays (if their duty station is normally available at such times). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 541, May 18 |
| employee of the government - (1) officers or employees of any federal agency, members of the military or naval forces of the United States, members of the National Guard while engaged in training or duty under title 32, and persons acting on behalf of a federal agency in an official capacity, temporarily or permanently in the service of the United States, whether with or without compensation, and (2) any officer or employee of a Federal public defender organization, except when such officer or employee performs professional services in the course of providing representation. | DOJ, US Code 28, §2671, Jan 17 |
| employee organization - any labor union or any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee, association, group, or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning an employee benefit plan, or other matters incidental to employment relationships; or any employees' beneficiary association organized for the purpose in whole or in part, of establishing such a plan. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| employee orientation training - training provided for a general understanding of the organization and its missions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| employee performance - accomplishment of the work described in the employee's performance plan. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Employee Performance File - Incorporates all records maintained on an employee which are identified in writing by the Agency as relating to performance (e.g., performance appraisals, training certificates, letters of commendation, etc.) Also called EPF. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| employee retention - ability of an organization to keep its employees over a period of time is measured by the average length of time an employee stays employed within the same organization over a given period of time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| employee salary offset - The administrative collection of a debt by deductions at one or more officially established pay intervals from the current pay account of an employee without the employee's consent. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| employee transition plan - A written plan developed by the HRA for the potential transition of the agency's civilian employees to an MEO, or to private sector or public reimbursable performance. This plan is developed early in the streamlined or standard competition process, based on the incumbent government organization, to identify projected employee impacts and the time needed to accommodate such impacts, depending on the potential outcomes of the competition. The employee transition plan differs from a phase-in plan, which is developed by prospective providers responding to a solicitation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| employee with a disability - A government employee who has a severe permanent impairment which for all practical purposes precludes the use of public transportation, or an employee who is unable to operate a car as a result of permanent impairment and who is driven to work by another. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 514, May 18 |
| employee with a disability - See also special needs. An employee who has a disability as defined in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended and implementing regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| employees - Current FS employees, CS employees (including schedule C appointees and annuitants returning to work on temporary appointments on an intermittent basis, commonly referred to as WAE personnel), LE Staff, PSCs, employees assigned to fellowships or details elsewhere and detailees or fellows from other entities assigned to the Department, externs/interns, SGEs as defined in 18 U.S.C. 202(a), and any other personnel who are employed by State or USAID in the United States or abroad. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| employees who are eligible - TreasuryDirect is provided to U.S. citizen employees and personal services contractors payrolled through American Payroll (CGFS/C/APP). The LE staff payroll system does not handle deductions for TreasuryDirect. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5482-2, Mar 17 |
| employer - any business enterprise that employs - (A) 100 or more employees, excluding part-time employees; or (B) 100 or more employees who in the aggregate work at least 4,000 hours per week (exclusive of hours of overtime). | DOL, US Code 29, §2101, Mar 17 |
| employer - any employer or any group or association of employers engaged in an industry affecting commerce (1) which is, with respect to employees engaged in an industry affecting commerce, an employer within the meaning of any law of the United States relating to the employment of any employees or (2) which may deal with any labor organization concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work, and includes any person acting directly or indirectly as an employer or as an agent of an employer in relation to an employee but does not include the United States or any corporation wholly owned by the Government of the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 18 |
| employer - any person acting directly as an employer, or indirectly in the interest of an employer, in relation to an employee benefit plan; and includes a group or association of employers acting for an employer in such capacity. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| employer - any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee and includes a public agency, but does not include any labor organization (other than when acting as an employer) or anyone acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organization. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| Employer Identification Number - A taxpayer identification number obtained by sole proprietors, businesses, and U.S. agencies to identify themselves when reporting wage and/or salary payments made as employers to other contracted parties. Also called EIN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-4153, Mar 17 |
| employer-employee relationship - An employment relationship under a service contract with an individual occurs, as a result of 1) the contract's terms or 2) the manner of its administration during performance when the contractor is subject to the relatively continuous supervision and control of a Government officer or employee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 495, May 18 |
| employing bureau - The bureau in which the DETO is employed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23682, Mar 17 |
| employment - The strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |

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| employment authorization - The determination that an individual is eligible to occupy a non-sensitive position. Such eligibility is granted subsequent to a personnel security investigation in which no issues were developed and after a favorable adjudication is made. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 567, May 18 |
| employment benefits - all benefits provided or made available to employees by an employer, including group life insurance, health insurance, disability insurance, sick leave, annual leave, educational benefits, and pensions, regardless of whether such benefits are provided by a practice or written policy of an employer or through an “employee benefit plan”. | DOL, US Code 29, §2611, May 18 |
| employment fitness adjudication - process of evaluation of pertinent data in a background investigation, as well as any other available information that is relevant and reliable, for employment is used to determine whether an individual is: (i) suitable for Government employment; (ii) eligible for logical and physical access; (iii) eligible for access to classified information; (iv) eligible to hold a sensitive position; or (v) fit to perform work for or on behalf of the Government as a contractor employee. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| employment handicap - an impairment, resulting in substantial part from a disability, of a veteran's ability to prepare for, obtain, or retain employment consistent with such veteran's abilities, aptitudes, and interests. | DVA, US Code 38, §3101, Mar 17 |
| employment loss - (A) an employment termination, other than a discharge for cause, voluntary departure, or retirement, (B) a layoff exceeding 6 months, or (C) a reduction in hours of work of more than 50 percent during each month of any 6-month period. | DOL, US Code 29, §2101, Mar 17 |
| employment outcome - (A) entering or retaining full-time or, if appropriate, part-time competitive employment in the integrated labor market; (B) satisfying the vocational outcome of supported employment; or (C) satisfying any other vocational outcome the Secretary of Education may determine to be appropriate (including satisfying the vocational outcome of customized employment, self-employment, telecommuting, or business ownership), in a manner consistent with this chapter. | DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17 |
| employment position - set of duties and responsibilities which make up the work performed by an employee. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| en route care - Care provided during transport to optimize patient outcomes. Also called ERC. See also evacuation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| enabling clause - the Decision on Differential and More Favourable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries (L/4903), adopted November 28, 1979, under GATT 1947. | DHS, US Code 19, §4210, Mar 17 |
| enabling learning objective - statement of smaller manageable step(s) expected of the student in demonstrating mastery at the knowledge and/or skill level necessary to achieve the terminal learning objective (TLO) breaks down the terminal learning objective into smaller, more manageable steps that students must achieve in order to meet the terminal learning objective. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| enabling performance objective - statement that outlines an intermediate learning activity to attain knowledge/skill necessary to meet requirements of the terminal performance objective. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| encrypted for transmission only - classification used in Sensitive-But-Unclassified No Foreign (SBU NOFORN) telegrams. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| encrypted text - Data encoded into an unclassified form using a nationally accepted form of encoding. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| encryption - Conversion of plaintext to ciphertext through the use of a cryptographic algorithm. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| encryption - This is the act of transforming information into an unintelligible form, specifically to obscure its meaning or content. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, 545, May 18 |
| encryption research - activities necessary to identify and analyze flaws and vulnerabilities of encryption technologies applied to copyrighted works, if these activities are conducted to advance the state of knowledge in the field of encryption technology or to assist in the development of encryption products. | DOC, US Code 17, §1201, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| encryption technology - the scrambling and descrambling of information using mathematical formulas or algorithms. | DOC, US Code 17, §1201, Mar 17 |
| end date - The end date for a streamlined or standard competition is the date that all SCF certifications are completed, signifying an agency's performance decision. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| end evening civil twilight - The point in time when the sun has dropped 6 degrees beneath the western horizon, and is the instant at which there is no longer sufficient light to see objects with the unaided eye. Also called EECT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| end item - A final combination of end products, component parts, and/or materials that is ready for its intended use. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| end item - the final production product when assembled or completed, and ready for issue, delivery, or deployment. | DOD, US Code 10, §2533b, Jan 17 |
| end of evening nautical twilight - The point in time when the sun has dropped 12 degrees below the western horizon, and is the instant of last available daylight for the visual control of limited military operations. Also called EENT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| end of the war - the date of proclamation of exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, unless the President shall, by proclamation, declare a prior date, in which case the date so proclaimed shall be deemed to be the end of the war. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4302, Jan 17 |
| end product - supplies delivered under a line item of a Government contract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| end state - The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| end user - person that uses the solution developed by the project in the operational field. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| endemic - The constant presence and/or usual presence of a disease or condition found in a population within a geographic area. This may also be thought of as the baseline. | USAID, FOG, CHIII, Mar 17 |
| end-of-message indicator - The #, station serial number, two carriage returns, eight line feeds, and four Ns (NNNN) appearing at the end of a telegraphic transmission indicating the end of the transmission. Also called EOM. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| endorsed cryptographic products list - Contains products that provide electronic cryptographic coding (encrypting) and decoding (decrypting), and have been endorsed for use on classified or Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) U.S. Government or Government-derived information during its transmission. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| endorsement - The act of giving one's approval to something. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 503, May 18 |
| endorsing or espousing terrorism - An alien is inadmissible under INA if the alien endorses or espouses terrorist activity or persuades others to endorse or support terrorist activity or a terrorist organization. A safe house; Transportation; Communications; Funds; Transfer of funds or other material financial benefit; False documentation or identification; Weapons including chemical, biological, or radiological weapons; Explosives; or Training. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 3026-2, Mar 17 |
| endowment fund - a fund, or a tax-exempt foundation, established and maintained by the Helen Keller National Center for the purpose of generating income for the support of the Center. | DOL, US Code 29, §1907, Mar 17 |
| endowment fund corpus - an amount equal to the Federal payments made to the Endowment Fund and amounts contributed to the Endowment Fund from non-Federal sources. | DOL, US Code 29, §1907, Mar 17 |
| endowment fund income - an amount equal to the total market value of the Endowment Fund minus the Endowment Fund corpus. | DOL, US Code 29, §1907, Mar 17 |

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| endpoint - Video conferencing specific equipment used to connect to an enterprise network for the purpose of participating in a video conference. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593, Mar 17 |
| end-to-end - A term that describes joint distribution operations boundaries, which begin at the point of origin and terminate at the geographic combatant commander's designated point of need within a desired operational area, including the return of forces and materiel. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| Enduring Constitutional Government - A cooperative effort among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government, coordinated by the President, as a matter of comity with respect to the legislative and judicial branches and with proper respect for the constitutional separation of powers among the branches, to preserve the constitutional framework under which the nation is governed and the capability of all three branches of government to execute constitutional responsibilities and provide for orderly succession, appropriate transition of leadership, and interoperability and support of NEFs during a catastrophic emergency. Also called ECG. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| enduring location - A main operating base, forward operating site, or cooperative security location designated by the Department of Defense for strategic access and use to support United States security interests for the foreseeable future. Also called EL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-04, May 19 |
| end-user applications - Computer software (such as Microsoft Office, Microsoft Project, etc.) that provides specific functions for an individual or small group and is not a part of processing corporate information. This software is either commercially available or a custom application. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 550, May 18 |
| enemy - any country, government, group, or person that has been engaged in hostilities, whether or not lawfully authorized, with the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2204, Jan 17 |
| enemy combatant - In general, a person engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners during an armed conflict. Also called EC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 231001E, Sep 16 |
| energy - all forms of energy including petroleum, gas (both natural and manufactured), electricity, solid fuels (including all forms of coal, coke, coal chemicals, coal liquification, and coal gasification), solar, wind, other types of renewable energy, atomic energy, and the production, conservation, use, control, and distribution (including pipelines) of all of these forms of energy. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| energy action - any matter required to be transmitted, or submitted to the Congress. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6421, Jan 17 |
| energy audit - a determination of the energy consumption characteristics of a building which - (A) identifies the type, size, and rate of energy consumption of such building and the major energy using systems of such building; (B) determines appropriate energy conservation maintenance and operating procedures; and (C) indicates the need, if any, for the acquisition and installation of energy conservation measures. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17 |
| energy audit - any process which identifies and specifies the energy and cost savings which are likely to be realized through the purchase and installation of particular energy conservation measures or renewable-resource energy measures and which - (A) is carried out in accordance with rules of the Secretary; and (B) imposes - (i) no direct costs, with respect to individuals who are occupants of dwelling units in any State having and (ii) only reasonable costs, as determined by the Secretary, with respect to any person not described in clause (i). Rules referred to in subparagraph (A) may include minimum qualifications for, and provisions with respect to conflicts of interest of, persons carrying out such energy audits. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6326, Jan 17 |
| energy commodity - (A) petroleum products;(B) natural gas;(C) coal; (D) wind and solar energy components; and (E) biofuels. | DHS, US Code 33, §2238c, Mar 17 |
| energy conservation maintenance and operating procedure - modification or modifications in the maintenance and operations of a building, and any installations therein, which are designed to reduce energy consumption in such building and which require no significant expenditure of funds. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>energy conservation measure - a measure which modifies any building, building system, energy consuming device associated with the building, or industrial plant, the construction of which has been completed prior to May 1, 1989, if such measure has been determined by means of an energy audit or by the Secretary, to be likely to maintain or improve the efficiency of energy use and to reduce energy costs (as calculated on the basis of energy costs reasonably projected over time, as determined by the Secretary) in an amount sufficient to enable a person to recover the total cost of purchasing and installing such measure (without regard to any tax benefit or Federal financial assistance applicable thereto) within the period of - (A) the useful life of the modification involved, as determined by the Secretary, or (B) 15 years after the purchase and installation of such measure, whichever is less. Such term does not include (i) the purchase or installation of any appliance, (ii) any conversion from one fuel or source of energy to another which is of a type which the Secretary, by rule, determines is ineligible on the basis that such type of conversion is inconsistent with national policy with respect to energy conservation or reduction of imports of fuels, or (iii) any measure, or type of measure, which the Secretary determines does not have as its primary purpose an improvement in efficiency of energy use.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6326, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>energy conservation measure - an installation or modification of an installation in a building which is primarily intended to maintain or reduce energy consumption and reduce energy costs or allow the use of an alternative energy source, including, but not limited to - (A) insulation of the building structure and systems within the building; (B) storm windows and doors, multiglazed windows and doors, heat absorbing or heat reflective glazed and coated windows and door systems, additional glazing, reductions in glass area, and other window and door system modifications; (C) automatic energy control systems and load management systems; (D) equipment required to operate variable steam, hydraulic, and ventilating systems adjusted by automatic energy control systems; (E) solar space heating or cooling systems, solar electric generating systems, or any combination thereof; (F) solar water heating systems; (G) furnace or utility plant and distribution system modifications including - (i) replacement burners, furnaces, boilers, or any combination thereof, which substantially increases the energy efficiency of the heating system, (ii) devices for modifying flue openings which will increase the energy efficiency of the heating system, (iii) electrical or mechanical furnace ignition systems which replace standing gas pilot lights, and (iv) utility plant system conversion measures including conversion of existing oil- and gas-fired boiler installations to alternative energy sources, including coal; (H) caulking and weather stripping; (I) replacement or modification of lighting fixtures which replacement or modification increases the energy efficiency of the lighting system without increasing the overall illumination of a facility (unless such increase in illumination is necessary to conform to any applicable State or local building code or, if no such code applies, the increase is considered appropriate by the Secretary); (J) energy recovery systems; (K) cogeneration systems which produce steam or forms of energy such as heat, as well as electricity for use primarily within a building or a complex of buildings owned by a school or hospital and which meet such fuel efficiency requirements as the Secretary may by rule prescribe; (L) such other measures as the Secretary identifies by rule for purposes of this part; and (M) such other measures as a grant applicant shows will save a substantial amount of energy and as are identified in an energy audit prescribed.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>energy conservation measures - measures that are applied to a Federal building that improve energy efficiency and are life cycle cost effective and that involve energy conservation, cogeneration facilities, renewable energy sources, improvements in operations and maintenance efficiencies, or retrofit activities.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §8259, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>energy conservation measures - Measures that are applied to an existing Federal building that improve energy efficiency and are life cycle cost effective and that involve energy conservation, cogeneration facilities, renewable energy sources, improvements in operation and maintenance efficiencies, or retrofit activities.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18</p> |
| <p>energy conservation project - (A) an undertaking to acquire and to install one or more energy conservation measures in school or hospital facilities and (B) technical assistance in connection with any such undertaking and technical assistance as described in paragraph (17)(A).</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>energy conservation project costs - only costs incurred in the design, acquisition, construction, and installation of energy conservation measures and technical assistance costs.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17</p> |

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| energy efficiency - measures, practices, or programs that reduce the energy used by specific devices and systems, typically without adversely affecting the services provided. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| energy efficiency goal - The ratio of production achieved to energy used. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| energy efficiency product - product in the upper 25 percent of efficiency for all similar products or, if there are applicable federal appliance or equipment efficiency standards, a product that is at least 10-percent more efficient than the minimum federal standard. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| energy efficiency project - the installation or upgrading of equipment that results in a significant reduction in energy usage. | DOC, US Code 15, §636, Mar 17 |
| energy efficient features or equipment - features of, or equipment in, a primary residence that help reduce the amount of electricity used to heat, cool, or ventilate such residence, including insulation, weather stripping, air sealing, heating system repairs, duct sealing, or other measures. | DVA, US Code 38, §2023, Mar 17 |
| energy efficient product [electronic] - electronic product that is engineered to use significantly less energy than that generally required by federal standards includes ENERGY STAR, Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) designed, and low-standby power devices. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| energy intensity - measure of the energy efficiency of a nation's economy and is calculated as units of energy per unit of gross domestic product (GDP). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| energy product equivalent - an energy carrier including, but not limited to, ammonia, hydrogen, or molten salts or an energy-intensive commodity, including, but not limited to, electrometals, fresh water, or nutrients for aquaculture. | DOE, US Code 42, §9008, Mar 17 |
| energy project - a project that provides for the generation or transmission of electrical energy. | DOT, US Code 49, §44718, Mar 17 |
| energy savings performance contract - contract (such as a task ordered by a Component and awarded to an energy service company) that provides for the performance of services for the design, acquisition, financing, installation, testing, operation, and maintenance and repair of an identified energy, renewable energy, or water conservation measure or series of measures at one or more locations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Energy Savings Performance Contracts - partnerships between the U.S. Government and an Energy Services Company (ESCO), which audits, designs, and constructs a project to reduce energy costs and makes all arrangements to fund the project. The ESCO is reimbursed from the energy cost savings over a payback period of up to 25 years. ESPCs are a funding strategy endorsed by the U.S. Government through legislation in 1992. There is no mandate to use ESPCs, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) considers them less cost effective than projects executed with appropriated funds. ESPCs are intended to help agencies achieve the goals of Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, and subsequent Executive Orders. Also called ESPC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 6241, Mar 17 |
| energy security - having assured access to reliable supplies of energy and the ability to protect and deliver sufficient energy to meet mission essential requirements. (B) In selecting facility energy projects that will use renewable energy sources, pursuit of energy security means the installation will give favorable consideration to projects that provide power directly to a military facility or into the installation electrical distribution network. In such cases, projects should be prioritized to provide power for assets critical to mission essential requirements on the installation in the event of a disruption in the commercial grid. | DOD, US Code 10, §2924, Jan 17 |
| Energy Star® certified - indication for a product carrying the ENERGY STAR logo indicating that it meets international standards set by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as an energy efficient product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Energy Star® logo - logo indicating that a product to which it applies meets international standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as an energy efficient product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Energy Star® program - joint program of the U.S. EPA and U.S. DOE to identify and promote energy-efficient products and buildings in order to reduce energy consumption, improve energy security, and reduce pollution through voluntary labeling of or other forms of communication about products and buildings that meet the highest energy efficiency standards. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| energy survey - a procedure used to determine energy and cost savings likely to result from the use of appropriate energy related maintenance and operating procedures and modifications, including the purchase and installation of particular energy-related equipment and the use of renewable energy sources. | DOE, US Code 42, §8259, Mar 17 |
| energy sustainability - using a renewable energy source, thermal energy source, or a highly efficient technology for transportation, electricity generation, heating, cooling, lighting, or other energy services in fixed installations. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h-1, Jan 17 |
| energy system - a facility designed to utilize energy released in the magnetic fusion process for the generation of electricity and the production of hydrogen or other fuels. | DOE, US Code 42, §9302, Mar 17 |
| energy use avoidance - The amount of energy resources, e.g., gasoline, not used because of initiatives related to conservation. It is the difference between the baseline without a plan and actual consumption. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| energy use intensity - energy consumption per gross square foot of building space includes industrial and laboratory facilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| energy-efficient maintenance - (A) the repair of military vehicles, equipment, or facility and infrastructure systems, such as lighting, heating, or cooling equipment or systems, or industrial processes, by replacement with technology that - (i) will achieve energy savings over the life-cycle of the equipment or system being repaired; and (ii) will meet the same end needs as the equipment or system being repaired; and (B) improvements in an operation or maintenance process, such as improved training or improved controls, that result in energy savings. | DOD, US Code 10, §2924, Jan 17 |
| energy-efficient product - (1) a product that - (i) Meets Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency criteria for use of the Energy Star trademark label; or (ii) Is in the upper 25 percent of efficiency for all similar products as designated by the Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program. (2) As used in this definition, the term "product" does not include any energy-consuming product or system designed or procured for combat or combat-related missions. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| energy-efficient standby power devices - products that use - (1) External standby power devices, or that contain an internal standby power function; and (2) No more than one watt of electricity in their standby power consuming mode or meet recommended low standby levels as designated by the Department of Energy Federal Energy Management Program. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| energy-savings performance contract - a contract that requires the contractor to - (1) Perform services for the design, acquisition, financing, installation, testing, operation, and where appropriate, maintenance and repair, of an identified energy conservation measure or series of measures at one or more locations; (2) Incur the costs of implementing the energy savings measures, including at least the cost (if any) incurred in making energy audits, acquiring and installing equipment, and training personnel in exchange for a predetermined share of the value of the energy savings directly resulting from implementation of such measures during the term of the contract; and (3) Guarantee future energy and cost savings to the Government. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| enforcement action - formal, written notification by an authorized federal, state, local, or regional authority of the alleged violation of any applicable statutory or regulatory requirement. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| engage - 1. In air and missile defense, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to attack a designated target. See also cease engagement; hold fire. 2. To bring the enemy under fire. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |

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| <p>engage in terrorist activity - in an individual capacity or as a member of an organization - (I) to commit or to incite to commit, under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily injury, a terrorist activity; (II) to prepare or plan a terrorist activity; (III) to gather information on potential targets for terrorist activity; (IV) to solicit funds or other things of value for - (aa) a terrorist activity;(bb) a terrorist organization; or (cc) a terrorist organization, unless the solicitor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization; (V) to solicit any individual - aa) to engage in conduct; (bb) for membership in a terrorist organization; or (cc) for membership in a terrorist organization unless the solicitor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization; or (VI) to commit an act that the actor knows, or reasonably should know, affords material support, including a safe house, transportation, communications, funds, transfer of funds or other material financial benefit, false documentation or identification, weapons (including chemical, biological, or radiological weapons), explosives, or training - (aa) for the commission of a terrorist activity; (bb) to any individual who the actor knows, or reasonably should know, has committed or plans to commit a terrorist activity; (cc) to a terrorist organization or to any member of such an organization; or (dd) to a terrorist organization, or to any member of such an organization, unless the actor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the actor did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 8, §1182, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>engage on remote - Use of nonorganic sensor or ballistic missile defense system track data to launch weapon and complete engagement. Also called EOR.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18</p> |
| <p>engagement - 1. An attack against an air or missile threat. 2. A tactical conflict, usually between opposing lower echelons maneuver forces. See also battle; campaign.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18</p> |
| <p>engagement authority - An authority vested with a joint force commander that may be delegated to a subordinate commander, that permits an engagement decision.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>engineer support plan - An appendix to the logistics annex or separate annex of an operation plan that identifies the minimum essential engineering services and construction requirements required to support the commitment of military forces. Also called ESP. See also operation plan.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>engineered - subjected to intervention, including intervention to address one or more of the following issues: (A) Lack of effective permeability or porosity or open fracture connectivity within the reservoir. (B) Insufficient contained geofluid in the reservoir. (C) A low average geothermal gradient, which necessitates deeper drilling.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17191, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>engineering standard - a standard which prescribes (A) a concise set of conditions and requirements that must be satisfied by a material, product, process, procedure, convention, or test method; and (B) the physical, functional, performance and/or conformance characteristics thereof.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §205c, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>english language acquisition program - a program of instruction - (A) designed to help eligible individuals who are English language learners achieve competence in reading, writing, speaking, and comprehension of the English language; and (B) that leads to - i)(I) attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent; and (II) transition to postsecondary education and training; or (ii) employment.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>english language learner - an eligible individual who has limited ability in reading, writing, speaking, or comprehending the English language, and - A) whose native language is a language other than English; or(B) who lives in a family or community environment where a language other than English is the dominant language.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>English-Language Officer - An individual under contract to the Department of States Office of Language Services (A/OPR/LS), assigned to accompany English-speaking participants to facilitate the visitors travel and help interpret American society and culture. Also called ELO.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Enhanced Alternate Communications Terminal - A Microsoft Outlook application designed for telegram processing and delivery at small posts without full-time IM presence. Central server functions are performed by technicians in the Main State Messaging Center (MSMC). Also called EACT.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>enhanced geothermal systems - geothermal reservoir systems that are engineered, as opposed to occurring naturally.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42,</p> |

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| | §17191, Mar 17 |
| enhanced-use lease - a written lease entered into by the Secretary under this subchapter. | DVA, US Code 38, §8161, Mar 17 |
| enlisted member - a member of the naval service serving in an enlisted grade or rating. It excludes, unless otherwise specified, a member who holds a permanent enlisted grade and a temporary appointment in a commissioned or warrant officer grade. | DOD, US Code 10, §5001, Jan 17 |
| enlisted member - a person enlisted in, or inducted, called, or conscripted into, an armed force in an enlisted grade. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Jan 17 |
| enlisted member - a person in an enlisted grade. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| enrolled bill - A bill or resolution passed by both Houses of Congress and presented to the President for action. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-19, Mar 17 |
| enrollment date - the date of enrollment of the individual in the plan or coverage or, if earlier, the first day of the waiting period for such enrollment. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-3, Jan 17 |
| enrollment date - with respect to an individual covered under a group health plan or health insurance coverage, the date of enrollment of the individual in the plan or coverage or, if earlier, the first day of the waiting period for such enrollment. | DOL, US Code 29, §1181, Mar 17 |
| enter and entry - the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of merchandise in the customs territory of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §4361, Mar 17 |
| enter/entry - to move into, or the act of movement into, the commerce of the United States. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| enterprise - the related activities performed (either through unified operation or common control) by any person or persons for a common business purpose, and includes all such activities whether performed in one or more establishments or by one or more corporate or other organizational units including departments of an establishment operated through leasing arrangements, but shall not include the related activities performed for such enterprise by an independent contractor. A retail or service establishment which is under independent ownership shall not be deemed to be so operated or controlled as to be other than a separate and distinct enterprise by reason of any arrangement, which includes, but is not necessarily limited to, an agreement, (A) that it will sell, or sell only, certain goods specified by a particular manufacturer, distributor, or advertiser, or (B) that it will join with other such establishments in the same industry for the purpose of collective purchasing, or (C) that it will have the exclusive right to sell the goods or use the brand name of a manufacturer, distributor, or advertiser within a specified area, or by reason of the fact that it occupies premises leased to it by a person who also leases premises to other retail or service establishments. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| enterprise architecture - (a) (i) a strategic information asset base, which defines the mission; (ii) the information necessary to perform the mission; (iii) the technologies necessary to perform the mission; and (iv) the transitional processes for implementing new technologies in response to changing mission needs; and (b) includes – (i) a baseline architecture; (ii) a target architecture; and (iii) a sequencing plan. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |

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| <p>enterprise architecture - Enterprise architecture (EA) is the explicit description and documentation of the current and desired relationships among business and management processes and information technology. It describes the "current architecture" and "target architecture" to include the rules and standards and systems life cycle information to optimize and maintain the environment which the Agency wishes to create and maintain by managing its IT portfolio. The EA must also provide a strategy that will enable the Agency to support its current state and also act as the roadmap for transition to its target environment. These transition processes will include the Agency's capital planning and investment control processes, Agency EA planning processes, and Agency systems life cycle methodologies. The EA will define principles and goals and set direction on such issues as the promotion of interoperability, open systems, public access, compliance with the Government Paper Elimination Act (GPEA), end user satisfaction, and IT security. Also called EA.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 542, May 18</p> |
| <p>enterprise architecture - Enterprise architecture is defined by three unique groups - (1) The Department level business function and information flow; (2) The supporting technologies; and (3) The crosscutting security architecture. The business is defined through the functions performed and supporting information flows; the technology by the data, application, and technical infrastructure layers; and the security architecture that affects all layers. In the architecture, the existing state is the as is or current architecture, whereas anticipated changes to meet the Departments future needs are represented in the to be or target architecture. A transition plan is included in the enterprise architecture to identify how the gap between the as is and the to be states will be closed. Finally, a technical reference model and standards profile is included to provide the supporting technology with appropriate technical standards. Also called EA.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>enterprise architecture - technique for documenting, evaluating, and planning an organization's business objectives and the business activities, information, standards, and capabilities that support those objectives.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>enterprise Architecture - The practice of applying a comprehensive and rigorous method for describing a current or future structure for an organizations processes, data, information systems, technology, and organizational sub-units, so that they align with the organizations core goals and strategic direction. Although often associated strictly with information technology, it relates more broadly to the practice of business optimization in that it addresses business architecture, performance management, and process architecture as well.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>enterprise architecture board - group of Department executives that review and make recommendations to the Acquisition Review Board (ARB) regarding all information technology (IT) investments or non-IT investments with IT elements, regardless of level.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>enterprise architecture line of sight diagram - A diagram for each IT initiative that brings together all of the components of the Federal Enterprise Architecture Models (e.g., BRM, PRM, etc.) onto a single graphic illustration that reflects how value is created as inputs (e.g., technology) are used to create outputs via the business processes and activities, which in turn, impact outcomes (i.e., mission, business and customer results).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>enterprise data - sum of all data collected, created, used, managed, maintained, shared and stored by entities and programs that warrants stewardship by the appropriate data stewards from an enterprise perspective.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>enterprise integration - the electronic linkage of health care providers, health plans, the government, and other interested parties, to enable the electronic exchange and use of health information among all the components in the health care infrastructure in accordance with applicable law, and such term includes related application protocols and other related standards.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300jj, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>enterprise integration - the electronic linkage of manufacturers, assemblers, suppliers, and customers to enable the electronic exchange of product, manufacturing, and other business data among all partners in a product supply chain, and such term includes related application protocols and other related standard.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §278g-5, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>enterprise mobile devices - Devices the Department has approved to directly connect to an Enterprise network (e.g., OpenNet BlackBerry, USB drive). This does not include remote access through Global OpenNet (GO).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>enterprise record schedule - agency specific record schedule developed to provide disposition authorization for records common to multiple DHS Components, which are not already covered by the General Record Schedule.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

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| enterprise records scheduling - process of coordinating the enterprise-level submission of records disposition requests to National Archives and Records Administration for common functions across the Department requires the Records Management Program Office to research existing DHS-wide and Component-specific schedules to ascertain the presence of specific classes of records, desired/required retention periods, and the existence of current disposition authority. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| enterprise risk management - comprehensive approach to risk management that engages organizational systems and processes together to improve the quality of decision making for managing risks that may hinder an organization from achieving its objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| enterprise service bus - enterprise integration architecture that allows incremental integration driven by business requirements, not technology limitations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| entertainment - Entertainment is an umbrella term which includes, but is not limited to, food and drink, either as formal meals or snacks and refreshments; receptions and banquets, including the cost of invitations and other associated matters; music, live or recorded; live artistic performances; and personal gifts and furnishings. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 610, May 18 |
| entitled to immigrant classification - a. Is the beneficiary of an approved petition granting immediate relative or preference status; b. Has satisfied the consular officer as to entitlement to special immigrant status; c. Has been selected by the annual selection system to apply under INA; or d. Is an alien. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| entitlement authority - (A) the authority to make payments (including loans and grants), the budget authority for which is not provided for in advance by appropriation Acts, to any person or government if, under the provisions of the law containing that authority, the United States is obligated to make such payments to persons or governments who meet the requirements established by that law; and (B) the food stamp program. | Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17 |
| entity - A corporation and subsidiaries it controls, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, or any other organization or institution, including any officer, employee, or agent of such entity. The term is all inclusive and applies to commercial ventures and nonprofit organizations as well as to foreign, State, and local governments, including the Government of the District of Columbia. It does not include any agency or other entity of the Federal Government or any officer or employee thereof when acting in his or her official capacity on behalf of that agency or entity. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 6113, Mar 17 |
| entity - a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1605A, Jan 17 |
| entity - An embassy, consulate, trade, press, airline, cultural, tourist, or business office, and any organization representing a foreign country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| entity - Within the context of targeting, a term used to describe facilities, individuals, virtual (nontangible) things, equipment, or organizations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| entity controlled by a foreign government - (A) any domestic or foreign organization or corporation that is effectively owned or controlled by a foreign government; and (B) any individual acting on behalf of a foreign government, as determined by the President. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| entrance conference - A meeting to discuss the planned review, including time constraints, preliminary scope and contacts, issues, sensitivities, points of contact, referrals for information, and preliminary requests for information/documents. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, 592, May 18 |
| entrance on duty - date person began working for a particular federal agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| entrance on duty determination - preliminary risk management decision that allows personnel to commence work before the required background investigation is completed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| entry - in appropriate circumstances as determined by the administering authority, a reconciliation entry created under a reconciliation process that is initiated by an importer. The liability of an importer under an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding for entries of merchandise subject to the proceeding will attach to the corresponding reconciliation entry or entries. Suspension of liquidation of the reconciliation entry or entries, for the purpose of enforcing this subtitle, is equivalent to the suspension of liquidation of the corresponding individual entries; but the suspension of liquidation of the reconciliation entry or entries for such purpose does not preclude liquidation for any other purpose. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2, Mar 17 |
| entry - a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption. | DHS, US Code 19, §4034, Mar 17 |
| entry on duty determination - (See - entrance on duty determination (*)) | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environment - The term environment, as used in these procedures with respect to 593 effects occurring outside the United States, means the natural and physical environment. With respect to effects occurring within the United States. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 204, May 18 |
| environment - totality of surrounding conditions includes: (1) The natural conditions (weather, climate, ocean conditions, terrain, vegetation, dust, etc.) and induced conditions (electromagnetic interference, heat, vibration, etc.) that constrain the design definitions for end products and their enabling products; (2) External factors affecting an enterprise or project; and (3) External factors affecting development tools, methods, or processes | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environment - water, air, land, and all plants and man and other animals living therein, and the interrelationships which exist among these. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| environment and social threat - threat of catastrophic destruction of marine or land resources, conflict between nation-states over maritime or land resources, and mass migration flows that have the potential to harm the maritime or land domains or destabilize regions of the world. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environment of operation - the physical surroundings in which an information system processes, stores, and transmits information. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| environment, safety, and occupational health requirements - requires programs to focus on human error reduction and elimination of mechanical/electrical failures, communication noise and other factors or potential causes of personnel casualty or negative environmental impact.may be involved in a wide array of activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental aspect - element of an entity's activity, facilities, products, or services that does or can interact with the environment includes energy and transportation functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental assessment - A detailed study of the reasonably foreseeable significant effects, both beneficial and adverse, of a proposed action on the environment of a foreign country or countries. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 204, May 18 |
| environmental baseline survey - A multi-disciplinary site survey conducted prior to or in the initial stage of an operational deployment. Also called EBS. See also general engineering. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| environmental compliance assessment - formal determination of environmental compliance conducted onsite using established protocols include the United States Army Engineering Research Development Center Construction Engineering Research Laboratory's The Environmental Assessment Manual (TEAM) Guide. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental condition - ambient surrounding conditions to include weather conditions such as temperature, precipitation, fog, dust, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental considerations - The spectrum of environmental media, resources, or programs that may affect the planning and execution of military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| environmental extraordinary circumstances - environmental condition in which a normally categorically excluded action under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) may have a significant environmental effect. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| environmental financial liabilities - obligations based on the principle that a polluting party should pay for any and all damage caused to the environment by its activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental health condition - (A) asbestosis, pleural thickening, or pleural plaques, as established by - i) interpretation by a B Reader qualified physician of a plain chest x-ray or interpretation of a computed tomographic radiograph of the chest by a qualified physician, as determined by the Secretary; or (ii) such other diagnostic standards as the Secretary specifies; (B) mesothelioma, or malignancies of the lung, colon, rectum, larynx, stomach, esophagus, pharynx, or ovary, as established by - (i) pathologic examination of biopsy tissue; (ii) cytology from bronchioalveolar lavage; or (iii) such other diagnostic standards as the Secretary specifies; and (C) any other medical condition which the Secretary determines is caused by exposure to a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant at a Superfund site to which an emergency declaration applies, based on such criteria and as established by such diagnostic standards as the Secretary specifies. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1397h, Mar 17 |
| environmental impact - change to the environment resulting from an environmental aspect associated with an entity's activities, products, or services may be adverse or beneficial. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental impact statement - A detailed study of the reasonably foreseeable positive and negative environmental impacts of a proposed USAID action and its reasonable alternatives on the United States, the global environment, or areas outside the jurisdiction of any nation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-204, May 18 |
| environmental laws - environmental statutes and regulations enforceable by action of the Federal Government. | DHS, US Code 19, §4210, Mar 17 |
| environmental liabilities cost estimate approver - person who verifies and agrees to environmental liabilities cost estimates for that are provided by the estimator. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental liability - probable, measurable and reasonably estimable future outflow or expenditure of resources that exist as of the financial reporting date for environmental cleanup costs results from past transactions or incidents. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental management policy statement - statement providing a framework for setting and reviewing environmental objectives and targets and how such are to be documented, implemented, maintained, and communicated is appropriate to the nature, scale, and environmental impacts of an entity's activities, products, and services and that makes commitments to continual improvement, prevention of pollution, and compliance with environmental legislation, regulations, Executive Orders, and organizational requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental management system - systematic approach to continually improve overall environmental performance and to better manage and reduce environmental impacts incorporates the evaluation and identification of the environmental risks of activities, setting objectives and targets, applying operational controls and specifying roles and responsibilities that result in the implementation of a set of procedures and programs enabling an organization to increase its operating efficiency; includes the environmental aspects related to energy and transportation functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental planning and historic preservation - effort required to systematically address the environmental stewardship and compliance requirements in public policy during program and project planning, development, and design; and prior to execution of a proposed action for the purpose of protecting, sustaining, or restoring the quality of the human environment consists wholly or in part of scoping, development and consideration of the proposed action and alternatives, environmental impact evaluation, consideration of mitigation and monitoring, consultation, and public involvement. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental planning and historic preservation decision support system - IT system designed to use automation to standardize and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's environmental planning and historic preservation reviews enables environmental planning and historic preservation knowledge sharing across the Department and serves as the Department's system of record for environmental planning and historic preservation reviews. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental planning and historic preservation document - document prepared during the environmental planning and historic preservation review process and leading to or recording an agency's decision regarding a proposed action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| environmental planning and historic preservation program manager - person designated in a Component's approved supplemental procedures as the single point of contact in a Component responsible for coordination with Occupational Safety and Environmental Programs (OSEP) on all environmental planning and historic preservation matters. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental planning and historic preservation requirements - statutes, regulations, executive orders, and relevant implementing procedures for the stewardship of natural, historic, and cultural resources, and the protection of communities and public health. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Environmental Protection Agency designated item - item designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in a Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG) and for which the EPA has recommended procurement practices, including requirements for recovered materials content levels, in a Recovered Material Advisory Notice (RMAN). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmental rights extremist - group or person who facilitate or engage in acts of unlawful violence against people, businesses, or government entities perceived to be destroying, degrading, or exploiting the natural environment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmentally preferable - class of products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment as compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| environmentally preferable - products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal of the product or service. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| epidemic - The increase of cases of a disease, often occurring suddenly, than what would be expected for that population in that area or at that time. Even one or two cases of certain diseases (such as cholera) can be considered an epidemic. b In other circumstances, an epidemic is defined by where the cases occur (e.g., West Nile virus in the United States) or when the cases occur (e.g., influenza in the summer). | USAID, FOG, CHIII, Mar 17 |
| ePrepare - A State Department Web site, managed by A/OEM, that serves as a single point for Department personnel to access consolidated emergency preparedness information for both the office and home. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| equipment - an article of nonexpendable, tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost which equals or exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the governmental unit for financial statement purposes, or \$5000. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| equipment - an article of nonexpendable, tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost which equals or exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the institution for financial statement purposes, or \$5000. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| equipment - an article of nonexpendable, tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost which equals or exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the non-profit organization for financial statement purposes, or \$5000. | White House, OMB, Circular A-122, Mar 17 |
| equipment - In logistics, all nonexpendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization. See also component; supplies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| equipment - tangible nonexpendable personal property including exempt property charged directly to the award having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$5000 or more per unit. However, consistent with recipient policy, lower limits may be established. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| equipment - tangible property used in the operations of a business excludes land or buildings. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| equipment - Tangible, nonexpendable personal property including exempt property charged directly to the award having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$5000 or more per unit. Consistent with recipient policy, lower limits may be established. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| equipment - Those items required for safe, comfortable, and proper habitability of a residence, including window and split air-conditioners, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, humidifiers, and dehumidifiers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| equivalency test - device, technique, or measuring tool used to determine if a trainee has mastered the course's terminal learning objectives prior to beginning a course. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| equivalent increase - an increase or increases in the employees rate of basic pay equal to or greater than one step increase. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| equivalent increase - Equivalent increase means an increase or increases in an employee's rate of basic pay equal to or greater than the difference between the employee's rate of basic pay and the rate of pay for the next higher step of that grade or the next higher rate within the grade. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 470, 471, May 18 |
| error - difference between the desired and actual performance or behavior of a system or object may be a design flaw, malfunction, or operator generated occurrence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| escalation - occurrence of increased intensity or seriousness requiring additional resources in response. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| espee - Any person who has been physically captured by the enemy and succeeds in getting free. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| escorted access - limited form of access that requires an authorized person to accompany a visitor while inside a secured facility or building. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| especially hazardous cargo - anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrate, chlorine, liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and any other substance, material, or group or class of material, in a particular amount and form that the Secretary determines by regulation poses a significant risk of creating a transportation security incident while being transported in maritime commerce. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §70101, Mar 17 |
| espionage - The act of obtaining, delivering, transmitting, communicating, or receiving information about the national defense foreign policy with an intent or reason to believe that the information may be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation. The offense of espionage applies in time of war or peace. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| essential agricultural use - any use of natural gas - (A) for agricultural production, natural fiber production, natural fiber processing, food processing, food quality maintenance, irrigation pumping, crop drying, or (B) as a process fuel or feedstock in the production of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, animal feed, or food, which the Secretary of Agriculture determines is necessary for full food and fiber production. high-priority user - any person who - (A) uses natural gas in a residence; (B) uses natural gas in a commercial establishment in amounts of less than 50 Mcf on a peak day; (C) uses natural gas in any school, hospital, or similar institution; or (D) uses natural gas in any other use the curtailment of which the Secretary of Energy determines would endanger life, health, or maintenance of physical property. | DOC, US Code 15, §3391, Mar 17 |
| essential care - Medical treatment provided to manage the casualty throughout the roles of care, which includes all care and treatment to either return the patient to duty (within the theater evacuation policy), or begin initial treatment required for optimization of outcome, and/or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation. See also en route care; first responder; forward resuscitative care; theater. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| essential components of reading instruction - explicit and systematic instruction in - A) phonemic awareness; (B) phonics; (C) vocabulary development; (D) reading fluency, including oral reading skills; and (E) reading comprehension strategies. | DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17 |
| essential element of friendly information - Key question likely to be asked by adversary officials and intelligence systems about specific friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities, so they can obtain answers critical to their operational effectiveness. Also called EEFI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| essential employee - an individual who is employed by a small business concern and whose managerial or technical expertise is critical to the successful day-to-day operations of that small business concern. | DOC, US Code 15, §636, Mar 17 |
| essential functions - job duties of the employment position. Essential function does not include marginal functions. A function may be essential if, among other things - (1) The position exists specifically to perform that function; (2) There are a limited number of other employees who could perform the function; or (3) The function is specialized and the individual is hired based on his or her ability to perform it. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 36714, Mar 17 |

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| essential functions - Job duties that are so fundamental to the position that the individual cannot do the job without performing them. A function may be essential if, among other things, The position exists specifically to perform that function; There are a limited number of other employees who could perform the function; or The function is specialized and an individual is hired based on his or her ability to perform it. Determination of the essential functions of a position must be done on a case-by-case basis so that it reflects the job as actually performed and not simply the components of a generic position description. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| essential functions - job duty so fundamental to a position that the position requirements cannot be acceptably fulfilled without successful performance of the function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| essential functions - The critical activities performed by departments and agencies in the Federal Government. There are three categories of essential functions - NEFs, PMEFs, and MEFs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| essential industrial process or feedstock use - any use of natural gas in an industrial process or as a feedstock which the Secretary determines is essential. | DOC, US Code 15, §3392, Mar 17 |
| essential operating record - documentary material and database essential to the reconstitution of an organization after an emergency include staffing plans, directives, program records needed to reconstitute program activities, and policy(s) or procedural records that assist agency staff in resuming normal operations after an emergency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| essential personnel - employees in positions that are required for the continuation of the Department's primary mission-essential functions includes functions identified as mission essential functions (MEF), national essential functions (NEF), and primary mission essential functions (PMEF); includes employees categorized as: Mission Critical Personnel; COOP Personnel; Contingency/Incident Personnel; Emergency Personnel; and Exempt Employees; positions may require specific skills, knowledge, certifications or credentials, and some positions may fall under more than one category. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| essential procedures - Mandatory courses of action that must be followed in order to implement policy. These courses of action are not to impose unreasonable administrative requirements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 204, May 18 |
| essential service provider - an entity that - (1) provides - (A) telecommunications service;(B) electrical power;(C) natural gas;(D) water and sewer services; or(E) any other essential service, as determined by the President; (2) is - A) a municipal entity;(B) a nonprofit entity; or(C) a private, for profit entity; and (3) is contributing to efforts to respond to an emergency or major disaster. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5189e, Jan 17 |
| essential supporting activity - specific supporting activity an organization must conduct in order to perform its mission essential functions (MEFs) in terms of vital records. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| essential task - A specified or implied task an organization must perform to accomplish the mission. See also implied task; specified task.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| essential vessel - a vessel that is - 1)(A) security for a mortgage indebtedness to the United States Government; or (B) constructed under this subtitle or required by a contract under this subtitle to be operated on a certain essential foreign trade route; and (2) necessary in the interests of commerce and national defense to be maintained in condition for prompt use. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §56501, Mar 17 |
| essentially derived variety - a variety that - (i) is predominantly derived from another variety (referred to in this paragraph as the initial variety) or from a variety that is predominantly derived from the initial variety, while retaining the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety; (ii) is clearly distinguishable from the initial variety; and (iii) except for differences that result from the act of derivation, conforms to the initial variety in the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety. | USDA, US Code 7, §2401, Mar 17 |
| established Federal standard - any operative occupational safety and health standard established by any agency of the United States and presently in effect, or contained in any Act of Congress in force on December 29, 1970. | DOL, US Code 29, §652, Mar 17 |
| establishing directive - An order issued to specify the purpose of the support relationship. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| establishment - any place where a pesticide or device or active ingredient used in producing a pesticide is produced, or held, for distribution or sale. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| establishment of a community rehabilitation program - the acquisition, expansion, remodeling, or alteration of existing buildings necessary to adapt them to community rehabilitation program purposes or to increase their effectiveness for such purposes (subject, however, to such limitations as the Secretary of Education may determine, in accordance with regulations the Secretary of Education shall prescribe, in order to prevent impairment of the objectives of, or duplication of, other Federal laws providing Federal assistance in the construction of facilities for community rehabilitation programs), and may include such additional equipment and staffing as the Commissioner considers appropriate. | DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17 |
| E-Statement of Account - The electronic monthly summary of account activities of each Purchase Cardholder provided by the bank. This summary also itemizes each transaction posted to the account during the billing cycle. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| estimate - 1. An analysis of a foreign situation, development, or trend that identifies its major elements, interprets the significance, and appraises the future possibilities and the prospective results of the various actions that might be taken. 2. An appraisal of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and potential courses of action of a foreign nation or combination of nations in consequence of a specific national plan, policy, decision, or contemplated course of action. 3. An analysis of an actual or contemplated clandestine operation in relation to the situation in which it is or would be conducted to identify and appraise such factors as available as well as needed assets and potential obstacles, accomplishments, and consequences. See also intelligence estimate. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| estimated net explosives weight - reference to the estimated weight of the main charge derived from observations of the blast effects and crater characteristics. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| estimating costs - the process of forecasting a future result in terms of cost, based upon information available at the time. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| estimative intelligence - Intelligence that identifies, describes, and forecasts adversary capabilities and the implications for planning and executing military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| estimator - person who calculates the price, value, number, quantity, or extent of something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| estuary - a part of a river or stream or other body of water that has an unimpaired connection with the open sea and where the sea water is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage. The term also includes near coastal waters and wetlands of the Great Lakes that are similar in form and function to estuaries, including the area located in the Great Lakes biogeographic region and designated as a National Estuarine Research Reserve under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. | DHS, US Code 33, §2902, Mar 17 |
| estuary habitat - the physical, biological, and chemical elements associated with an estuary, including the complex of physical and hydrologic features and living organisms within the estuary and associated ecosystems. | DHS, US Code 33, §2902, Mar 17 |
| estuary habitat restoration activity - an activity that results in improving degraded estuaries or estuary habitat or creating estuary habitat (including both physical and functional restoration), with the goal of attaining a self-sustaining system integrated into the surrounding landscape. | DHS, US Code 33, §2902, Mar 17 |
| estuary habitat restoration plan - any Federal, State, or regional plan for restoration of degraded estuary habitat that was developed with the substantial participation of appropriate public and private stakeholders. | DHS, US Code 33, §2902, Mar 17 |
| estuary habitat restoration project - a project to carry out an estuary habitat restoration activity. | DHS, US Code 33, §2902, Mar 17 |
| e-telework agreement - A written agreement completed by the employee and Approving official that outlines the terms and conditions of the telework arrangement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| etiologic agent - viable organism or its toxin that causes or may cause human disease, and any material of biological origin that poses a degree of hazard. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>evacuation - 1. Removal of a patient by any of a variety of transport means from a theater of military operation, or between health services capabilities, for the purpose of preventing further illness or injury, providing additional care, or providing disposition of patients from the military health care system. 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, United States or foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. 4. The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatant evacuees from a specific area to another in the same or different countries by Department of State, Department of Defense, or appropriate military commander. See also evacuee; noncombatant evacuation operation.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, JP 3-68, JP 4-09, JP 3-68, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>evacuation - An action taken that requires all persons in a Department facility to leave the facility and move to a safe area. Evacuations are generally ordered under emergency conditions and may occur with little or no warning. Evacuations may be local (e.g., evacuation of a building) or regional (e.g., evacuation of a city or an area).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>evacuation - organized and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from hazardous or potentially hazardous areas, and their reception and care in designated safe areas.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>evacuation - Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>evacuation, relocation, and internment period - that period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on June 30, 1946.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4218, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>evacuee - A civilian removed from a place of residence by military direction for reasons of personal security or the requirements of the military situation. See also displaced person; refugee.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>evacuee - person subject to an organized and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal from a hazardous or potentially hazardous area.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>evade and evasion - entering covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States by means of any document or electronically transmitted data or information, written or oral statement, or act that is material and false, or any omission that is material, and that results in any cash deposit or other security or any amount of applicable antidumping or countervailing duties being reduced or not being applied with respect to the merchandise.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §4361, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>evader - Any person isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory who eludes capture.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>evaluate phase - capital planning phase that requires information technology investments to be reviewed once they are operational to determine whether the investments meet expectations.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>evaluation - (See performance evaluation, impact evaluation) Evaluation is the systematic collection and analysis of information about the characteristics and outcomes of programs and projects as a basis for judgments, to improve effectiveness, and/or inform decisions about current and future programming. Evaluation is distinct from assessment, which may be designed to examine country or sector context to inform project design, or an informal review of projects.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18</p> |
| <p>evaluation - answers the "why" or "why not" of performance, as well as the "what else" question. It is used on a periodic basis to identify the reasons for success or lack of it, to assess effects and impacts, or to indicate which, among a range of program or project/activity alternatives, is the most efficient and effective. It may also be used to draw lessons for future interventions.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>evaluation - In intelligence usage, appraisal of an item of information in terms of credibility, reliability, pertinence, and accuracy.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| evaluation - Individual, systematic studies to assess how well a program is working to achieve intended results or outcomes. They are often conducted by experts external to the program either inside or outside an agency. Evaluations can help policymakers and agency managers strengthen the design and operation of programs and can help determine how best to spend taxpayer dollars effectively and efficiently. Evaluations identified should be performed with appropriate scope, quality, and independence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| evaluation - process of examining, measuring and/or judging how well a entity, procedure, or action has met or is meeting stated objectives includes the assessment of test results, using appropriate analytical and statistical techniques, to draw conclusions about a system's capability to meet defined requirements in order to inform decision makers. Integrated evaluation uses information from all relevant sources, including but not limited to developmental and operational testing, to draw conclusions about the operational effectiveness and suitability of a system, usually to inform decision makers prior to making ADE-3 procurement decisions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| evaluation - risk assessment, inspection, or risk assessment and inspection. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| evaluation agent - The command or agency designated in the evaluation directive to be responsible for the planning, coordination, and conduct of the required evaluation of a joint test publication. See also joint doctrine; joint test publication. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 512001, Sep 16 |
| evaluation and corrective action documentation - The documents that explain and support the results of corrective action reviews and must be maintained for risk assessments, management control reviews, and follow-up corrective actions. They should contain the methodology used; the personnel involved and their roles; the key factors considered; the evidence reviewed; and the conclusions reached. This information will be useful for reviewing the validity of conclusions reached; evaluating the performance of individuals and the effectiveness of controls involved in the assessments and reviews; and for performing subsequent assessments and reviews. The incumbent manager of the segment must retain this documentation for a period of not less than 3 years. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| evaluation and feedback - In intelligence usage, continuous assessment of intelligence operations throughout the intelligence process to ensure that the commander's intelligence requirements are being met. See intelligence process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| Evaluation Assurance Level - A numerical grade assigned to an information technology product or system following the completion of a Common Criteria security evaluation. EAL levels are 1-7. Also called EAL. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Evaluation Assurance Level - An assurance requirement as defined by Common Criteria, an international standard in effect since 1999, to replace the ratings (e.g., C2) found in the Orange Book that were set by the National Computer Security Center (NCSC). The increasing assurance levels (i.e., EAL1 through EAL7) define increasing assurance requirements in computer systems. These levels are - EAL1 - Functionally Tested EAL2 - Structurally Tested EAL3 - Methodically Tested and Checked EAL4 - Methodically Designed, Tested and Reviewed EAL5 - Semiformally Designed and Tested EAL6 - Semiformally Verified Design and Tested EAL7 - Formally Verified Design and Tested. Also called EAL. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| evaluation criteria - Weighted criteria used to measure the value of a candidate's qualifications (e.g., experience and education) against the knowledge, skills, abilities (KSAs) and other characteristics required by the vacant or new position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| evaluation documents - Program and project evaluation, performance measurement and development result reports, and any other document containing significant evaluative information and observation. Those publications describing a relatively structured, analytic activity undertaken selectively to answer specific management questions regarding USAID- funded development assistance activities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| Evaluation Notice - The contracting officers written notification to the offeror for purposes of clarifications, communications or in support of discussions. Also called EN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |

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| evasion - The process whereby isolated personnel avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| evasion aid - In personnel recovery, any piece of information or equipment designed to assist an individual in avoiding capture. See also blood chit; evasion; evasion chart; pointee-talkee; recovery; recovery operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| evasion chart - A special map or chart designed as an evasion aid. Also called EVC. See also evasion; evasion aid. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| evasion plan of action - A course of action, developed prior to executing a combat mission, that is intended to improve a potential isolated person's chances of successful evasion and recovery by providing the recovery forces with an additional source of information that can increase the predictability of the evader's action and movement. Also called EPA. See also course of action; evader; evasion. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| evasion –refers to entering covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States by means of any document or electronically transmitted data or information, written or oral statement, or act that is material and false, or any omission that is material, and that results in any cash deposit or other security or any amount of applicable antidumping or countervailing duties being reduced or not being applied with respect to the merchandise. | DHS, US Code 19, §1517, Mar 17 |
| event - Any observable occurrence in a network or system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| event - planned, non-emergency activity occurring in a particular place during a particular interval of time includes occurrences such as parades and sporting contests. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| event matrix - A cross-referenced description of the indicators and activity expected to occur in each named area of interest. See also activity; area of interest; indicator. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3, Sep 16 |
| event recorder - a device that: (1) records train speed, hot box detection, throttle position, brake application, brake operations, and any other function the Secretary of Transportation considers necessary to record to assist in monitoring the safety of train operation, such as time and signal indication; and (2) is designed to resist tampering. | DOT, US Code 49, §20137, Mar 17 |
| event signature development/device profiling - process of analyzing the tactical and technical identifiers of an improvised explosive device incident to support force protection, targeting, prosecution, and sourcing. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| event template - A guide for collection planning that depicts the named areas of interest where activity, or its lack of activity, will indicate which course of action the adversary has adopted. See also activity; area of interest; collection planning; course of action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3, Sep 16 |
| event tree - graphical tool used to illustrate the range and probabilities of possible outcomes that arise from an initiating event. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| evidence - Factual basis for programmatic and strategic decision making in the program cycle. Evidence can be derived from assessments, analyses, performance monitoring and evaluations. It can be sourced from within USAID or externally and should result from systematic and analytic methodologies or from observations that are shared and analyzed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| evidence - the information used to formulate goals, objectives, and strategies in this plan. This information increases the likelihood that the strategies and objectives presented will achieve their performance outcomes. Evidence can be quantitative or qualitative and may include, but is not limited to performance measurement, research studies, evaluations, statistical data series, and data analytics. | DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| evidence of citizenship/nationality - Documents used to establish U.S. citizenship/non-citizen U.S. nationality in accordance with federal regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| EVM Framework - The USAID EVM Framework defines which investments must implement EVM at USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |

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| EVM Procedure Guide - A detailed procedure guide for implementing EVM for projects and reporting EVM metrics. The guide includes specifics on participants and their roles in EVM processes and the steps required for conducting an Integrated Baseline Review (IBR), approving change requests, major re-baselining, or formal reprogramming). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| evolutionary acquisition - strategy that adapts to a changing environment by rapidly acquiring and sustaining a supportable core capability and incrementally inserting new technology or additional capability. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| ex ante notification - The provision to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of information in the Mandatory Reference titled, DAC Ex Ante Notification Requirements, on the untied aid offers covered by the DAC Recommendation. A parallel definition applies to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Ex Ante Notification. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| ex parte communication - an oral or written communication not on the public record with respect to which reasonable prior notice to all parties is not given, but it shall not include requests for status reports on any matter or proceeding covered by this subchapter. | USG, US Code 5, §551, Mar 17 |
| examination - an inspection of cargo to detect the presence of misdeclared, restricted, or prohibited items that utilizes nonintrusive imaging and detection technology. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |
| examine - process of performing direct, indirect, and/or informational investigation and inspection of an individual, place, thing, or event to determine compliance or deviation includes the process of comparing or testing financial and/or operational records against management's assertions or other criteria during the performance of an internal review. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| excepted benefits - benefits under one or more (or any combination thereof) of the following: (1) Benefits not subject to requirements (A) Coverage only for accident, or disability income insurance, or any combination thereof. (B) Coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance. (C) Liability insurance, including general liability insurance and automobile liability insurance. (D) Workers' compensation or similar insurance. (E) Automobile medical payment insurance. (F) Credit-only insurance. (G) Coverage for on-site medical clinics. (H) Other similar insurance coverage, specified in regulations, under which benefits for medical care are secondary or incidental to other insurance benefits. (2) Benefits not subject to requirements if offered separately (A) Limited scope dental or vision benefits. (B) Benefits for long-term care, nursing home care, home health care, community-based care, or any combination thereof. (C) Such other similar, limited benefits as are specified in regulations. (3) Benefits not subject to requirements if offered as independent, noncoordinated benefits (A) Coverage only for a specified disease or illness. (B) Hospital indemnity or other fixed indemnity insurance. (3) Benefits not subject to requirements if offered as independent, noncoordinated benefits (A) Coverage only for a specified disease or illness. (B) Hospital indemnity or other fixed indemnity insurance. (4) Benefits not subject to requirements if offered as separate insurance policy Medicare supplemental health insurance, coverage supplemental to the coverage provided under chapter 55 of title 10, and similar supplemental coverage provided to coverage under a group health plan. | DOL, US Code 29, §1191b, May 18 |
| excepted service - Consists of those civil service positions that are not in the competitive service. The Excepted Service includes all positions in the executive branch of the Federal Government that are specifically excepted from the competitive service pursuant to statute, by the President or by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). Positions in the Federal civil service not subject to the appointment requirements of the competitive service. Exceptions to the normal, competitive requirements are authorized by law, executive order, or regulations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| excepted service [Federal] - civil position which is not in the competitive service or the Senior Executive Service (SES). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| exception - Authorization to proceed with an acquisition outside of required sources when certain conditions apply. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| exceptional ability - as something more than what is usual, ordinary, or common, and requires some rare or unusual talent, or unique or extraordinary ability in a calling which, of itself, requires that talent or skill. Individuals must have attained a status in their field wherein contemporaries recognize exceptional ability. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U), Mar 17 |

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| exceptional circumstances - to exceptional circumstances (such as battery or extreme cruelty to the alien or any child or parent of the alien, serious illness of the alien, or serious illness or death of the spouse, child, or parent of the alien, but not including less compelling circumstances) beyond the control of the alien. | DHS, US Code 8, §1229a, Jan 17 |
| exceptional event - an event that (i) affects air quality; (ii) is not reasonably controllable or preventable; (iii) is an event caused by human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or a natural event; and(iv) is determined by the Administrator through the process established in the regulations promulgated under paragraph (2) to be an exceptional event. | DOE, US Code 42, §7619, Mar 17 |
| exceptional resource - a resource of scientific, natural, historic, cultural, or recreational value that has been documented by a Federal, State, or local governmental authority, and for which there is a compelling need for conservation and protection under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency in order to maintain the resource for the benefit of the public. | DOI, US Code 43, §2302, Mar 17 |
| excess burden - Unless a tax is imposed in the form of a lump sum unrelated to economic activity, such as a head tax, it will affect economic decisions on the margin. Departures from economic efficiency resulting from the distorting effect of taxes are called excess burdens because they disadvantage society without adding to Treasury receipts. This concept is also sometimes referred to as deadweight loss. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| excess defense articles - the quantity of defense articles (other than construction equipment, including tractors, scrapers, loaders, graders, bulldozers, dump trucks, generators, and compressors) owned by the United States Government, and not procured in anticipation of military assistance or sales requirements, or pursuant to a military assistance or sales order, which is in excess of the Approved Force Acquisition Objective and Approved Force Retention Stock of all Department of Defense Components at the time such articles are dropped from inventory by the supplying agency for delivery to countries or international organizations under this Act. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| excess foreign currencies - foreign currencies or credits owned by or owed to the United States which are, under applicable agreements with the foreign country concerned, available for the use of the United States Government and are determined by the President to be excess to the normal requirements of departments and agencies of the United States for such currencies or credits and are not prohibited by an agreement entered into with the foreign country concerned. The President shall take all appropriate steps to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars. Dollar funds made available pursuant to this Act shall not be expended for goods and services when United States-owned foreign currencies are available for such purposes unless the administrative official approving the voucher certifies as to the reason for the use of dollars in each case. (c) In addition to funds otherwise available, excess foreign currencies, may be made available to friendly foreign governments and to private, nonprofit United States organizations to carry out voluntary family planning programs in countries which request such assistance. No such program shall be assisted unless the President has received assurances that in the administration of such program the recipient will take reasonable precautions to insure that no person receives any family planning assistance or supplies unless he desires such services. The excess foreign currencies made available shall not, in any one year, exceed 5 per centum of the aggregate of all excess foreign currencies. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 612, Mar 17 |
| excess leave status - leave approved to be used by a member of the armed forces that is unearned leave for which a member is unable to accrue leave credit during the member's current term of service before the member's separation. | DOD, US Code 10, §709, Jan 17 |
| excess luggage - The extra weight or number of pieces of accompanied baggage (luggage) that exceed the checked luggage allowance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| excess personal property - any personal property under the control of a Federal agency that the agency head determines is not required for its needs or for the discharge of its responsibilities. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| excess property - Personal property no longer needed within the Department to carry out the functions of official duties or programs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| excess property - Property under control of a Federal agency, which is no longer required by the Agency for its needs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 547, May 18 |

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| excess property - property under the control of any Federal awarding agency that, as determined by the head thereof, is no longer required for its needs or the discharge of its responsibilities. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| excessive tarmac delay - a tarmac delay of more than - (A) 3 hours for a flight in interstate air transportation; or (B) 4 hours for a flight in foreign air transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §42301, Mar 17 |
| exchange - any organization, association, or group of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated, which constitutes, maintains, or provides a market place or facilities for bringing together purchasers and sellers of securities or for otherwise performing with respect to securities the functions commonly performed by a stock exchange as that term is generally understood, and includes the market place and the market facilities maintained by such exchange. | DOC, US Code 15, §78c, Mar 17 |
| exchange - The mutual trade of property of equal value, the one in consideration of the other. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| Exchange Visitor - Any host-country resident or host-country national traveling to the United States whose travel USAID funds in whole or in part, directly or indirectly is an Exchange Visitor. All USAID-sponsored Exchange Visitors must obtain, use, and abide by the terms of the J- 1 visa exclusively even if they already have a valid non-immigrant visa (e.g., B-1/B-2). All Individuals traveling under Invitational Travel (See ADS 522) must also travel on a J- 1 visa as a USAID-sponsored Exchange Visitor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18 |
| exchange/sale property - Property not excess to the needs of the holding agency but eligible for replacement, which is exchanged or sold in order to apply the exchange allowance or proceeds of sale in whole or part payment for replacement with a similar item. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| exclude - A software feature that excludes certain categories of costs (e.g., residential and non-residential rent, utility costs and the cost of residential furniture) when calculating each agency's share of Miscellaneous Costs and ICASS Redistribution. Once these calculations are done, these excluded costs are included in the agency's total invoice. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| excluded commodity - (i) an interest rate, exchange rate, currency, security, security index, credit risk or measure, debt or equity instrument, index or measure of inflation, or other macroeconomic index or measure; (ii) any other rate, differential, index, or measure of economic or commercial risk, return, or value that is - (I) not based in substantial part on the value of a narrow group of commodities not described in clause (i); or (II) based solely on one or more commodities that have no cash market; (iii) any economic or commercial index based on prices, rates, values, or levels that are not within the control of any party to the relevant contract, agreement, or transaction; or (iv) an occurrence, extent of an occurrence, or contingency (other than a change in the price, rate, value, or level of a commodity not described in clause (i)) that is - (I) beyond the control of the parties to the relevant contract, agreement, or transaction; and (II) associated with a financial, commercial, or economic consequence. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| excluded facility - (A) a facility regulated under the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002; (B) a public water system; (C) a Treatment Works; (D) a facility owned or operated by the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy; or (E) a facility subject to regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or by a State that has entered into an agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to protect against unauthorized access of any material, activity, or structure licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. | DHS, US Code 6, §621, Jan 17 |
| excluded material - (A) any dredged material discharged by the United States Army Corps of Engineers or discharged pursuant to a permit issued by the Secretary; and (B) any waste from a tuna cannery operation located in American Samoa or Puerto Rico discharged pursuant to a permit issued by the Administrator. | DHS, US Code 33, §1414, Mar 17 |
| exclusion zone - A zone established by a sanctioning body to prohibit specific activities in a specific geographic area to persuade nations or groups to modify their behavior to meet the desires of the sanctioning body or face continued imposition of sanctions, or use or threat of force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| exclusive breastfeeding - The infant has received only breastmilk from his/her mother, and no other liquids or solids with the exception of drops or syrups consisting of vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicines. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 212, May 18 |
| exclusive breastmilk feeding - May receive expressed breastmilk, in addition to breastfeeding. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 212, May 18 |

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| exclusive economic zone - A maritime zone adjacent to the territorial sea that may not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. Also called EEZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, Sep 16 |
| exclusive economic zone - area of sea up to 200 nautical miles from a country's coast which the country has reserved rights for exploration and management of resources the rights and freedoms of are governed by the relevant provisions of the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| exclusive economic zone - the exclusive economic zone of the United States established by Presidential Proclamation No. 5030, of March 10, 1983. | DHS, US Code 33, §3507, Mar 17 |
| excusable time delay - Failure to perform that is beyond the control and without fault or negligence of the contractor. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| execute order - 1. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to implement a decision by the President to initiate military operations. 2. An order to initiate military operations as directed. Also called EXORD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| execution phase - final phase of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process includes the detailed planning of the use of the funds as well as the control of their use to assure that Congressional intent for the use of the funds is preserved, and also includes the reporting of performance information and review of results through strategic reviews. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| execution review - senior management level assessment that determines if progress is being made toward program goals per the approved plan. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| executive - A government employee with management responsibilities which, in the judgment of the employing agency head or designee, requires preferential assignment of parking privileges. (Government employee as referred to in these regulations is a full-time employee of USAID.) A member of the Senior Executive Service; also referred to as a “member,” or a “senior executive.” | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 421, May 18 |
| executive - A U.S. Government employee with management responsibilities that in the judgment of the employing agency head or designee, requires preferential assignment of parking privileges. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| executive agency - an executive department, a military department, or any independent establishment and any wholly owned Government corporation. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| executive agency - any executive branch department, independent commission, board, bureau, office, agency, or other establishment of the Federal Government, including independent regulatory commissions and boards. It does not include federally-owned or controlled corporations that are preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the legislative or judicial branches of the Federal Government. | White House, OMB, Circular A-134, Mar 17 |
| executive agent - A term used to indicate a delegation of authority by the Secretary of Defense or Deputy Secretary of Defense to a subordinate to act on behalf of the Secretary of Defense. Also called EA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| Executive Budget Summary - An annual budgetary resource request summary of Function 150 and other international programs displaying budgetary policy priorities. Also called EBS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| executive capacity - an assignment within an organization in which the employee primarily - (i) directs the management of the organization or a major component or function of the organization; (ii) establishes the goals and policies of the organization, component, or function; (iii) exercises wide latitude in discretionary decision-making; and (iv) receives only general supervision or direction from higher level executives, the board of directors, or stockholders of the organization. (C) If staffing levels are used as a factor in determining whether an individual is acting in a managerial or executive capacity, the Attorney General shall take into account the reasonable needs of the organization, component, or function in light of the overall purpose and stage of development of the organization, component, or function. An individual shall not be considered to be acting in a managerial or executive capacity (as previously defined) merely on the basis of the number of employees that the individual supervises or has supervised or directs or has directed. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |

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| executive capacity - an assignment within an organization in which the employee primarily - a. Directs the management of the organization or a major component or function of the organization; b. Establishes the goals and policies of the organization, component, or function; c. Exercises wide latitude in discretionary decision-making; and d. Receives only general supervision or direction from higher-level executives, the board of directors, or stockholders of the organization. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| executive competencies - The key skills and characteristics associated with carrying out executive management responsibilities in six activity areas that are broadly applicable to positions throughout the SES and that are the basis of certification by a Qualifications Review Board for career appointment to the SES. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| executive departments and agencies - the executive departments enumerated in Title 5, U.S. Code, Government corporations also defined in Title 5, and the United States Postal Service. | White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms, May 07 |
| executive development training - training or experience provided supporting continuing development for leaders above the GS-15 level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| executive management - Personnel (i.e., division chiefs, office directors, policy staff assistants) directly responsible for the approval and management of program planning and implementation, staffing requirements and assignments, and budget allocation and disbursement. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| Executive Management/Manager - Managers who establish overall goals, objectives and priorities in order to support USAID. Also called EM. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| Executive Message - An extremely time-sensitive, critical Agency notice containing information that must be received by Agency personnel in less than 24 hours and, therefore, cannot wait for the daily e-mail distribution and posting to the Notice Web database on the USAID intranet. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 504, May 18 |
| Executive Officer - Unit Security Officer, responsible to both SEC and the post RSO, ensuring USAID compliance with USAID and Post security directives. Also called EXO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, 535, May 18 |
| executive officer - A term used by some agencies to identify the officer charged with responsibilities for administrative, managerial, and program support activities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| executive officer - the president, every vice president, every trust officer, the cashier, the secretary, and the treasurer of a corporation, and any individual customarily performing similar functions with respect to any organization whether incorporated or unincorporated, but shall not include the chairman of the board of directors. | DOC, US Code 15, §77ccc, Mar 17 |
| executive order - A rule or order having the force of law, issued by the President of the United States. Also called EO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| executive part of the department - the executive part of the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, or Department of the Air Force, as the case may be, at the seat of government. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| executive personnel - Employees who are appointed to USAID/W executive positions under the Foreign Assistant Act (FAA) of 1961. These executives are identified as either statutory officers who are appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate, or individuals serving within the AD Senior Level (SL) pay band. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| Executive Resources Board - A panel of top Agency executives responsible under the law for conducting the merit staffing process for career appointment to SES positions. Most ERB's are also responsible for setting policy on and overseeing such areas as SES position planning and executive development. Also called ERB | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| executive secretariat infoLink - An S/ES Web site that contains guidance and procedures, which pertain to correspondence prepared for signature by the Secretary, other seventh-floor principals, the President, and Vice President. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Executive Steering Committee [S&T] - oversight body that provides executive-level oversight, guidance, and direction | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

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| executor or executrix - A male or female named in the will of the decedent to administer the decedent's estate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| exempt commodity - a commodity that is not an excluded commodity or an agricultural commodity. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| exempt contributions - exempt Federal capital contributions and exempt school contributions. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292s, Jan 17 |
| exempt employee - employee who is not covered by the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| exempt employee [essential personnel] (*) - employee in a category of essential personnel in positions that are performing functions or activities that are exempt from work restrictions during a lapse in government appropriations the following activities and/or functions (and the contracts that support them) may continue during a lapse of appropriations: a. Funded by other than annual appropriated funds. Some functions are covered by multi-year, no-year, or revolving funds, or advance appropriation, and if those accounts have sufficient carryover balance, they would not be affected by an annual appropriation lapse. Revolving funds that operate almost entirely on offsetting collections from other Federal entities may also be forced to close, unless sufficient retained earnings are available to forestall the closure. b. Expressly Authorized to Continue Even Without Funding. Congress provides express authority for some agencies to enter into contracts or to borrow funds to accomplish some of their functions despite an appropriations lapse. c. Necessary for Safety of Human Life or Protection of Property. In order to qualify under the exception for safety of life or protection of property a reasonable, articulable connection must exist between the function to be performed and the safety of human life or protection of property. There must be some reasonable likelihood that the safety of human life or protection of property would be threatened in some significant degree by the delay in the performance of the function in question. Specifically, the risk should be real, not hypothetical or speculative, and must be sufficiently imminent that delay is not permissible. d. Any activity and/or function that continues based on a determination that it qualifies for the safety of life or protection of property exception must be limited only to the extent that the Component Head determines that imminent danger to life or property would result from their termination or diminution. As for any administrative, research, or support function related to an exempt activity, that function should also continue, but only to the extent that it is essential to maintain the effectiveness of those activities and/or functions that are engaged for the safety of life or the protection of property. In particular, administrative, research, and other overhead activities supporting exempt activities should be carefully reviewed to make certain their continuance is essential to carrying out the exempt activities. In addition, there must be some reasonable likelihood that the safety of human life or protection of property would be compromised in some significant degree if there were any delay in the performance of the administrative, research, overhead, or support activity that is in question. e. Necessary for the Orderly Closure of Functions. Agencies may obligate funds during periods of lapsed appropriations to bring about the orderly shutdown of non-exempt activities. Contingency plans which call for winding down operations of an agency after an appropriations lapse will comply with the Anti-Deficiency Act. The Office of Management and Budget has determined that the normal winding down of operations should take no more than four hours. During the winding down time, the activities of employees during this period must be wholly devoted to closing down the function and upon completion, these employees would be released. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| exempt from leave - Individuals who are not covered by the leave laws by virtue of the nature of their appointment and consequently do not accrue or use annual, sick, or home leave. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 480, May 18 |
| exempt property - tangible personal property acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds, where the Federal awarding agency has statutory authority to vest title in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal Government. An example of exempt property authority is contained in the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act, for property acquired under an award to conduct basic or applied | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |

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research by a non-profit institution of higher education or non-profit organization whose principal purpose is conducting scientific research.

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| exempt report - A report which does not require approval or one which has been reviewed by the reports review unit and assigned to the exempt category. Reports issued by the Office of the Inspector General (IG) are exempt from the approval and assignment process. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| exercise - A military maneuver or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution that is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. See also command post exercise; maneuver. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| exercise - A multinational, joint, or single-service military maneuver or simulated wartime operation that is conducted for training and evaluation purposes and that involves planning, preparation, and execution. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| exercise - employment of personnel and resources in a controlled environment to test, validate, and/or improve a specific plan or capability in pursuit of a stated objective | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| exercise incident - An occurrence that directing staffs inject into an exercise, that affects the participating forces or their facilities, and that requires action by the appropriate commander and/or staff. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| exercise specifications - The fundamental requirements for an exercise, providing in advance an outline of the concept, form, scope, setting, aim, objectives, force requirements, political implications, analysis arrangements, and costs. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| exercise-directing staff - A group of experienced, qualified, and knowledgeable officers who direct or control an exercise. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| exfiltration - The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. See also special operations; unconventional warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| exigency of the public business - An operational demand beyond the Agency's control and of such importance as to preclude the use of scheduled annual leave. Examples: insurrection, violence, natural or man-made disasters, medical evacuation, emergency visitation, or sudden call to jury or military duty. Normal workload, inadequate staffing, absence of other employees, and poor leave planning do not constitute an exigency of the public business and are not justifications for canceling scheduled leave. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 480, May 18 |
| exigency of the public business - An operational demand beyond the control of an agency, which could be sudden or could be anticipated and of such importance as to preclude - (1) The use of scheduled annual leave; and (2) Any reasonable alternative to the cancellation of scheduled leave. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| exigent circumstances - situations in which there is a reasonable belief that there is an imminent threat to a person's life or an imminent and grave threat to the national security of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| existing - without the specification of any date, when used with respect to any matter relating to the conclusion of, or proclamation to carry out, a foreign trade agreement, means existing on the day on which that trade agreement is entered into. | DHS, US Code 19, §1351, Mar 17 |
| existing commercial air tour operator - a commercial air tour operator that was actively engaged in the business of providing commercial air tour operations over a national park at any time during the 12-month period ending on the date of the enactment. | DOT, US Code 49, §40125, Mar 17 |

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| existing dam - any dam, the construction of which was completed or on 2 before July 22, 2005, and which does not require any construction or enlargement of impoundment structures (other than repairs or reconstruction) in connection with the installation of any small hydroelectric power project. | DOI, US Code 16, §2708, Mar 17 |
| existing facilities - facilities that have been in operation for at least 2 years before the date on which the new environmental requirements are imposed. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17 |
| existing rate of basic pay - exit conference A meeting upon completion of an audit to discuss findings. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, 592, 593, May 18 |
| existing source - any stationary source other than a new source. | DOE, US Code 42, §7411, Mar 17 |
| existing vessel - (A) a vessel on a domestic voyage, the keel of which was laid, or that was at a similar stage of construction, before January 1, 1986; and(B) a vessel on a foreign voyage, the keel of which was laid, or that was at a similar stage of construction, before July 21, 1968. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §5101, May 19 |
| existing vessel - every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on the navigable waters, the construction of which is initiated before promulgation of standards and regulations. | DHS, US Code 33, §1322, Mar 17 |
| exit criteria - project-specific accomplishments that must be demonstrated satisfactorily before a project can either progress further in the current acquisition phase or transition to the next acquisition phase. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| expanded metal - open mesh formed by slitting and drawing sheet metal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Expanded Object Class Codes - Object classes are categories in an OMB-prescribed classification system that classifies obligations according to the items or services purchased by the Federal Government. There are seventeen major classes defined at the two-digit level by OMB that are used by USAID, and USAID has defined numerous sub-classifications of these in Phoenix, thus called expanded object class codes. Obligations posted to Phoenix (generically labeled as SOC in Phoenix) must contain the applicable EOCC code. (For detailed information visit are maintained by fiscal identity for five years. During the five-year period, obligations may be adjusted if otherwise proper and outlays may be made from accounts. Also called EOCC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |
| expanded uses - the following activities:(A) The maintenance dredging of a berth in a harbor that is accessible to a Federal navigation project and that benefits commercial navigation at the harbor. (B) The maintenance dredging and disposal of legacy-contaminated sediment, and sediment unsuitable for open water disposal, if - (i) such dredging and disposal benefits commercial navigation at the harbor; and (ii) such sediment is located in and affects the maintenance of a Federal navigation project or is located in a berth that is accessible to a Federal navigation project. | DHS, US Code 33, §2237, Mar 17 |
| expansion - An increase in the operating cost of an existing commercial activity based on modernization, replacement, upgrade, or increased workload. An expansion of an existing commercial activity is an increase of 30 percent or more in the activity's operating costs (including the cost of FTEs) or total capital investment. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| expedite (passport agencies/centers only) - The applicant receives higher-priority service because she/he paid an expedite fee. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| expedited approval facility - a covered chemical facility for which the owner or operator elects to submit a site security plan. | DHS, US Code 6, §621, Jan 17 |
| expeditionary force - An armed force organized to achieve a specific objective in a foreign country. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| expendable personal property - Expendable personal property is property which, when put in use, is consumed, loses its identity, or becomes an integral part of another item of property. Examples are office supplies, automobile tires, machine parts, and desk trays. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 534, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| expendable personal property - Property which, when put in use, is consumed, loses its identity, or becomes an integral part of another item of property. Examples are office supplies, automobile tires, machine parts, and installed computer parts (regardless of cost). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| expendable supplies - A term synonymous with consumable supplies that refers to items that are expected to be fully consumed through use and are not subject to being tracked by established inventory systems. (Examples of such supplies are pens, pencils, paper products, diskettes, tape, etc.) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, 518, May 18 |
| expendable supplies - Supplies that are consumed in use, such as ammunition, paint, fuel, cleaning and preserving materials, surgical dressings, drugs, medicines, etc., or that lose their identity, such as spare parts, etc., and may be dropped from stock record accounts when it is issued or used. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| expenditure - actual spending of money. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| expenditure plan - congressionally mandated plan that details how appropriated funds will be spent for an acquisition. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| expenditures - The sum total of disbursements and accruals in a given time period. These are typically calculated for specific agreements, activities, and programs. Expenditures are estimates of the total cost incurred by the Agency for a given agreement, activity, or program. Also referred to as accrued expenditure. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 631, May 18 |
| experiment - limited trial or tentative procedure conducted to test a principle, supposition or hypothesis, for the purpose of understanding the behavior of a system or discovering something unknown. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| expert - A person with excellent qualifications and a high degree of attainment in a professional, scientific, technical, or other field. The expert's knowledge and mastery of the principles, practices, problems, methods, and techniques of the field of activity, or a specialized area in the field, are clearly superior to those usually possessed by competent persons in that activity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| expired account - An account for which authority to incur new obligations has ended. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| expired account - An account for which the budget authority is no longer available for new obligations but is still available for disbursement. An expired account retains its fiscal-year identity for five years during which time obligations may be adjusted if otherwise proper and expenditures may be made. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 0814, Mar 17 |
| expired appropriation - An appropriation that is no longer available to incur new obligations, although it may still be available for recording and/or payment of obligations properly incurred before the period of availability expired. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| expired nonimmigrant visa - a visa which is no longer valid due to the passage of time or because the maximum number of entries for which the visa is valid has been reached. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| expired obligation - The expiration or “end” date of an obligation document. (See “obligation.”) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |
| exploding bridge wire initiator - initiator or system in which a very high-energy electrical impulse is passed through a bridge wire, literally exploding the bridge wire and releasing thermal and shock energy capable of initiating a relatively insensitive explosive in contact with the bridge wire. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| exploitation - 1. Taking full advantage of success in military operations, following up initial gains, and making permanent the temporary effects already created. 2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. 3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. See also attack. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3, Sep 16 |
| exploitation - Exploitation can be defined as the act of involving a child for economic or other reasons in criminal activities. Exploitation may take place at the hands of parents, neighbors, schoolmates, cults, employers, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1732, Mar 17 |
| exploitation for fraudulent purposes - This involves coercing or otherwise compelling a child to engage in activities that aid or abet the commission of fraud or of another crime. Examples could include begging, a pickpocket using a child as a distraction, a thief or burglar using a child as a lookout, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1732, Mar 17 |

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| exploration – (A) any at-sea observation and evaluation activity which has, as its objective, the establishment and documentation of - (i) the nature, shape, concentration, location, and tenor of a hard mineral resource; and (ii) the environmental, technical, and other appropriate factors which must be taken into account to achieve commercial recovery; and (B) the taking from the deep seabed of such quantities of any hard mineral resource as are necessary for the design, fabrication, and testing of equipment which is intended to be used in the commercial recovery and processing of such resource. | DOI, US Code 30, §1403, Mar 17 |
| exploration - any activity, including logistic support, the purpose of which is the identification or evaluation of specific mineral resource deposits. The term includes exploratory drilling, dredging, and other surface or subsurface excavations required to determine the nature and size of mineral resource deposits and the feasibility of their development. | DOI, US Code 16, §2462, Mar 17 |
| exploration - the examination and investigation of undeveloped land to determine the existence of subsurface nonrenewable resources. | DOI, US Code 43, §1636, Mar 17 |
| exploration - the process of searching for minerals, including (1) geophysical surveys where magnetic, gravity, seismic, or other systems are used to detect or imply the presence of such minerals, and (2) any drilling, whether on or off known geological structures, including the drilling of a well in which a discovery of oil or natural gas in paying quantities is made and the drilling of any additional delineation well after such discovery which is needed to delineate any reservoir and to enable the lessee to determine whether to proceed with development and production. | DOI, US Code 43, §1331, Mar 17 |
| explosion - sudden release of energy, caused by a nuclear, chemical, or physical process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| explosive - substance or compound that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous, release of gas, heat, and pressure, accompanied by loud noise when subjected to a certain amount of shock, pressure, or temperature. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| explosive cargo - Cargo such as artillery ammunition, bombs, depth charges, demolition material, rockets, and missiles. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| explosive compounds - homogeneous substances whose molecules contain within themselves the oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen necessary for combustion. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| explosive hazard - 1. Any material posing a potential threat that contains an explosive component such as unexploded explosive ordnance, booby traps, improvised explosive devices, captured enemy ammunition, and bulk explosives. 2. In explosive ordnance disposal, a condition where danger exists because explosives are present that may react in a mishap with potential unacceptable effects to people, property, operational capability, or the environment. Also called EH. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42, May 18 |
| explosive or incendiary device - (A) dynamite and all other forms of high explosives, (B) any explosive bomb, grenade, missile, or similar device, and (C) any incendiary bomb or grenade, fire bomb, or similar device, including any device which (i) consists of or includes a breakable container including a flammable liquid or compound, and a wick composed of any material which, when ignited, is capable of igniting such flammable liquid or compound, and (ii) can be carried or thrown by one individual acting alone. | DOJ, US Code 18, §232, Mar 17 |
| explosive ordnance - (A) bombs and warheads;(B) guided and ballistic missiles;(C) artillery, mortar, rocket, and small arms ammunition;(D) all mines, torpedoes, and depth charges;(E) grenades demolition charges;(F) pyrotechnics;(G) clusters and dispensers; (H) cartridge- and propellant-actuated devices;(I) electroexplosives devices;(J) clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and(K) all similar or related items or components explosive in nature; and (2) includes all munitions containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. | DOD, US Code 10, §383, Jan 17 |
| explosive ordnance - All munitions and improvised or clandestine explosive devices, containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42, May 18 |
| explosive ordnance disposal - 1. The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. 2. The organizations engaged in such activities. Also called EOD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| explosive ordnance disposal incident - The suspected or detected presence of unexploded or damaged explosive ordnance that constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and requires explosive ordnance disposal procedures. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42, May 18 |
| explosive ordnance disposal procedures - Any particular course or mode of action taken by qualified explosive ordnance disposal personnel to detect and/or locate, access, identify, triage, diagnose, stabilize, render safe or neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of ordnance, explosives, or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42, May 18 |
| explosive ordnance disposal unit - Personnel with special training and equipment who render explosive ordnance safe, make intelligence reports on such ordnance, and supervise the safe removal thereof.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42, May 18 |
| explosive train - succession of initiating and igniting elements arranged to cause a charge to function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| explosive weapon - reactive substance that contains a great amount of potential energy that can produce an explosion if released suddenly usually accompanied by the production of light, heat, sound, and pressure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| explosively formed projectile charge - specially designed main charge configuration incorporating an explosive charge with a machined or pressed concave metal plate which by the force of the charge reshapes the plate into a high temperature, high velocity metal slug capable of penetrating armored vehicles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| explosives detection canine team - a canine and a canine handler that are trained to detect explosives, radiological materials, chemical, nuclear or biological weapons, or other threats as defined by the Secretary. | DHS, US Code 6, §1116, Jan 17 |
| explosives safety munitions risk management - A systematic approach that integrates risk analysis into operational planning, military training exercises, and contingency operations with the goal of identifying potentially adverse consequences associated with munitions operations, risk reduction alternatives, and risk acceptance criteria for senior officials to make the risk decision. Also called ESMRM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 436001A, Apr 17 |
| explosives safety munitions risk management - A systematic approach that integrates risk analysis into operational planning, military training exercises, and contingency operations with the goal of identifying potentially adverse consequences associated with munitions operations, risk reduction alternatives, and risk acceptance criteria for senior officials to make the risk decision. Also called ESMRM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI, May 18 |
| export - (A) an actual shipment, transfer, or transmission of goods or technology out of the United States; (B) a transfer of goods or technology in the United States to an embassy or affiliate of a controlled country; or ^{SEP} (C) a transfer to any person of goods or technology either within the United States or outside of the United States with the knowledge or intent that the goods or technology will be shipped, transferred, or transmitted to an unauthorized recipient. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4618, Jan 17 |
| export - shipment or transshipment of goods to a foreign country. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| export and exportation - to move from, or the act of movement from, the United States to any place outside the United States. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| export charges - any tax, charge, or other fee collected by the country from which softwood lumber or a softwood lumber product is exported pursuant to an international agreement entered into by that country and the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §1683, Mar 17 |
| export education - educating, teaching and training to provide general knowledge and specific skills pertinent to the selling of goods and services to other countries, including knowledge of market conditions, financial arrangements, laws and procedures. | ED, US Code 20, §1132, Mar 17 |
| export price - the price at which the subject merchandise is first sold (or agreed to be sold) before the date of importation by the producer or exporter of the subject merchandise outside of the United States to an unaffiliated purchaser in the United States or to an unaffiliated purchaser for exportation to the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677a, Mar 17 |

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| export processing zone - This is an industrial area, usually with defined boundaries, that specializes in manufacturing and/or providing services for export and that also may offer a liberal regulatory environment relative to the rest of the country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 225, May 18 |
| export subsidy - a subsidy that is, in law or in fact, contingent upon export performance, alone or as 1 of 2 or more conditions. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17 |
| export targeting - any government plan or scheme consisting of a combination of coordinated actions (whether carried out severally or jointly) that are bestowed on a specific enterprise, industry, or group thereof, the effect of which is to assist the enterprise, industry, or group to become more competitive in the export of a class or kind of merchandise. | DHS, US Code 19, §2411, Mar 17 |
| export trade - trade or commerce in goods or services produced in the United States which are exported, or in the course of being exported, from the United States to any other country. | DOC, US Code 15, §4002, Mar 17 |
| export trade services - includes, but is not limited to, consulting, international, market research, advertising, marketing, insurance, product research and design, legal assistance, transportation, including trade documentation and freight forwarding, communication and processing of foreign orders to and for exporters and foreign purchasers, warehousing, foreign exchange, financing, and taking title to goods, when provided in order to facilitate the export of goods or services produced in the United States. | DOC, US Code 15, §4002, Mar 17 |
| export trading company - a person, partnership, association, or similar organization, whether operated for profit or as a nonprofit organization, which does business under the laws of the United States or any State and which is organized and operated principally for purposes of - (A) exporting goods or services produced in the United States; or (B) facilitating the exportation of goods or services produced in the United States by unaffiliated persons by providing one or more export trade services. | DOC, US Code 15, §4002, Mar 17 |
| exporting authority - 1 or more entities designated by a Participant from whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is being exported as having the authority to validate the Kimberley Process Certificate. | DHS, US Code 19, §3902, Mar 17 |
| express mail - Express Mail is an expedited service for shipping any mailable matter, with guaranteed delivery USPS Domestic Mail Manual. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| expressly unallowable cost - a particular item or type of cost which, under the express provisions of an applicable law, regulation, or sponsored agreement, is specifically named and stated to be unallowable. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| expropriation - any abrogation, repudiation, or impairment by a foreign government, a political subdivision of a foreign government, or a corporation owned or controlled by a foreign government, of its own contract with an investor with respect to a project, where such abrogation, repudiation, or impairment is not caused by the investor's own fault or misconduct, and materially adversely affects the continued operation of the project. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 238, Mar 17 |
| expulsion - removal of a person from the host country, usually by immigration or police officials, without a formal deportation hearing or process.] | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| extant data [employee performance] - records and files collected by an organization reflecting actual employee performance and its results for example; attendance figures, help desk tapes, callbacks for repair, employee evaluations; also includes organizational documents such as policy, procedural handbooks and doctrine. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| extended economy seating - Airline programs whereby a passenger may obtain a more desirable seat choice within the coach class cabin for a fee. Sometimes called coach elite, coach plus, preferred coach, economy plus, economy comfort or main cabin extra. This does not include products that are available in separate and distinct cabins on some airlines. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| extended exigency - An exigency of such significance as to threaten national security, safety, or welfare, that lasts more than three calendar years, that affects a segment of the Agency or occupational class, or that precludes subsequent use of both restored and accrued leave within specified time limits. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 480, May 18 |

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| extended period of time - a period that is normally 1 year, but not less than 6 months. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677a, Mar 17 |
| extended services - ongoing support services and other appropriate services, needed to support and maintain an individual with a most significant disability in supported employment, that - (A) are provided singly or in combination and are organized and made available in such a way as to assist an eligible individual in maintaining supported employment; (B) are based on a determination of the needs of an eligible individual, as specified in an individualized plan for employment; and (C) are provided by a State agency, a nonprofit private organization, employer, or any other appropriate resource, after an individual has made the transition from support provided by the designated State unit. | DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17 |
| Extensible Markup Language - A simplified subset of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), XML is a very extensible markup language used to describe many different kinds of data, with the end of making such data easier to share across systems and over the Internet. Also called XML. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| extension - increasing the length of an appointment when there is no change other than the not-to-exceed date. If a change is made to the class, pay plan, position title, position number or appointment authority, a conversion action must be processed, even if there is not a break in service. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| extension - The extension of a Department network into non-Department space (e.g., OpenNet workstations in a contractor facility). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| external affairs - Organizational element that provides accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| external assessment [environmental compliance] - assessment conducted by personnel not directly associated with the evaluated activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| external audience - In public affairs, all people who are not United States military members, Department of Defense civilian employees, and their immediate families. See also internal audience; public. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| external awards - Awards presented to Federal employees by non-governmental groups. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |
| external conference - A conference funded or sponsored by entities other than USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 580, May 18 |
| external economy or diseconomy - A direct effect, either positive or negative, on someone's profit or welfare arising as a byproduct of some other person's or firm's activity. Also referred to as neighborhood or spillover effects, or externalities for short. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| External Mandatory Reference - External mandatory references are relevant Federal statutes, Executive Orders, and other externally published regulations. They may also contain USAID-specific regulations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| external quality control review - A review every three years by an organization not affiliated with the audit organization to determine whether an internal quality control system is in place and operating effectively and established policies and procedures and applicable auditing standards are being followed in the audit work. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| external support contract - Contract awarded by contracting organizations whose contracting authority does not derive directly from the theater support contracting head(s) of a contracting activity or from systems support contracting authorities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| extortion - an offense that has as its elements the extraction of anything of value from another person by threatening or placing that person in fear of injury to any person or kidnapping of any person. | DOJ, US Code 18, §3559, Mar 17 |
| extra services - Extra Services are enhancements that, for a fee in addition to postage, provide greater security and accountability for mail, convenience to the sender, or improved handling. Extra services are not available with Periodicals. Not all extra services are available for all classes of mail and only certain services may be combined for the same mail piece. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |

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| extradition and extradite - the extradition of a person and such terms include both extradition and surrender as defined in the Rome Statute. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |
| extra-fare train - A train that operates at an increased fare due to the extra performance of the train (i.e., faster speed or fewer stops). The term extra-fare train does not mean first-class train accommodations, even though an extra-fare train may offer first-class accommodations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| extrajudicial killing - a deliberated killing not authorized by a previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples. Such term, however, does not include any such killing that, under international law, is lawfully carried out under the authority of a foreign nation. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1350, Jan 17 |
| extramural research - DHS-managed or –funded research that is conducted at non-DHS sites by non-DHS researchers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| extranet - An extranet is partially accessible to authorized outsiders and requires a valid user name and password, which determines the level of access. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| extranet - intranet that permits limited secure external access with appropriate authorization approval. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| extraordinary ability - extraordinary ability as a level of expertise indicating that the individual is one of that small percentage who have risen to the top of the field of endeavor. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| extraordinary circumstances – circumstances in which: (i) suspension of an investigation will be more beneficial to the domestic industry than continuation of the investigation, and (ii) the investigation is complex. | DHS, US Code 19, §1671c, Mar 17 |
| extraordinary operation and maintenance work - major, nonrecurring maintenance to Reclamation-owned or operated facilities, or facility components, that is - (A) intended to ensure the continued safe, dependable, and reliable delivery of authorized project benefits; and (B) greater than 10 percent of the contractor's or the transferred works operating entity's annual operation and maintenance budget for the facility, or greater than \$100,000. | DOI, US Code 43, §510, Mar 17 |
| extraordinary payments in connection with the International Space Station - payments in cash or in kind made or to be made by the United States Government - (A) for work on the International Space Station which the Russian Government pledged at any time to provide at its expense; or (B) for work on the International Space Station not required to be made under the terms of a contract or other agreement that was in effect on January 1, 1999, as those terms were in effect on such date, except that such term does not mean payments in cash or in kind made or to be made by the United States Government prior to December 31, 2020, for work to be performed or services to be rendered prior to that date necessary to meet United States obligations under the Agreement Concerning Cooperation on the Civil International Space Station, with annex, signed at Washington January 29, 1998, and entered into force March 27, 2001, or any protocol, agreement, memorandum of understanding, or contract related thereto. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| E-zine - An electronic magazine or journal. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| fabric - any material woven, knitted, felted, or otherwise produced from, or in combination with, any natural or manufactured fiber, yarn, or substitute therefor. | DOC, US Code 15, §70, Mar 17 |
| facially deficient - a site security plan that does not support a certification that the security measures in the plan address the security vulnerability assessment and the risk-based performance standards for security for the facility, based on a review of - (A) the facility's site security plan; ¹ (B) the facility's Top-Screen; ¹ (C) the facility's security vulnerability assessment; or (D) any other information that - (i) the facility submits to the Department; or ¹ (ii) the Department obtains from a public source or other source. | DHS, US Code 6, §621, Jan 17 |

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| facilitated self- instruction training - method whereby learners complete self-paced instructional materials (paper-based or electronic-based) in a classroom environment an instructor introduces the materials at the beginning of the class or module, answers questions, and conducts a review at the end. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| facilitator [extremism, terrorism] - group or person who knowingly provide one or more of a wide array of services to other operatives that enable the execution of terrorist plots, training, travel, or financing includes setting up bank accounts, acquiring or producing false identification or travel documentation, aiding travel, disbursing funds, procuring materials, or enabling communications via electronic means or couriers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| facilities - depreciation and use allowances, interest on debt associated with certain buildings, equipment and capital improvements, operation and maintenance expenses, and library expenses. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| facilities - includes all types of buildings, structures, or other improvements to real property (but excluding farms, churches or other places of worship, and private dwelling houses), and services relating to the use of any such building, structure, or other improvement. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| facilities capital cost of money - “cost of money as an element of the cost of facilities capital”. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| facility - a building, structure, or other improvement to real property. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §677, Jan 17 |
| facility - a hospital, outpatient department, clinic, radiology practice, or mobile unit, an office of a physician, or other facility as determined by the Secretary, that conducts breast cancer screening or diagnosis through mammography activities. Such term does not include a facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs. | DHHS, US Code 42, §263b, Jan 17 |
| facility - A real property entity consisting of one or more of the following: a building, a structure, a utility system, pavement, and underlying land. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| facility - Any structure or group of closely located structures, comprising a manufacturing plant, laboratory, office or service center, plus equipment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| facility - place in a building, building, installation, structure, land, and other real property and any fixture or equipment necessary to do something may be owned or operated by, or constructed or manufactured and leased to an entity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| facility access - (Formerly known as “Employment Authorization”) A determination based on investigative action that an individual is eligible to occupy a non-sensitive position. Facility Access grants an individual access to Sensitive But Unclassified Information (SBU) at the discretion of the holder of the SBU material. Facility Access also grants the individual access to USAID sensitive information technology systems at the discretion of the responsible system administrator. SEC has the authority to withdraw facility access at any time and such action is not subject to appeal. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, May 18 |
| facility access card - An identification card issued to employees, detailees or contractors who do not qualify for a federal ID card or who do not represent USAID to other agencies. Also called FAC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 565, May 18 |
| facility condition assessment - process of a qualified group of trained industry professionals performing an analysis of the condition of a group of facilities that may vary in terms of age, design, construction methods, and materials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Facility Emergency Action Plan - A building-specific emergency action plan used to describe actions taken, across a wide range of domestic emergencies, to ensure the safety of Department personnel and visitors, and to protect property in buildings where the Department occupies space. (A FEAP is sometimes known as an OEP. See the term Occupant Emergency Plan (OEP).) Also called FEAP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| facility for long-term care - a facility (including a skilled nursing or intermediate care facility) providing in-patient care for convalescent or chronic disease patients who required skilled nursing or intermediate care and related medical services - (A) which is a hospital (other than a hospital primarily for the care and treatment of mentally ill or tuberculous patients) or is operated in connection with a hospital, or (B) in which such care and medical services are prescribed by, or are performed under the general direction of, persons licensed to practice medicine or surgery in the State. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300s-3, Jan 17 |

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| facility for long-term care - a facility (including an extended care facility) providing in-patient care for convalescent or chronic disease patients who require skilled nursing care and related medical services - (1) which is a hospital (other than a hospital primarily for the care and treatment of mentally ill or tuberculosis patients) or is operated in connection with a hospital, or (2) in which such nursing care and medical services are prescribed by, or are performed under the general direction of, persons licensed to practice medicine or surgery in the State. | DHHS, US Code 42, §2910, Jan 17 |
| facility response plan [oil discharge] - plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst-case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge, of oil. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| facility security level - categorization based on the analysis of several security-related facility factors, which serves as the basis for the implementation of physical security measures specified in ISC standards. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| facility substitutes - Items such as tents and prepackaged structures requisitioned through the supply system that may be used to substitute for constructed facilities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| facility that is subject to a routine inspection - a declared facility, as defined in the Annex on Implementation and Verification of the Convention. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1525, Jan 17 |
| facsimile - an exact copy of a document by electronic transmission. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| fact finder - An individual from within or outside the Agency authorized to conduct a grievance investigation, including a hearing, and to submit a report of findings and recommendations to the Decision Officer. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 490, May 18 |
| Factor Evaluation System - A classification system for non-supervisory general schedule (GS) positions under which the duties assigned to a position are described and evaluated in terms of nine job-related factors, established by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), using a specified point-rating system. Also called FES. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635, Mar 17 |
| factory - any factory, workshop, engine works, building used for manufacture, assembling, construction, or any process, and any shipyard or dockyard. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §82, Jan 17 |
| failure - condition of not achieving desired end of functioning or performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| failure to enroll - the inability of an individual to enroll in a biometric identifier system due to an insufficiently distinctive biometric sample, the lack of a body part necessary to provide the biometric sample, a system design that makes it difficult to provide consistent biometric identifier information, or other factors. | DOT, US Code 49, §44903, Mar 17 |
| fair - any fair, exhibition, or exposition designated by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant. | DHS, US Code 19, §1751, Mar 17 |
| fair information practice principles - policy framework addressing issues of privacy and accuracy regarding the collection, use, maintenance, disclosure, deletion, or destruction of personally identifiable information (PII) adopted by the Department in Directive 047-01, Privacy Policy and Compliance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fair information practice principles - the eight principles set forth in Appendix A of the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace. | DHS, US Code 6, §121, Jan 17 |
| fair market value - Fair market value is the monetary value that an agency could reasonable expect to receive for an asset in a current sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller other than in a forced or liquidation sale. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 534, May 18 |
| fair value - Fair value is the price for which an asset could be bought or sold in an arm's-length transaction between unrelated parties (e.g., between a willing buyer and a willing seller) or the price (usually representative) at which bona fide sales have been consummated for products of like kind, quality, and quantity in a particular market at any moment of time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| fair-market value - The best estimate of the gross proceeds if the property were to be sold in a public sale. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| false advertisement - an advertisement, other than labeling, which is misleading in a material respect; and in determining whether any advertisement is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound, or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertisement fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the commodity to which the advertisement relates under the conditions prescribed in said advertisement, or under such conditions as are customary or usual. No advertisement of a drug shall be deemed to be false if it is disseminated only to members of the medical profession, contains no false representation of a material fact, and includes, or is accompanied in each instance by truthful disclosure of, the formula showing quantitatively each ingredient of such drug. | DOC, US Code 15, §55, Mar 17 |
| false alarm - alarm signal that does not represent a dangerous or unwanted condition, usually caused by some fault or problem in the system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| false improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident that is incorrectly identified though reported in good faith as an improvised explosive device, subsequently categorized as a false alarm after positive action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| false match - the incorrect matching of one individual's biometric identifier information to another individual's biometric identifier information by a biometric identifier system. | DOT, US Code 49, §44903, Mar 17 |
| false non-match - the rejection of a valid identity by a biometric identifier system. | DOT, US Code 49, §44903, Mar 17 |
| family - (A) the members of the family of a member of a mission described in paragraph (1)(A) who form part of his or her household if they are not nationals of the United States, and (B) the members of the family of a member of a mission described in paragraph (1)(B) who form part of his or her household if they are not nationals or permanent residents of the United States, within the meaning of Article 37 of the Vienna Convention. | DOS, US Code 22, §254a, Jan 17 |
| family and medical leave - An employee's entitlement to 12 administrative workweeks of unpaid leave for certain specified family and medical needs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| family caregiver - a family member who is a caregiver of the veteran. | DVA, US Code 38, §1720G, Mar 17 |
| family caregiver - an unpaid family member, a foster parent, or another unpaid adult, who provides in-home monitoring, management, supervision, or treatment of a child or adult with a special need. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii, Jan 17 |
| family centered care - the system of services that is targeted specifically to the special needs of infants, children, women, and families. Family centered care shall be based on a partnership between parents, professionals, and the community designed to ensure an integrated, coordinated, culturally sensitive, and community-based continuum of care for children, women, and families with HIV/AIDS. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-23, Jan 17 |
| family home daycare - home-based child care services provided for a member of the Coast Guard by an individual who - (A) is certified by the Commandant as qualified to provide home-based child care services; and (B) provides home-based child care services on a regular basis in exchange for monetary compensation. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §551, Jan 17 |
| family literacy activities - activities that are of sufficient intensity and quality, to make sustainable improvements in the economic prospects for a family and that better enable parents or family members to support their children's learning needs, and that integrate all of the following activities: (A) Parent or family adult education and literacy activities that lead to readiness for postsecondary education or training, career advancement, and economic self-sufficiency. (B) Interactive literacy activities between parents or family members and their children. (C) Training for parents or family members regarding how to be the primary teacher for their children and full partners in the education of their children. (D) An age-appropriate education to prepare children for success in school and life experiences. | DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17 |

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| family member - (i) a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, or sibling; (ii) a spouse of such a child, grandchild, parent, or sibling; or (iii) any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with a veteran is the equivalent of a family relationship. | DVA, US Code 38, §2023, Mar 17 |
| family member - an individual who (A) is a member of the family of the veteran, including (i) a parent; (ii) a spouse; (iii) a child; (iv) a step-family member; and (v) an extended family member; or (B) lives with the veteran but is not a member of the family of the veteran. | DVA, US Code 38, §1720G, Mar 17 |
| family member - an individual who has any of the following relationships to the employee - (1) Spouse and parents thereof; (2) Sons and daughters and spouses thereof; (3) Parents and spouses thereof; (4) Brothers and sisters and spouses thereof; (5) Grandparents and grandchildren and spouses thereof; (6) Domestic partner and parents thereof, including domestic partners of any individual in subparagraphs (2) through (5) of this definition; and (7) Any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| family member - Employee's spouse; parents of the employee and spouse; children, including adopted children and their spouses; parents; brothers and sisters and their spouses; and individuals related by blood or affinity whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 482, May 18 |
| family member - for purposes of unaccompanied post EVT only, the term includes eligible family members and may include other immediate family (parents/guardians or siblings, including stepparents or stepsiblings, and nondependent children), regardless of whether such individuals are designated on the employees assignment travel orders. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745, Mar 17 |
| family member - the following relatives of the employee are - Spouse, and parents thereof; Children, including adopted children, and spouses thereof; Parents; Brothers and sisters, and spouses thereof; and Any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3364, Mar 17 |
| family member appointment - a type of Foreign Service limited noncareer appointment available only to appointment eligible family members. A family member appointment has a term of more than 1 year but not more than 5 years. Also called FMA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8212, Mar 17 |
| family member appointment - Department of State Foreign Service limited, noncareer appointment available only to AEFMs, as authorized in the Foreign Service Act of 1980. An FMA may be extended or renewed for up to 5 years. Also called FMA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17 |
| family readiness - the state of being prepared to effectively navigate the challenges of daily living experienced in the unique context of military service, to include: mobility and financial readiness, mobilization and deployment readiness, and personal and family life readiness. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 13422, Sep 16 |
| family-centered care - the system of services described in this subchapter that is targeted specifically to the special needs of infants, children, women and families. Family-centered care shall be based on a partnership between parents, professionals, and the community designed to ensure an integrated, coordinated, culturally sensitive, and community-based continuum of care for children, women, and families with HIV/AIDS. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-88, Jan 17 |
| family-friendly policy - a policy to promote or improve the morale and well-being of law enforcement personnel and their families. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796jj-7, Jan 17 |
| farm equipment - equipment, machinery, and repair parts manufactured for use on farms in connection with the production or preparation for market use of food resources. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| farm insurable commodity - an agricultural commodity (excluding livestock) for which the producer on a farm is eligible to obtain a policy or plan of insurance under subchapter I. | USDA, US Code 7, §1531, Mar 17 |
| farm labor contracting activity - recruiting, soliciting, hiring, employing, furnishing, or transporting any migrant or seasonal agricultural worker. | DOL, US Code 29, §1802, Mar 17 |
| farm labor contractor - any person, other than an agricultural employer, an agricultural association, or an employee of an agricultural employer or agricultural association, who, for any money or other valuable consideration paid or promised to be paid, performs any farm labor contracting activity. | DOL, US Code 29, §1802, Mar 17 |

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| farm operation - any activity conducted solely or primarily for the production of one or more agricultural products or commodities, including timber, for sale or home use, and customarily producing such products or commodities in sufficient quantity to be capable of contributing materially to the operator's support. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4601, Jan 17 |
| farmers - fishermen and other persons employed in cultivating and harvesting food resources from salt and fresh waters. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| farming operations and practices - the integration of crops and crop-plant variety selection, rotation practices, tillage systems, soil conserving and soil building practices, nutrient management strategies, biological control and integrated pest management strategies, livestock production and management systems, animal waste management systems, water and energy conservation measures, and health and safety considerations. | USDA, US Code 7, §5822, Mar 17 |
| farm-raised fish - any aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment. | USDA, US Code 7, §1531, Mar 17 |
| farm-raised fish - any aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment. | DHS, US Code 19, §2497, Mar 17 |
| Fast Pay - A payment method that allows payment to be made without evidence that supplies have been received. Instead, a contractor certification that supplies have been shipped may be used as the basis for authorizing payment. Payment may be made within 15 days after the date of receipt of the invoice. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |
| fast-track claim - an accelerated process for the adjudication and processing of properly submitted claims under \$1,000. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17 |
| fatality reports - investigative reports and any other reports pertaining to the cause or circumstances of death of a member of the Armed Forces in the line of duty (such as autopsy reports, battlefield reports, and medical reports). | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| fault - defect or flaw in something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fault tree - graphical tool used to illustrate the range, probability, and interaction of causal occurrences that lead to a final outcome. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| feasibility - The plan review criterion for assessing whether the assigned mission can be accomplished using available resources within the time contemplated by the plan. See also acceptability; adequacy.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| feasibility assessment - a basic target analysis that provides an initial determination of the viability of a proposed target for special operations forces employment. Also called FA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| feasibility risk - risk that a proposed alternative fails to result in the desired technological outcome includes; risk that business goals of the program or initiative will not be achieved; risk that the program effectiveness targeted by the project will not be achieved. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| FedBizOpps notice - This is the required notice replacing the Commerce Business Daily (CBD) pre-solicitation notices. The format for that notice is part of the same FedBizOpps site where the notice is created and posted by authorized users. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| FedBizOpps.gov - The website where the government electronically advertises solicitations or requirements. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| federal - Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |

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| Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board - Establishes accounting standards for the Federal Government. Statements of Federal Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) and Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) are approved by the Secretary of Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Comptroller General. Once approved, FASAB standards apply across the Federal government unless excluded by legislation. Also called FASAB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, 631, May 18 |
| Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board - The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board established accounting standards for the Federal Government. Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) and Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) are approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Comptroller General. Once approved, FASAB standards apply across the Federal Government unless excluded by legislation. Also called FASAB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| Federal Acquisition Regulation - the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) contains the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). 48 CFR 2.101 is the source for many definition of terms. Also called FAR. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| Federal Acquisition Regulation - The primary document containing the uniform policies and procedures for all executive agencies for acquisition of supplies and services with appropriate funds. It is issued as Chapter 1 of Title 48, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Also called FAR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 302, 330, May 18 |
| Federal agency - an Executive agency or other agency of the United States, but does not include a member bank of the Federal Reserve System. | USG, US Code 5, §1501, Mar 17 |
| federal agency - any agency as defined by Title 5, United States Code. | White House, OMB, Circular A-89, Mar 17 |
| federal agency - any department, agency, or instrumentality in the executive branch of the Government, any wholly owned Government corporation, the Architect of the Capitol, the Federal Reserve banks and branches thereof, and any person who has the authority to acquire property by eminent domain under Federal law. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4601, Jan 17 |
| federal agency - any establishment in the executive branch of the United States Government. | DHS, US Code 19, §3002, Mar 17 |
| federal agency - any executive agency or any independent establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government (except the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Architect of the Capitol, and any activities under the Architect's direction). | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| federal agency - executive agency or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the government except the Supreme Court, Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol and any activities under his direction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| federal agency - has the same meaning as the term agency in title 5, United States Code. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| federal agency - the executive departments, the judicial and legislative branches, the military departments, independent establishments of the United States, and corporations primarily acting as instrumentalities or agencies of the United States, but does not include any contractor with the United States. | DOJ, US Code 28, §2671, Jan 17 |
| federal agency lender - a Federal agency that makes direct loans secured by improved real estate or a mobile home, to the extent such agency acts in such capacity. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4121, Jan 17 |
| Federal airway - a part of the navigable airspace that the Administrator designates as a Federal airway. <i>(Moved from line 83)</i> | DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §40102, Definitions, May 19 |

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| federal assets - all relevant non-classified civilian coastal and ocean observations, technologies, and related modeling, research, data management, basic and applied technology research and development, and public education and outreach programs, that are managed by member agencies of the Council. | DHS, US Code 33, §3602, Mar 17 |
| Federal Automotive Statistical Tool - An automated Web-based system co-administered by the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Department of Energy that is utilized by all Federal agencies to report vehicular data. Also called FAST. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| Federal award - Federal financial assistance and Federal cost-reimbursement contracts that non-Federal entities receive directly from Federal awarding agencies or indirectly from pass-through entities. It does not include procurement contracts, under grants or contracts, used to buy goods or services from vendors. Any audits of such vendors shall be covered by the terms and conditions of the contract. Contracts to operate Federal Government owned, contractor operated facilities (GOCOs) are excluded from the requirements of this part. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| federal award - these are Federal financial assistance and Federal cost-reimbursement contracts that non-Federal entities receive directly from Federal awarding agencies or indirectly from pass-through entities. Federal awards do not include procurement contracts, under grants or contracts, nor can they be used to buy goods or services from vendors. Any audits of such vendors shall be covered by the terms and conditions of the contract. Contracts to operate U.S. Government owned, contractor operated facilities (GOCOs) are excluded from the requirements of this part. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| Federal awarding agency - the Federal agency that provides an award directly to the recipient. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| federal awarding agency - the Federal agency that provides an award to the recipient. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| federal banking agencies – the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. | DOC, US Code 15, §780–11, Mar 17 |
| Federal benefit program - Any program administered or funded by the Federal Government, or by any agent or State on its behalf, that provides cash or in-kind assistance in the form of payments, grants, loans, or loan guarantees to individuals. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| federal building - a building or portion of a building leased or rented by a Federal agency, and includes buildings on military installations of the United States. | DHHS, US Code 42, §238p, Jan 17 |
| Federal building - Any individual building, structure, or part thereof, including the associated energy and water-consuming support systems, which is constructed, renovated, leased for over five years, or purchased in whole or in part for use by the Federal Government and which consumes energy or water. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| federal building - building owned, leased, or otherwise managed by the Federal Government both within and outside the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| federal building energy standards - energy consumption objectives to be met without specification of the methods, materials, or equipment to be employed in achieving those objectives, but including statements of the requirements, criteria, and evaluation methods to be used, and any necessary commentary. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6831, Jan 17 |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation Network - classified network runs by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that facilitates information sharing for fusion centers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Federal Business Opportunities (FedBizOpps) - The single point where U.S. Government business opportunities greater than \$25,000, including synopses of proposed contract actions, solicitations, and associated information, can be accessed at the fedbizopps web site. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| Federal Claims Collection Standards - The Governmentwide debt collection standards published jointly by Treasury and the Department of Justice. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |

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| federal coordinating officer - a Federal coordinating officer. | DHS, US Code 6, §311, Jan 17 |
| Federal Coordinating Officer - The official appointed by the President to execute Stafford Act authorities, including the commitment of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) resources and mission assignment of other Federal departments or agencies. In all cases, the FCO represents the FEMA Administrator in the field to discharge all FEMA responsibilities for the response and recovery efforts underway. For Stafford Act events, the FCO is the primary Federal representative with whom the State Coordinating Officer and other State, tribal, and local response officials interface to determine the most urgent needs and set objectives for an effective response in collaboration with the Unified Coordination Group. Also called FCO. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Federal credential - A standardized form of identification that (a) is issued based on sound criteria for verifying an individual employee's identity; (b) is strongly resistant to identity fraud, tampering, counterfeiting, and terrorist exploitation; (c) can be rapidly authenticated electronically; and (d) is issued only by providers whose reliability has been established by an official accreditation process. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 565, May 18 |
| federal credit instrument - a secured loan or loan guarantee authorized to be made available under this chapter with respect to a project. | DHS, US Code 33, §3901, Mar 17 |
| federal credit instrument – a secured loan, loan guarantee, or line of credit authorized to be made under this subchapter. | DOT, US Code 49, §41762, Mar 17 |
| federal departments and agencies - any authority of the United States that is an agency, other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies. | White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13 |
| Federal Docket Management System - An on-line regulatory system and a component of the federal e-Rulemaking Initiative, which directed the Federal government to become more transparent and accountable by providing Web-based access to agency records and by allowing a broader spectrum of the public to participate in the rulemaking process. Also called FDMS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 156, May 18 |
| federal domestic assistance program - any function of a Federal agency that provides assistance or benefits for a State or States, territorial possession, county, city, other political subdivision, grouping, or instrumentality thereof; any domestic profit or nonprofit corporation, institution, or individual, other than an agency of the Federal Government. A Federal domestic assistance program may in practice be called a program, an activity, a service, a project, a process, or some other name, regardless of whether it is identified as a separate program by statute or regulation. It will be identified in terms of its legal authority, administering office, funding, purpose, benefits, and beneficiaries. | White House, OMB, Circular A-89, Mar 17 |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that leads and supports the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation, to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency Regional Offices - FEMA has 10 regional offices, each headed by a Regional Administrator. The regional field structures are FEMA's permanent presence for communities and States across America. Also called FEMA Regional Offices. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| federal emergency response official - Federal Executive Branch employee or contractor who has responsibilities as defined in the National Response Framework (NRF), National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), or National Continuity Policy Implementation Plan (NCPIP). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| federal employee - person other than the President and Vice President, employed by, detailed to, or assigned to a federal agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Federal Employee Health Benefits program - program that provides comprehensive health insurance coverage to federal employees and their family members. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| federal enterprise architecture - business-based framework for government-wide improvement that describes the relationship between business functions and the technologies and information supporting them. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| federal enterprise architecture - the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) is a set of inter-related reference models designed to facilitate cross-agency analysis and collaboration. Also called FEA. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| federal enterprise architecture - the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) is a set of inter-related reference models designed to facilitate cross-agency analysis and collaboration. Also called FEA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| federal entity for lending regulation - the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Farm Credit Administration, and with respect to a particular regulated lending institution means the entity primarily responsible for the supervision of the institution. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4121, Jan 17 |
| federal financial assistance - (A) any form of loan, grant, guarantee, insurance, payment, rebate, subsidy, or any other form of direct or indirect Federal assistance (other than general or special revenue sharing or formula grants made to States) approved by any Federal officer or agency; or (B) any loan made or purchased by any bank, savings and loan association, or similar institution subject to regulation by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6831, Jan 17 |
| federal financial assistance - a grant, loan, or contribution provided by the United States, except any Federal guarantee or insurance, any interest reduction payment to an individual in connection with the purchase and occupancy of a residence by that individual, and any annual payment or capital loan to the District of Columbia. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4601, Jan 17 |
| Federal financial assistance - Assistance provided by a federal agency in the form of grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, loans, loan guarantees, property, interest subsidies, insurance, or direct appropriations, but not including direct federal cash assistance to individuals. It includes awards received directly from federal agencies, or indirectly through other units of state and local governments, educational institutions, and other nonprofit organizations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| federal financial assistance - assistance that non-Federal entities receive or administer in the form of grants, loans, loan guarantees, property (including donated surplus property), cooperative agreements, interest subsidies, insurance, food commodities, direct appropriations, and other assistance, but does not include amounts received as reimbursement for services rendered to individuals. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| Federal financial assistance - assistance that non-Federal entities receive or administer in the form of grants, loans, loan guarantees, property (including donated surplus property), cooperative agreements, interest subsidies, insurance, food commodities, direct appropriations, and other assistance, but does not include amounts received as reimbursement for services rendered to individuals. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| Federal firefighter - an individual furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior under an agreement entered. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1856m, Mar 17 |
| Federal Fiscal Year - The Federal Fiscal Year has a start date of October 1st and an end date of September 30th. The first quarter of the Federal Fiscal Year begins on October 1st and ends on December 31st. Subsequent quarters end on March 31st, June 30th and September 30th. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| federal functional regulator - (A) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; (B) the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; (C) the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; (D) the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision; (E) the National Credit Union Administration Board; and (F) the Securities and Exchange Commission. | DOC, US Code 15, §6809, Mar 17 |
| federal funds authorized - the total amount of Federal funds obligated by the Federal Government for use by the recipient. This amount may include any authorized carryover of unobligated funds from prior funding periods when permitted by agency regulations or agency implementing instructions. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| federal governmental plan - a governmental plan established or maintained for its employees by the Government of the United States or by any agency or instrumentality of such Government. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |

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| <p>federal health care program - the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program, the Medicare program, programs operated directly by the Indian Health Service, the TRICARE program for the Department of Defense and other uniformed services, and the health care program operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs. For purposes of this order, Federal health care program does not include State operated or funded federally subsidized programs such as Medicaid, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, or services provided to Department of Veterans' Affairs beneficiaries.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300u, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>Federal Helium Pipeline - the federally owned pipeline system through which helium for the Federal Helium Reserve may be transported.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>Federal Helium Reserve - helium reserves owned by the United States.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>Federal Helium System - (A) the Federal Helium Reserve; (B) the Cliffside Field; (C) the Federal Helium Pipeline; and (D) all other infrastructure owned, leased, or managed under contract by the Secretary for the storage, transportation, withdrawal, enrichment, purification, or management of helium.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>Federal Identity, Credential, and Access Management - the Government-wide effort to provide policy and programmatic support for identity, credential, and access management business functions within the Federal Government. See FICAM Web site for more information. Also called FICAM.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>federal information - information created, collected, processed, maintained, disseminated, disclosed, or disposed of by or for the Federal Government, in any medium or form.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Federal Information Security Modernization Act - a statute (Title III of the E-Government Act, Public Law 107-347, as amended by Public Law 113-283) that requires agencies to assess risk to information systems and provide information security protections commensurate with the risk. FISMA also requires that agencies integrate information security into their capital planning and enterprise architecture processes, conduct annual information systems security reviews of all programs and systems, and report the results of those reviews to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Also called FISMA.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Federal Information Security Modernization Act - a statute (Title III of the E-Government Act, Public Law 107-347, as amended by Public Law 113-283) that requires agencies to assess risk to information systems and provide information security protections commensurate with the risk. FISMA also requires that agencies integrate information security into their capital planning and enterprise architecture processes, conduct annual information systems security reviews of all programs and systems, and report the results of those reviews to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Also called FISMA.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>federal information system - an information system used or operated by an agency or by a contractor of an agency or by another organization on behalf of an agency.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>federal information system - An information system used or operated by an executive agency, by a contractor of an executive agency, or by another organization on behalf of an executive agency.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>federal intergovernmental mandate - (A) any provision in legislation, statute, or regulation that- (i) would impose an enforceable duty upon State, local, or tribal governments, except - (I) a condition of Federal assistance; or (II) a duty arising from participation in a voluntary Federal program, except as provided in subparagraph (B); or (ii) would reduce or eliminate the amount of authorization of appropriations for - (I) Federal financial assistance that would be provided to State, local, or tribal governments for the purpose of complying with any such previously imposed duty unless such duty is reduced or eliminated by a corresponding amount; or (II) the control of borders by the Federal Government; or reimbursement to State, local, or tribal governments for the net cost associated with illegal, deportable, and excludable aliens, including court-mandated expenses related to emergency health care, education or criminal justice; when such a reduction or elimination would result in increased net costs to State, local, or tribal governments in providing education or emergency health care to, or incarceration of, illegal aliens; except that this subclause shall not be in effect with respect to a State, local, or tribal government, to the extent that such government has not fully cooperated in the efforts of the Federal Government to locate, apprehend, and deport illegal aliens; (B) any provision in legislation, statute, or regulation that relates to a then-existing Federal program under which \$500,000,000 or more is provided annually to State, local, and tribal governments under entitlement authority, if the provision- (i)(I) would increase the stringency of conditions of assistance to State, local, or tribal governments under the program; or (II) would place caps upon, or otherwise decrease, the Federal Government's responsibility to provide funding to State, local, or tribal governments under the program; and (ii) the State, local, or tribal governments that participate in the Federal program lack authority under that program to amend their financial or programmatic responsibilities to continue providing required services that are affected by the legislation, statute, or regulation.</p> | <p>Congress, US Code 2, §658, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>federal jurisdictional agency - a Federal agency with jurisdiction delegated by law, regulation, order, or otherwise over a review, analysis, opinion, statement, permit, license, or other approval or decision required for a project study under applicable Federal laws (including regulations).</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §2348, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Federal Labor Standard Act exempt employee - Employees who are exempt from FLSA minimum wage and overtime provisions. In general, these are employees who are in executive, administrative or professional positions. Also called FLSA.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 472, May 18</p> |
| <p>Federal Labor Standard Act non-exempt employee - Those employees not excluded from coverage under the FLSA OVERTIME: Work in excess of 8 hours per day or in excess of 40 hours per administrative work week. Also called FLSA.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 472, May 18</p> |
| <p>Federal laboratory - a Government-owned, Government-operated laboratory and a Government-owned, contractor-operated laboratory.</p> | <p>DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §501, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Federal land - (A) land controlled or administered by the Secretary of the Interior, except Indian land; or (B) National Forest System land controlled or administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §470aaa, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>federal land ownership status - the establishment and maintenance of a system for the storage and dissemination of information describing all title, estate or interest of the federal government in a parcel of real and mineral property. The ownership status system is the portrayal of title for all such federal estates or interests in land.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Federal lands - lands the fee title to which is owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §4302, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center - Department of Homeland Security Support Component that provides consolidated interagency law enforcement training, serving various federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement agencies.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>federal military forces - Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force personnel (including Reserve Component personnel) on federal active duty.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19</p> |
| <p>Federal office - the office of President or Vice President, or of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.</p> | <p>FEC, US Code 52, §20310, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Federal Prison Industries - FPI is a required source for the Purchase Card Program. FPI (trade name UNICOR) produces items and provides services for Federal penal institutions and other Government organizations. Also called FPI.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18</p> |

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| <p>federal private sector mandate - any provision in legislation, statute, or regulation that- (A) would impose an enforceable duty upon the private sector except- (i) a condition of Federal assistance; or (ii) a duty arising from participation in a voluntary Federal program; or (B) would reduce or eliminate the amount of authorization of appropriations for Federal financial assistance that will be provided to the private sector for the purposes of ensuring compliance with such duty.</p> | <p>Congress, US Code 2, §658, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Federal program - (1) All Federal awards to a non-Federal entity assigned a single number in the catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA). (2) When no CFDA number is assigned, all Federal awards from the same agency made for the same purpose should be combined and considered one program. (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2) of this definition, a cluster of programs. The types of clusters of programs are: (i) Research and development (R&D); (ii) Student financial aid (SFA); and (iii) Other clusters.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>federal program - all Federal awards to a non-Federal entity assigned a single number in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA). When no CFDA number is assigned, all Federal awards from the same agency, made for the same purpose, should be combined and considered one program.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>federal property - any building, land, or other real property owned, leased, or occupied by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States (including the Department of Defense and the United States Postal Service), or any other instrumentality wholly owned by the United States, or by any department or agency of the District of Columbia or any territory or possession of the United States.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §107e, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>federal public benefit - (A) any grant, contract, loan, professional license, or commercial license provided by an agency of the United States or by appropriated funds of the United States; and (B) any retirement, welfare, health, disability, public or assisted housing, postsecondary education, food assistance, unemployment benefit, or any other similar benefit for which payments or assistance are provided to an individual, household, or family eligibility unit by an agency of the United States or by appropriated funds of the United States. (2) Such term shall not apply-(A) to any contract, professional license, or commercial license for a nonimmigrant whose visa for entry is related to such employment in the United States, or to a citizen of a freely associated state, if the applicable compact of free association approved in Public Law 99–239 or 99–658 (or a successor provision) is in effect; (B) with respect to benefits for an alien who as a work authorized nonimmigrant or as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act qualified for such benefits and for whom the United States under reciprocal treaty agreements is required to pay benefits, as determined by the Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of State; or (C) to the issuance of a professional license to, or the renewal of a professional license by, a foreign national not physically present in the United States.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 8, §1611, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>federal record - documentary materials (regardless of whether it exists in physical, digital, or electronic form) that include books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States Government under federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data in these documentary materials may also be any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained by an agency.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| federal records - by law, Federal records are all documentary materials (including all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials), or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form, that are - (1) made or received by an agency of the United States Government in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business, and (2) preserved or appropriate for preservation as evidence of agency activities or because of the value of the information they contain (44 U.S.C. 3301). Appropriate for preservation means documentary material made or received that will be filed, stored, or otherwise systematically maintained by the agency because they constitute evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of the material. Drafts of documents that contain unique information, such as annotations or comments, that help explain the formulation or execution of agency policies, decisions, actions or responsibilities, and which were circulated or made available to employees other than the drafter for the purpose of approval, comment, action or to keep staff informed about agency business, are considered records. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| federal records center - facility under the direction of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) providing storage and servicing of federal records. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Federal Register - The Federal Register (FR) is the official government periodical that is comprised of proposed and final regulations/rules, and legal notices issued by the President and Federal agencies. The Office of the Federal Register publishes it every Federal business day. The FR is also available online at www.gpoaccess.gov/nara . Also called FR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 516, May 18 |
| federal resource allocation criteria policy - federal policy that defines objective criteria to be used by federal departments and agencies when making resource allocation decisions to fusion centers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Federal Resource Coordinator - Official who may be designated by the Department of Homeland Security in non-Stafford Act situations when a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary of Homeland Security to obtain support from other Federal departments and agencies. In these situations, the FRC coordinates support through interagency agreements and memorandums of understanding. The FRC is responsible for coordinating timely delivery of resources to the requesting agency. Also called FRC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| federal service - a term applied to National Guard members and units when called to active duty to serve the United States Government under Article I and Article II, of the Constitution and Title 10, United States Code. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| federal share - the proportion of the cost of such project to be paid by the Federal Government under this subchapter. | DHHS, US Code 42, §291o, Jan 17 |
| federal share of real property, equipment, or supplies means that percentage of the property's acquisition costs and any improvement expenditures paid with Federal funds. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| federal supply source - supply source managed by a federal agency such as the GSA or Government Printing Office. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Federal Trade Commission Act - the Act of Congress entitled An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes, approved September 26, 1914, as amended, and the Federal Trade Commission Act approved March 21, 1938. | DOC, US Code 15, §68, Mar 17 |
| Federal trust species - migratory birds, threatened species, endangered species, interjurisdictional fish, marine mammals, and other species of concern. | DOI, US Code 16, §3772, Mar 17 |
| federal user - a Federal agency or extramural holder of one or more Federal research grants using helium. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17 |
| Federal Wage System - the pay system applicable to work in recognized trades or crafts or in manual-labor occupations in which trade, craft, or laboring experience and related knowledge is the paramount requirement. Also called FWS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635, Mar 17 |
| federally assisted housing - residential dwellings receiving project-based assistance. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, |

§4851b, Jan 17

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| federally declared disaster - major disaster declared by the President that warrants supplemental federal aid when the state or local governments clearly cannot handle them on their own. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Federally Funded Research and Development Center - facility established to provide a variety of capabilities to the sponsoring agency, e.g., provide the agency with expert systems engineering capabilities, program test and evaluation planning and implementation capabilities, expert strategic and tactical studies and analysis capabilities, or other capabilities crucial to the agency mission provide a unique service to the government and include organizations such as national laboratories associated with federal agencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Federally Funded Research and Development Centers - activities that are sponsored under a broad charter by a Government agency (or agencies) for the purpose of performing, analyzing, integrating, supporting, and/or managing basic or applied research and/or development, and that receive 70 percent or more of their financial support from the Government; and - (1) A long-term relationship is contemplated; (2) Most or all of the facilities are owned or funded by the Government; and (3) The FFRDC has access to Government and supplier data, employees, and facilities beyond that common in a normal contractual relationship. Also called FFRDC. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| federally mandated training - compulsory training that is required for all employees, government-wide, by federal statute or regulation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| federally owned housing - residential dwellings owned or managed by a Federal agency, or for which a Federal agency is a trustee or conservator. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term Federal agency includes the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Farmers Home Administration, the Resolution Trust Corporation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the General Services Administration, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Transportation, and any other Federal agency. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| federally protected function - any function, operation, or action carried out, under the laws of the United States, by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or by an officer or employee thereof; and such term shall specifically include, but not be limited to, the collection and distribution of the United States mails. | DOJ, US Code 18, §232, Mar 17 |
| federally recognized Indian tribal government - the governing body or a governmental agency of any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community (including any native village as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act) certified by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible for the special programs and services provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| federally supported work - any lead hazard evaluation or reduction activities conducted in federally owned or assisted housing or funded in whole or in part through any financial assistance program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Farmers Home Administration, or the Department of Veterans Affairs. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| federally-controlled facilities -(1) Federally-owned buildings or leased space, whether for single or multi-tenant occupancy, and its grounds and approaches, all or any portion of which is under the jurisdiction, custody or control of a department or agency; (2) Federally-controlled commercial space shared with non-government tenants. For example, if a department or agency leased the 10th floor of a commercial building, the Directive applies to the 10th floor only; (3) Government-owned, contractor-operated facilities, including laboratories engaged in national defense research and production activities; and (4) Facilities under a management and operating contract, such as for the operation, maintenance, or support of a Government-owned or Government-controlled research, development, special production, or testing establishment. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| federally-controlled information system - an information system used or operated by a Federal agency, or a contractor or other organization on behalf of the agency. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| federally-owned corporation - a corporation in which the United States owns all the outstanding capital stock. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §30902, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| federal-to-federal support - Support that may occur when a Federal department or agency responding to an incident under its own jurisdictional authorities requests Department of Homeland Security coordination to obtain additional Federal assistance. As part of Federal-to-Federal support, Federal departments and agencies execute interagency or intra-agency reimbursable agreements, in accordance with the Economy Act or other applicable authorities. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| fedline - a software product offered by the Federal Reserve System for electronic connection to the Federal Reserve. It is used to transmit ACH items via telephone lines interfacing with a personal computer. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| Feed the Future Innovation Labs - research partnerships led by United States universities that advance solutions to reduce global hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. | DOS, US Code 22, §9303, Jan 17 |
| feedback - Communicating to employees the extent to which their performance does not meet, meets, or exceeds expectations, the adequacy of their relevant skills, and their progress toward career development goals. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, 462, May 18 |
| feeder pattern - a secondary school and the elementary schools and middle schools that channel students into that secondary school. | ED, US Code 20, §1161a, Mar 17 |
| feeder report - A recurring report prepared in part or for the primary purpose of providing data to be used in preparing another report. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| fee-for-service agreement - A formal agreement between agencies, in which one agency provides a service (a commercial activity) for a fee paid by another agency. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| feint - in military deception, an offensive action involving contact with the adversary conducted for the purpose of deceiving the adversary as to the location and/or time of the actual main offensive action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| female genital mutilation - the removal or infibulation (or both) of the whole or part of the clitoris, the labia minora, or labia majora. | DHS, US Code 8, §1374, Jan 17 |
| fence-associated sensor - detection device that mounts or is attached to a fence, or forms the fence, using transducer material. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| ferry - any vessel which is used: (A) to provide transportation only between places that are no more than 300 miles apart, and (B) to transport only- (i) passengers, or (ii) vehicles, or railroad cars, which are being used, or have been used, in transporting passengers or goods. | DHS, US Code 19, §58c, Mar 17 |
| fertilizer - any product or combination of products that contain one or more of the elements nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium for use as a plant nutrient. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| fiber or textile fiber - a unit of matter which is capable of being spun into a yarn or made into a fabric by bonding or by interlacing in a variety of methods including weaving, knitting, braiding, felting, twisting, or webbing, and which is the basic structural element of textile products. | DOC, US Code 15, §70, Mar 17 |
| fiduciary - (1) a person who is a guardian, curator, conservator, committee, or person legally vested with the responsibility or care of a claimant (or a claimant's estate) or of a beneficiary (or a beneficiary's estate); or (2) any other person having been appointed in a representative capacity to receive money paid under any of the laws administered by the Secretary for the use and benefit of a minor, incompetent, or other beneficiary. | DVA, US Code 38, §5506, Mar 17 |
| fiduciary - A person holding a position similar to that of a trustee with a duty to act in good faith for the benefit of another person. A fiduciary relationship may exist between client and attorney, or executor and distributee. A breach of fiduciary responsibility may make the fiduciary liable to the beneficiaries for any damage cause by such breach. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| field - Restricted area on telegram form that requires specific information. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| field artillery - equipment, supplies, ammunition, and personnel involved in the use of cannon, rocket, or surface-to-surface missile launchers. Also called FA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

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| field related to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources - any discipline or field, including marine affairs, resource management, technology, education, or science, which is concerned with or likely to improve the understanding, assessment, development, management, utilization, or conservation of ocean, coastal, or Great Lakes resources. | DHS, US Code 33, §1122, Mar 17 |
| field related to space - any academic discipline or field of study (including the physical, natural, and biological sciences, and engineering, space technology, education, economics, sociology, communications, planning, law, international affairs, and public administration) which is concerned with or likely to improve the understanding, assessment, development, and utilization of space. | SPACE, US Code 51, §40302, Mar 17 |
| field reporter number - administrative number designed to identify a collector or reporter in disseminated Intelligence Information Reports. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| field surety - a full life-cycle approach to verification of the integrity of post classified information-processing equipment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| field work - The detailed examination phase employing an audit program developed specifically to find answers to the audit objectives. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, 592, May 18 |
| fighter engagement zone - in air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with fighter aircraft. Also called FEZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| fighter escort - an offensive counterair operation providing dedicated protection sorties by air-to-air capable fighters in support of other offensive air and air support missions over enemy territory, or in a defensive counterair role to protect high value airborne assets. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| fighter sweep - an offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in a designated area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| file - arrangement of records accumulated or maintained in filing equipment, boxes, or machine-readable media, or on shelves, and occupying office or storage space includes papers, photographs, photographic copies, maps, machine-readable information, or other recorded information regardless of physical form or characteristics. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| file plan - A file plan lists the records in your office, and describes how they are organized and maintained. A good file plan is one of the essential components of a recordkeeping system, and key to a successful records management program. Office File Plans Reports are due to M/MS/IRD by October 31st of each fiscal year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| file plan - classification scheme in a specific office that describes how the records are organized and maintained. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| file series - file units or documents arranged according to a filing system or kept together because they relate to a particular subject or function, result from the same activity, document a specific kind of transaction, take a particular physical form, or have some other relationship arising out of their creation, receipt, or use, such as restrictions on access or use. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| final action - the completion of all actions that the management of an action office, in its management decision, has concluded is necessary to address the findings and recommendations in OIG reports. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0561, Mar 17 |
| final action - The completion of all actions that USAID management has concluded, in management decisions, are necessary with respect to the findings and recommendations included in an audit report. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 595, May 18 |
| final and finally - a judgment from which an appeal of right cannot be taken or a voluntary or stipulated dismissal; and (II) with respect to an agency action, or to a final resolution of an enforcement action that is an agency action, mean an order that is not subject to further review within the agency and that has not been reversed, vacated, enjoined, or otherwise nullified by a final court determination or a voluntary or stipulated dismissal. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d-6d, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| final assembly place - the plant, factory, or other place at which a new passenger motor vehicle is produced or assembled by a manufacturer, and from which the vehicle is delivered to a dealer or importer with all component parts necessary for the mechanical operation of the vehicle included with the vehicle, whether or not the component parts are permanently installed in or on the vehicle. Such term does not include facilities for engine and transmission fabrication and assembly and the facilities for fabrication of motor vehicle equipment component parts which are produced at the same final assembly place using forming processes such as stamping, machining, or molding processes. | DOT, US Code 49, §32304, Mar 17 |
| final basic pay - the total amount of basic pay which would be payable for a year of service by such employee, computed using the employee's final rate of basic pay, and, if last serving on other than a full-time basis, with appropriate adjustment therefor. | DHS, US Code 6, §292, Jan 17 |
| final cost objective - a cost objective which has allocated to it both direct and indirect costs, and in the educational institution's accumulation system, is one of the final accumulation points. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| final decree - a decree from which no appeal may be taken or from which no appeal has been taken within the time allowed for taking such appeals under the laws applicable to such appeals, or a decree from which timely appeal has been taken and such appeal has been finally decided under the laws applicable to such appeals. | DOD, US Code 10, §1407a, Jan 17 |
| final governing standards - a comprehensive set of country-specific substantive environmental provisions, typically technical limitations on effluent, discharges, etc., or a specific management practice. Also called FGSs. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| final indirect cost rate - the indirect cost rate established and agreed upon by the Government and the contractor as not subject to change. It is usually established after the close of the contractor's fiscal year (unless the parties decide upon a different period) to which it applies. For cost-reimbursement research and development contracts with educational institutions, it may be predetermined; that is, established for a future period on the basis of cost experience with similar contracts, together with supporting data. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| final judgment - an enforceable final judgment, decree or order on liability and damages entered by a United States district court that is not subject to further appellate review, but does not include a judgment, decree, or order that has been waived, relinquished, satisfied, espoused by the United States, or subject to a bilateral claims settlement agreement between the United States and a foreign state. In the case of a default judgment, such judgment shall not be considered a final judgment until such time as service of process has been completed. | DOE, US Code 42, §10609, Mar 17 |
| final protective fire - an immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. Also called FPF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| final rate - an indirect cost rate applicable to a specified past period which is based on the actual allowable costs of the period. A final audited rate is not subject to adjustment. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| final review office - the office assigned to conduct formal reviews on behalf of the Department, when required, of a particular employees or offices public communications. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| final rule - document published in the Federal Register to notify the public that DHS has exempted portions of a System of Records from one or more provisions of the Privacy Act because of criminal, civil, or administrative enforcement requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Final Selection Committee - Technically competent decision-making group gathered from the Agency's ranks which assists in staffing and re-staffing USAID's Foreign Service (FS) Corps. Members must be senior in grade and technically prepared to recommend candidates for career candidate and non-career appointments. Also called FSC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 468, May 18 |
| finance support - a financial management function to provide financial advice and recommendations, pay support, disbursing support, establishment of local depository accounts, essential accounting support, and support of the procurement process. See also financial management. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| Finance/Administration Section - (1) Incident Command - Section responsible for all administrative and financial considerations surrounding an incident. (2) Joint Field Office (JFO) - Section responsible for the financial management, monitoring, and tracking of all Federal costs relating to the incident and the functioning of the JFO while adhering to all Federal laws and regulations. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |

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| financial analysis and performance reports - the processes whereby financial data are transformed into meaningful information for both Department and external users responsible for making resource allocation decisions, assessing management's performance and stewardship, managing activities, or determining legal compliance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| financial assistance - a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. | DHHS, US Code 42, §289b, Jan 17 |
| financial assistance - governmental payments provided as reimbursement for carrying out health-related activities. (2) The term health care entity includes an individual physician, a postgraduate physician. | DHHS, US Code 42, §238n, Jan 17 |
| financial audit - An audit to assess whether a recipient (contractor, grantee, or host government) has accounted for and used USAID funds as intended and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 595, May 18 |
| financial contribution - (i) the direct transfer of funds, such as grants, loans, and equity infusions, or the potential direct transfer of funds or liabilities, such as loan guarantees, (ii) foregoing or not collecting revenue that is otherwise due, such as granting tax credits or deductions from taxable income, (iii) providing goods or services, other than general infrastructure, or (iv) purchasing goods. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17 |
| financial costs - The costs of the funds raised by a microfinance institution to cover its lending. Depending on the context, this may include only out-of-pocket interest costs paid to depositors and/or to other financial institutions, or may include as well the opportunity cost of funds received as grants or soft loans from donors, governments, or charitable organizations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| financial crimes enforcement network project gateway - capability that affords law enforcement officials in each state online access to financial crime databases at FinCEN, a U.S. Department of Treasury bureau under the Treasury Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| financial disclosure management system - the secure electronic system, accessible at https://www.fdm.army.mil , used by Department public and confidential filers to complete and submit their new entrant, incumbent, and termination financial disclosure reports. Also called FDM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 6113, Mar 17 |
| financial documentation - Financial documentation is any documentation that impacts on or results in financial activity. It is not limited to documentation within the Controllers' or Chief Financial Office (CFO) operations, but includes any source material causing or resulting in a financial transaction. Contracting officer's technical representatives (COTRs), Loans/Grants Officers, and assistance objective teams are responsible for retaining financial documentation and ensuring it's available for audit by either the Office of Inspector General (OIG) or another responsible audit organization. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 635, May 18 |
| financial entity - (I) a swap dealer; (II) a security-based swap dealer; (III) a major swap participant; (IV) a major security-based swap participant; (V) a commodity pool; (VI) a private fund; (VII) an employee benefit plan; (VIII) a person predominantly engaged in activities that are in the business of banking, or in activities that are financial in nature. | USDA, US Code 7, §2, Mar 17 |
| financial interest - the receipt of consulting fees or honoraria and the ownership of stock or equity. | DHHS, US Code 42, §289b-1, Jan 17 |
| financial liability - present obligation to provide assets or services to another entity at a determinable date, when a specified event occurs, or on demand. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| financial management - planning, directing, monitoring, organizing, and controlling the financial activities and resources of an entity includes; program analysis and evaluation, budget formulation and execution, accounting and financial reporting, internal controls, financial systems, oversight and negotiation of reimbursable agreements, appropriation-related congressional reporting, management of working capital funds, and other related functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| financial management - the combination of the two core functions of resource management and finance support. Also called FM. See also finance support; resource management. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| financial management matters - those activities that relate to the fiscal affairs of the Department and the translation of actions into meaningful and relevant information for use in the management process. They cover a broad spectrum of activities including accounting, cash and credit management, reporting, and audit and review, among other things. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| financial management officer (formerly known as a budget and fiscal officer) - the officer responsible for post financial operations. Some of these fiscal responsibilities include - (1) Ensuring that post funds are not over-obligated or over-expended; (2) Maintaining all required budgetary and accounting records; (3) Maintaining proper controls of cash funds; (4) Ensuring that all liabilities are liquidated promptly in accordance with prescribed regulations; (5) Ensuring that obligating documents and vouchers are properly prepared and approved and are valid; (6) Ensuring that budgeting and financial reports are rendered accurately and promptly; and (7) Controlling cash funds maintained at post. Also called FMO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| financial management offices - the offices at posts that manage the full range of post-level financial management activities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| financial management personnel - employees of the Department who directly or indirectly perform functions described under financial management matters. These personnel may or may not be within the chain of command of the Chief Financial Officer but will, in all cases, be subject to his or her general oversight with respect to financial management matters. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| financial management system - A financial management system includes the core financial systems and the financial portions of mixed systems necessary to support financial management. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| financial obligation - any note, bond, debenture, or other debt obligation issued by an obligor in connection with the financing of an aircraft purchase, other than a Federal credit instrument. | DOT, US Code 49, §41762, Mar 17 |
| financial plan - the resource allocation plan as approved by the Under Secretary for Management / Chief Financial Officer and the Congress developed to provide guidance for allocation of financial resources in accordance with enacted appropriation legislation and Departmental priorities. Also called FINPLAN. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| financial plan - the resource allocation plan as approved by the Under Secretary for Management / Chief Financial Officer and the Congress developed to provide guidance for allocation of financial resources in accordance with enacted appropriation legislation and Departmental priorities. Also called FINPLAN. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| financial plan review - the periodic review of resource allocations, obligations and expenditures, and program performance to determine unfunded requirements not previously identified. Financial Plan reviews are performed on an as need basis. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| financial recognition - process of formally recording or incorporating an element (e.g., an asset or liability) into the financial statements of an entity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| financial regulations - The set of rules governing the conduct of financial institutions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| financial requirement - deductibles, copayments, coinsurance, and out-of-pocket expenses, but excludes an aggregate lifetime limit and an annual limit subject to paragraphs (1) and (2). | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-26, Jan 17 |
| financial review - A review of a USAID-funded organization's financial policies, procedures, systems, and controls. This review is not conducted in accordance with standards approved by the Comptroller General of the U.S. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| financial services - In the context of microenterprise development, includes the provision of loans, the acceptance of savings deposits, and payments services such as the provision or cashing of money orders, and other similar services useful to low income people. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| financial supervision - The examination and monitoring of financial institutions - usually by government authorities - to ensure compliance with financial regulations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| financial sustainability - The degree to which an organization collects sufficient revenues from sale of its services to cover the full costs of its activities, evaluated on an opportunity-cost basis. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |

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| financial system - An information system comprised of one or more applications that is used for any of the following: a) collecting, processing, maintaining, transmitting, and reporting data about financial events; b) supporting financial planning and budgeting activities; c) accumulating and reporting cost information; or d) supporting the preparation of financial statements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| financial system - information system, comprised of one or more applications, that is used for any of the following: • collecting, processing, maintaining, transmitting, and reporting data about financial events; • supporting financial planning or budgeting activities; • accumulating and reporting cost information; or • supporting the preparation of financial statements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| financial transaction - any transfer of value involving a financial institution, including the transfer of forwards, futures, options, swaps, or precious metals, including gold, silver, platinum, and palladium. | DOS, US Code 22, §8701, Jan 17 |
| financial transaction - event or condition between a buyer and seller to exchange an asset for payment includes illegal money trails, hidden vessel or cargo ownership. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| financing account - A non-budget account associated with each credit program account. The financing account holds fund balances, receives the subsidy cost payment from the credit program account, and includes all other cash flows to and from the government resulting from post-1991 direct loans or loan guarantees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, 623, May 18 |
| financing account - the non-budget account or accounts associated with each credit program account which holds balances, receives the cost payment from the credit program account, and also includes all other cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments made on or after October 1, 1991. | Congress, US Code 2, §661a, Mar 17 |
| Financing Request - The document used by the Borrower/ Grantee to request issuance of a specific disbursing authorization (such as a Bank Letter of Commitment) to initiate detailed financing arrangements for procurement of commodities and commodity-related services authorized by the Agreement and the pertinent Implementation Letter. Also called FR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 307, May 18 |
| find improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) related incident that involves the discovery and/or recovery of an IED not yet emplaced or employed, IED components, and/or IED paraphernalia. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| finding - a conclusion drawn from facts and information about the propriety, efficiency, effectiveness, or economy of operation of a post, unit, or activity. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0561, Mar 17 |
| finding of suitability [early transfer] - product and process to document the conclusion that property is environmentally suitable for early transfer by deed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| finding of suitability [lease] - product and process to document the conclusion that property can be leased, even when cleanup is underway. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| finding of suitability [transfer] - product and process to document the conclusion that property is environmentally suitable for transfer by deed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| finished intelligence - intelligence report or product developed through detailed analytic research from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information, typically regarding long-term intelligence priorities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| finished product - any article which is usable for its intended functions without being imbedded or integrated into any other product, but in no case shall such term be deemed to include an article produced by a person other than a sanctioned person that contains parts or components of the sanctioned person if the parts or components have been substantially transformed during production of the finished product. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| finishing action - tactical operational action taken in direct response to an incident. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fire direction center - that element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communications personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. Also called FDC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| fire organization - any governmental entity or public or private corporation or association maintaining fire protection facilities within the United States, its Territories and possessions, and any governmental entity or public or private corporation or association which maintains fire protection facilities in any foreign country in the vicinity of any installation of the United States. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1856, Mar 17 |
| fire protection - personal services and equipment required for fire prevention, the protection of life and property from fire,,1 fire fighting, and emergency services, including basic medical support, basic and advanced life support, hazardous material containment and confinement, and special rescue events involving vehicular and water mishaps, and trench, building, and confined space extractions. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1856, Mar 17 |
| fire support - Fires that directly support land, maritime, amphibious, space, cyberspace, and special operations forces to engage enemy forces, combat formations, and facilities in pursuit of tactical and operational objectives. See also fires. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| fire support area - an appropriate maneuver area assigned to fire support ships by the naval force commander from which they can deliver gunfire support to an amphibious operation. Also called FSA. See also amphibious operation; fire support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| fire support coordination - The planning and executing of fire so targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| fire support coordination center - A single site in which centralized communications facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support for Marine forces are located. Also called FSCC. See also fire support; fire support coordination; support; supporting arms coordination center. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| fire support coordination line - A fire support coordination measure established by the land or amphibious force commander to support common objectives within an area of operation, beyond which all fires must be coordinated with affected commanders prior to engagement and, short of the line, all fires must be coordinated with the establishing commander prior to engagement. Also called FSCL. See also fires; fire support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| fire support coordination measure - a measure employed by commanders to facilitate the rapid engagement of targets and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called FSCM. See also fire support coordination. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| fire support coordinator - The officer in charge of the fire support coordination center. Also called FSC. 2. The brigade combat team's organic fires battalion commander. Also called FSCoord. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| fire support element - That section of the tactical operations center at every echelon above company responsible for targeting coordination and for integrating fires under the control or in support of the force. Also called FSE. See also fire support; force; support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| fire support officer - the field artillery officer from the operational to tactical level responsible for advising the supported commander or assisting the senior fires officer of the organization on fires functions and fire support. Also called FSO. See also field artillery; fire support; support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| fire support station - an exact location at sea within a fire support area from which a fire support ship delivers fire. Also called FSS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| fire support team - a field artillery team provided for each maneuver company/troop and selected units to plan and coordinate all supporting fires available to the unit, including mortars, field artillery, naval surface fire support, and close air support integration. Also called FIST. See also close air support; field artillery; fire support; support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| firearm - any weapon which is designed to or may readily be converted to expel any projectile by the action of an explosive; or the frame or receiver of any such weapon. | DOJ, US Code 18, §232, Mar 17 |
| firecall password - the password to a backup user account with full administrative privileges available for use only in extenuating circumstances. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| firefighter - employee, whose duties are primarily to perform work directly connected with the control and extinguishment of fires or the maintenance and use of firefighting apparatus and equipment included is an employee engaged in this activity who is transferred to a supervisory or administrative position; excluded is an employee whose primary duties are the performance of routine fire prevention inspection. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| fireman - any member of a fire department (including a volunteer fire department) of any State, any political subdivision of a State, or the District of Columbia. | DOJ, US Code 18, §232, Mar 17 |
| fires - the use of weapon systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| firewall - a hardware/software capability that limits access between networks and/or systems in accordance with a specific security policy. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| firewall - A system available in many configurations providing the necessary isolation between trusted and untrusted environments. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| firewall rule set - a set of rules or operating conditions encoded into the firewall device to allow and/or disallow TCP/IP traffic to and from the public network. Rule sets are based upon either senior management or IT management defined policy. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 114, Mar 17 |
| firing switch - component that initiates the explosive train. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| firm - (A) a firm, including an agricultural firm or service sector firm; or (B) an appropriate subdivision thereof. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| firm - a law firm whether organized as a partnership or corporation. | DOJ, US Code 28, §594, Jan 17 |
| firm - an individual proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation (including a development corporation), business trust, cooperative, trustee in bankruptcy, and receiver under decree of any court. A firm, together with any predecessor or successor firm, or any affiliated firm controlled or substantially beneficially owned by substantially the same persons, may be considered a single firm where necessary to prevent unjustifiable benefits. | DHS, US Code 19, §2351, Mar 17 |
| firm fixed-price contract - a contract that provides for a price that is not subject to any adjustment by reason of cost experience of the contractor in the performance of the contract. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| firmware - computer programs and data stored in hardware, typically in read-only memory (ROM) or programmable read-only memory (PROM), such that programs and data cannot be dynamically written or modified during execution of the programs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| first article - a preproduction model, initial production sample, test sample, first lot, pilot lot, or pilot models. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| first article testing - production testing that is planned, conducted, and monitored by the materiel developer includes pre-production and initial production testing conducted to ensure that the contractor can furnish a product that meets the established technical criteria. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| first article testing - testing and evaluating the first article for conformance with specified contract requirements before or in the initial stage of production. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| first carrier - the first carrier transporting a loaded container or trailer in intermodal transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §5901, Mar 17 |
| first class mail - with the exception of restricted material as described in 601.8.0, any mailable item, including postcards, letters, flats, and small packages, may be mailed as First-Class Mail. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| first crop - the first crop of the first agricultural commodity planted for harvest, or prevented from being planted, on specific acreage during a crop year and insured under this subchapter. | USDA, US Code 7, §1508a, Mar 17 |
| first generation college student - (A) an individual both of whose parents did not complete a baccalaureate degree; or (B) in the case of any individual who regularly resided with and received support from only one parent, an individual whose only such parent did not complete a baccalaureate degree. | ED, US Code 20, §1070a-11, Mar 17 |

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| first handler - the first person who buys or takes possession of an agricultural commodity from a producer for marketing. If a producer markets the agricultural commodity directly to consumers, the producer shall be considered to be the first handler with respect to the agricultural commodity produced by the producer. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| First In, First Out - A cost flow assumption; the first goods purchased or produced are assumed to be the first goods sold. Also called FIFO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| first line supervisor - The telecommuter's immediate supervisor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| first period of full performance - The performance period following the phase-in period when the service provider becomes fully responsible for performing the activity. The first performance period is used to implement the new service provider's phase-in plan; therefore, full performance of the service provider does not occur until the second performance period, which may be referred to as the base period, full performance, or the first period of full performance. This first period of full performance may be less than or more than 12 months. The first period of full performance is the second performance period (the performance period immediately following phase-in period) regardless of the second performance period's length. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| first responder - a firefighter, law enforcement officer, paramedic, emergency medical technician, or other individual (including an employee of a legally organized and recognized volunteer organization, whether compensated or not), who, in the course of his or her professional duties, responds to fire, medical, hazardous material, or other similar emergencies. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797ff-4, Jan 17 |
| first responder - Anyone who provides initial and immediate treatment to self or others. See also essential care; evacuation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| first responder - designation for an individual who, in the course of their professional duties of responding to emergencies, and in the early stages of an incident, is responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, the environment, and for meeting basic human needs may be a member of a Federal, State or local emergency public safety, emergency response, emergency medical, law enforcement, fire and rescue, military, or other recognized agency and authority, including a volunteer or private organization, as well as other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators, administrators, security personnel, etc.) who provide immediate support services during, response and protection operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| first tier subcontractor - a subcontractor who has a subcontract directly with the prime contractor. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |
| first-class air accommodations - generally, the highest class of accommodations offered by the airlines in terms of both cost and amenities. It is termed first-class by the airlines and by any reservation system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| first-class steamer accommodations - includes all accommodation classes above the lowest class, including, but not limited to, suites. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| first-class train accommodations - includes bedroom, roomettes, club service, parlor car accommodations, business-class, or other premium accommodations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| first-line support - first level in a hierarchy of support groups involved in the resolution of issues and is the initial point of contact for customers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fiscal guidance - document providing instruction for the allocation of funds to each Component for each year of the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) providing a fiscal target for Component Resource Allocation Plan (RAP) submissions issued each year in February by the DHS Deputy Secretary through the OCFO, CFO Program Analysis & Evaluation (PA&E) Division. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fiscal irregularity - an occurrence in which there is - (1) A shortage or overage of public funds; (2) Illegal disbursement(s) resulting from fraud, forgery, alteration of vouchers, improper certification, or other improper practices; (3) Improper accounting for receipts; or (4) Improper accounting for imprest funds. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 3713, Mar 17 |

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| fiscal irregularity - an occurrence in which there is - (1) A shortage or overage of public funds; (2) Illegal disbursement(s) resulting from fraud, forgery, alteration of vouchers, improper certification, or other improper practices; (3) Improper accounting for receipts; or (4) Improper accounting for imprest funds. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| fiscal year - the accounting period for which annual financial statements are regularly prepared, generally a period of 12 months, 52 weeks, or 53 weeks. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| fish - finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life, except marine mammals and birds. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| fish processing vessel - a vessel that commercially prepares fish or fish products other than by gutting, decapitating, gilling, skinning, shucking, icing, freezing, or brine chilling. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| fish tender vessel - a vessel that commercially supplies, stores, refrigerates, or transports fish, fish products, or materials directly related to fishing or the preparation of fish to or from a fishing, fish processing, or fish tender vessel or a fish processing facility. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| fishing vessel - a vessel that commercially engages in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish or an activity that can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty - this proposed international treaty would ban the further production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Major related issues include dealing with existing national stocks of fissile material, the identification of effective measures for the verification of treaty compliance, requirements for treaty entry into force, and treaty duration. Also called FMCT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| fissile materials - plutonium, highly-enriched uranium, or other material capable of sustaining an explosive nuclear chain reaction, including irradiated items containing such materials if the radiation field from such items is not sufficient to prevent the theft or misuse of such items. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2569, Jan 17 |
| fitness - The level of character and conduct determined necessary for an individual to perform work for or on behalf of a Federal agency as an employee in the excepted service (other than a position subject to suitability) or as a contractor employee. A favorable fitness determination is not a decision to appoint or contract with an individual. fitness determination A decision by an Agency that an individual has or does not have the required level of character and conduct necessary to perform work for or on behalf of a Federal agency as an employee in the excepted service (other than a position subject to suitability) or as a contractor employee. A favorable fitness determination is not a decision to appoint or contract with an individual. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| fitness [employee] - level of character and conduct determined necessary for an individual to perform work for or on behalf of a federal agency as an employee in the excepted service (other than a position subject to suitability) or as contractor personnel. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fitness determination [employee] - decision by an agency that an individual has or does not have the required level of character and conduct necessary to perform work for or on behalf of a federal agency as an employee in the excepted service (other than a position subject to suitability) or as a contractor personnel. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fitness for duty - occupational health evaluation (medical and/or psychological) to ensure an employee is fit to perform duties conducted at the request of the supervisor/agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fitness for duty - the mental, emotional, and neurocognitive stability required of employees who utilize SPE and are required to make decisions whether to use deadly force in fulfilling law enforcement and security responsibilities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |
| fitness-for-duty evaluation - a comprehensive examination performed by MED to evaluate the mental, emotional and/or neuro-cognitive stability of personnel who utilize special protective equipment and who are involved in law enforcement and security functions. Also called FFDE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |
| five years of service credit toward retirement under the system (excluding military and naval service) - 5 years of creditable civilian service subject to FSRDS, FSRDS Offset, or FSPS deductions, or service subject to another civilian retirement system for Federal employees where deductions have been transferred to or deposited in the Foreign Service Disability Retirement Fund. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113, Mar 17 |

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| fixed - Contracted for shipment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 313, May 18 |
| fixed amount reimbursement - Fixed amount reimbursement is a form of assistance under which the amount of reimbursement is fixed in advance based upon cost estimates reviewed and approved by USAID. Reimbursement is made upon the physical completion of an activity, a sub- activity, or a quantifiable element within an activity. The emphasis is upon reimbursement based on outputs rather than inputs or costs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 317, 630, May 18 |
| fixed guideway - a public transportation facility: (A) using and occupying a separate right-of-way for the exclusive use of public transportation;(B) using rail; (C) using a fixed catenary system; (D) for a passenger ferry system; or (E) for a bus rapid transit system. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| fixed guideway bus rapid transit project - a bus capital project: (A) in which the majority of the project operates in a separated right-of-way dedicated for public transportation use during peak periods; (B) that represents a substantial investment in a single route in a defined corridor or subarea; and (C) that includes features that emulate the services provided by rail fixed guideway public transportation systems. | DOT, US Code 49, §5309, Mar 17 |
| fixed port - terminals with an improved network of cargo-handling facilities designed for the transfer of freight. See also maritime terminal. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| fixed rate - an indirect cost rate which has the same characteristics as a predetermined rate, except that the difference between the estimated costs and the actual, allowable costs of the period covered by the rate is carried forward as an adjustment to the rate computation of a subsequent period. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| fixed schedule - A work schedule that once established remains the same from pay period to pay period. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| fixed-price contract - A type of contract that generally provides for a firm price or, under appropriate circumstances, may provide for an adjustable price for the supplies or services being procured. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| flag officer - an officer of the Navy or Coast Guard serving in or having the grade of admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, or rear admiral (lower half). | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| flame field expedient - Simple, handmade device used to produce flame or illumination. Also called FFE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| flame fougasse improvised explosive device enhancement - mixture of petrol (gasoline) and oil in a 40/60 ratio (also known as Improvised Napalm) that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Flash - Outgoing telegrams that are to be delivered instantly (state of emergency) any day or night. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| FLASH - the highest precedence designation, reserved for the most urgent telegrams containing information vitally affecting the conduct of foreign relations and requiring instant attention by the addressee, regardless of the time of day or night. Hostile Action is imminent. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| flash burn - a burn caused by excessive exposure (of bare skin) to thermal radiation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| flash memory - Electronic non-volatile memory storage device that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| flat - Mail that is not letter mail and is not contained in a hard container, such as magazines, newspapers, or catalogs. According to the USPS Domestic Mail Manual, flat-size mail is - (1) More than 11-1/2 inches long, or more than 6-1/8 inches high, or more than 1/4 inch thick; (2) Not more than 15 inches long, or more than 12 inches high, or more than 3/4 inch thick; and (3) Flexible; rectangular; uniformly thick; and unwrapped, sleeved, wrapped, or enveloped. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| flatrack - portable, open-topped, open-sided units that fit into existing below-deck container cell guides and provide a capability for container ships to carry oversized cargo and wheeled and tracked vehicles. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |

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| fleet - an organization of ships, aircraft, Marine forces, and shore-based fleet activities all under a commander who may exercise operational as well as administrative control. See also numbered fleet. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| fleet [motor vehicle] - twenty or more motor vehicles that are used in the United States and that are not used for law enforcement, emergencies, and/or military use excludes: 1. Motor vehicles held for lease or rental to the general public; 2. Motor vehicles held for sale by motor vehicle dealers, including demonstration motor vehicles; 3. Motor vehicles used for motor vehicle manufacturer product evaluations or tests; 4. Law enforcement motor vehicles; 5. Emergency motor vehicles; 6. Motor vehicles acquired and used for military purposes that the Secretary of Defense has certified to the Secretary that they be exempt for national security reasons; 7. Non-road vehicles, including farm and construction motor vehicles; or 8. Motor vehicles that, under normal operations, are garaged at personal residences at night. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fleet card - assigned charge card for the purchase of fuel, minor maintenance, and repair services for fleet vehicles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Fleet Marine Force - A balanced force of combined arms comprising land, air, and service elements of the United States Marine Corps, which is an integral part of a United States fleet and has the responsibility to man, train, and equip the Marine operating force. Also called FMF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| fleet Post Office - a military post office of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Also called FPO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| flex fuel vehicle - a vehicle capable of operating equally well on petroleum fuel, an alternative fuel, or any combination of the two, with both fuels stored in the same common tank. Also called FFV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| flexible 5/4-9 work schedule - A type of flexible work schedule in which an employee may be permitted to complete the 80-hour biweekly basic work requirement in nine days by working eight 9-hour days plus a 45-minute lunch break and one 8-hour day plus a 45-minute lunch break with one regular day off each biweekly pay period subject to management approval. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |
| flexible deterrent option - a planning construct intended to facilitate early decision making by developing a wide range of interrelated responses that begin with deterrent-oriented actions carefully tailored to produce a desired effect. Also called FDO. See also deterrent options. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| flexible hours - The band of hours at the beginning and end of the workday during which an employee on a flexible work schedule may choose to vary his or her time of arrival and departure. Each bureau/post must establish its own flexible hours consistent with the duties and requirements of the position. For example, if the core hours are 9 -00 a.m. to 3 -00 p.m., flexible hours might be from 6 -15 a.m. to 9 -00 a.m. and from 3 -00 p.m. to 5 -30 p.m. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| flexible hours - The time periods during the workday in which employees covered by a flexible work schedule may choose to schedule their arrival or departure times subject to management approval. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |
| flexible response - The capability of military forces for effective reaction to any enemy threat or attack with actions appropriate and adaptable to the circumstances existing. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| flextime work schedule (also flexitour) - A type of flexible work schedule in which an employee is required to be at work during core hours but may establish arrival and departure times within Agency-designated flexible hours subject to supervisory approval. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |
| flight - 1. In Navy and Marine Corps usage, a specified group of aircraft usually engaged in a common mission. 2. The basic tactical unit in the Air Force, consisting of four or more aircraft in two or more elements. 3. A single aircraft airborne on a nonoperational mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30, Sep 16 |
| flight deck - 1. In certain airplanes, an elevated compartment occupied by the crew for operating the airplane in flight. 2. The upper deck of an aircraft carrier that serves as a runway. 3. The deck of an air-capable ship, amphibious assault ship, or aircraft carrier used to launch and recover aircraft. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| flight deck officer - officer responsible for the safe movement of aircraft on or about the flight deck of an aviation-capable ship. Also called FDO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| flight quarters - a ship configuration that assigns and stations personnel at critical positions to conduct safe flight operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| floating craft company -a company-sized unit made up of various watercraft teams such as tugs, barges, and barge cranes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| floating dump - emergency supplies preloaded in landing craft, amphibious vehicles, or in landing ships that are located in the vicinity of the appropriate control officer, who directs their landing as requested by the troop commander concerned. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| flood - overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, esp. over what is normally dry land may be a general or temporary condition, partial or complete inundation | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| flood hazards - National Flood Insurance Program has prepared flood hazard data for approximately 18,000 communities. The primary information prepared for these communities is for the 1 percent annual chance (100-year) flood, and includes documentation of the boundaries and elevations of that flood. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| floodplain - lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters that is naturally subject to recurring flooding at a minimum, areas subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| floodplain management - the operation of a community program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage. | DHS, US Code 33, §3301, Mar 17 |
| floor broker – in general, any person- (i) who, in or surrounding any pit, ring, post, or other place provided by a contract market for the meeting of persons similarly engaged, shall purchase or sell for any other person- (I) any commodity for future delivery, security futures product, or swap; or (II) any commodity option authorized; or (ii) who is registered with the Commission as a floor broker. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| floor trader in general is any person- (i) who, in or surrounding any pit, ring, post, or other place provided by a contract market for the meeting of persons similarly engaged, purchases, or sells solely for such person's own account- (I) any commodity for future delivery, security futures product, or swap; or (II) any commodity option authorized; or (ii) who is registered with the Commission as a floor trader. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| flowchart - graphic representation that represents an algorithm showing the steps as boxes of various kinds and their order by connecting them may include a series of "yes" or "no" choices. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| fly-in echelon - Airlifted forces and equipment (typically associated with the use of prepositioned assets), to include flight ferry aircraft and aviation support equipment, needed to support operations. Also called FIE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| focus - An operational principle under which the total volume of resources invested by USAID, or leveraged from other donors, in a particular country or sector is sufficient to have a meaningful, measurable and lasting impact. Applying this principle requires (1) defining such impact, and (2) estimating on the basis of evidence the minimum volume of resources required to achieve it. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| foil - electrically conductive ribbon used for a sensing circuit. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>following to join - permits an alien to obtain a nonimmigrant visa or immigrant visa and the priority date of the principal alien as long as the alien following to join has the required relationship with the principal alien. b. There is no statutory time period during which the following to join alien must apply for a visa and seek admission into the United States. However, if the principal has died or lost status, or the relationship between the principal and derivative has been terminated, there is no longer a basis to following to join. As an example, a person would no longer qualify as a child following to join upon reaching the age of 21 years (unless they qualify for the benefits of the Child Status Protection Act, by entering into a marriage. c. There is no requirement that the following to join alien must take up residence with the principal alien in order to qualify for the visa. The term following to join, also applies to a spouse or child following to join a principal alien who has adjusted status in the United States. d. Spouse or Child Acquired Prior to Admission of Principal Alien - A spouse or child acquired prior to a principal aliens admission to the United States is entitled to derivative status and the priority date of the principal alien, regardless of the period of time which may elapse between the issuance of a visa to or admission into the United States of the principal alien and the issuance of a visa to the spouse or child of such alien and regardless of whether the spouse or child had been named in the immigrant visa application of the principal alien. e. Child Born After Admission of Principal Alien - A child born of a marriage which existed at the time of the principal aliens admission to the United States is considered to have been acquired prior to the principal aliens admission and is entitled to the principal aliens priority date. f. Spouse or Child Acquired Subsequent to Admission of Principal Alien - A spouse or child acquired through a marriage, which occurs after the admission of the principal alien under INA through INA is not derivatively entitled to the status accorded by those provisions. g. Adopted Child - A child who qualified as a child under the provisions of INA subsequent to the principal aliens admission, but was adopted and was a member of the principal aliens household prior to the adoptive parents admission to the United States, is considered to have been acquired prior to the principal aliens admission. h. Effect of Principal Alien's Naturalization on Derivative Status - A following to join derivative must immigrate to the United States prior to any naturalization as a U.S. citizen. If the alien fails to immigrate prior to any naturalization the citizen must file an immediate relative petition for the family members.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>follow-on - Term used to describe post-training activities or reports that document the impact of training programs on the home country, Sponsoring unit, country employers, and Participants.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18</p> |
| <p>follow-on operational test and evaluation - test and evaluation effort that may be necessary after system deployment to refine the estimates made during operational test and evaluation, to evaluate changes, and to re-evaluate the system to ensure that it continues to meet operational needs and retains its effectiveness in a new environment or against a new threat.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>follow-up - In amphibious operations, the reinforcements and stores carried on ships and aircraft (not originally part of the amphibious force) that are off-loaded after the assault and assault follow-on echelons have been landed. See also amphibious operation; assault; assault follow-on echelon.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>follow-up shipping - Ships not originally a part of the amphibious task force but which deliver troops and supplies to the objective area after the action phase has begun.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>fomites - objects or materials that are likely to carry infection, such as clothes, packing materials, luggage.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>fonts - general shapes for a set of characters. Each font has a name for selecting the type and size of print.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>food - (1) articles used for food or drink for man or other animals, (2) chewing gum, and (3) articles used for components of any such article.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §55, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>food - (1) articles used for food or drink for man or other animals, (2) chewing gum, and (3) articles used for components of any such article.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 21, §321, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>food - any raw, cooked, processed, or prepared edible substance, ice, beverage, or ingredient used or intended for use in whole or in part for human consumption.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1791, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| food and nutrition security - access to, and availability, utilization, and stability of, sufficient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an active and healthy life. | DOS, US Code 22, §9303, Jan 17 |
| food and water risk assessment - A program conducted under specific circumstances by veterinary or public health personnel to assess food operations to identify and mitigate risk from intentional and unintentional contamination. Also called FWRA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| food resource facilities - plants, machinery, vehicles (including on farm), and other facilities required for the production, processing, distribution, and storage (including cold storage) of food resources, and for the domestic distribution of farm equipment and fertilizer (excluding transportation thereof). | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| food resources - all commodities and products, (simple, mixed, or compound), or complements to such commodities or products, that are capable of being ingested by either human beings or animals, irrespective of other uses to which such commodities or products may be put, at all stages of processing from the raw commodity to the products thereof in vendible form for human or animal consumption. Food resources also means potable water packaged in commercially marketable containers, all starches, sugars, vegetable and animal or marine fats and oils, seed, cotton, hemp, and flax fiber, but does not mean any such material after it loses its identity as an agricultural commodity or agricultural product. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| food security - access by all people at all times to sufficient food and nutrition for a healthy and productive life. | USDA, US Code 7, §1732, Mar 17 |
| foodborne illness outbreak - the occurrence of 2 or more cases of a similar illness resulting from the ingestion of a certain food. | USDA, US Code 21, §2224, Mar 17 |
| footprint - 1. The area on the surface of the earth within a satellite's transmitter or sensor field of view. 2. The amount of personnel, spares, resources, and capabilities physically present and occupying space at a deployed location. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| for official use only - protective marking for unclassified information of a sensitive nature that required protection for any number of reasons. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| for use as a weapon - the development, production, transfer, acquisition, retention, or possession of any biological agent, toxin, or delivery system for other than prophylactic, protective, bona fide research, or other peaceful purposes. | DOI, US Code 18, §175, Mar 17 |
| force - 1. An aggregation of military personnel, weapon systems, equipment, and necessary support, or combination thereof. 2. A major subdivision of a fleet. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| force beddown - the provision of expedient facilities for troop support to provide a platform for the projection of force. See also facility substitutes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| force closure - The point in time when a supported commander determines that sufficient personnel and equipment resources are in the assigned operational area to carry out assigned tasks. See also closure; force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, May 18 |
| force health protection - measures to promote, improve, or conserve the behavioral and physical well-being of Service members to enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. Also called FHP. See also force; protection. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| force module - a grouping of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces, with their accompanying supplies and the required nonunit resupply and personnel necessary to sustain forces for a minimum of 30 days. Also called FM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| force planning - 1. Planning associated with the creation and maintenance of military capabilities by the Military Departments, Services, and United States Special Operations Command. 2. In the context of joint planning, it is an element of plan development where the supported combatant command, in coordination with its supporting and subordinate commands determines force requirements to accomplish an assigned mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Also called FP. See also force; force protection condition; protection. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

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| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against federal personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| force protection condition - a Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-approved standard for identification of and recommended responses to terrorist threats against United States personnel and facilities. Also called FPCON. See also antiterrorism; force protection. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-072, Sep 16 |
| force protection detachment - a counterintelligence element that provides counterintelligence support to transiting and assigned ships, personnel, and aircraft in regions of elevated threat. Also called FPD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, Sep 16 |
| force protection working group - cross-functional working group whose purpose is to conduct risk assessment and risk management and to recommend mitigating measures to the commander. Also called FPWG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10, Sep 16 |
| force requirement number - an alphanumeric code used to uniquely identify force entries in a given operation plan time-phased force and deployment data. Also called FRN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, Sep 16 |
| force sequencing - the phased introduction of forces into and out of the operational area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| force sourcing - the identification of the actual units, their origins, ports of embarkation, and movement characteristics to satisfy the time-phased force requirements of a supported commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| force tracking - the process of gathering and maintaining information on the location, status, and predicted movement of each element of a unit including the unit's command element, personnel, and unit-related supplies and equipment while in transit to the specified operational area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, Sep 16 |
| force visibility - The current and accurate status of forces, their current mission, future missions, location, mission priority, and readiness status. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, May 18 |
| force/activity designator - number used in conjunction with urgency of need designators to establish a matrix of priorities used for supply requisitions. Also called F/AD. See also force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| forced entry resistance - The capacity of security barriers to resist mob attack. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| forced labor - all work or service-(A) that is exacted from any individual under menace of any penalty for nonperformance of the work or service, and for which-(i) the work or service is not offered voluntarily; or (ii) the work or service is performed as a result of coercion, debt bondage, or involuntary servitude and (B) by 1 or more individuals who, at the time of performing the work or service, were being subjected to a severe form of trafficking in persons. | DOS, US Code 22, §7112, Jan 17 |
| forced savings - Savings deposited in a microfinance institution as a condition of eligibility for receiving loans. Distinguished from voluntary savings, which are deposited independent of such a condition. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| forcible entry - Seizing and holding of a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition+ or forcing access into a denied area to allow movement and maneuver to accomplish the mission. See also lodgment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18, May 18 |
| foreign affairs agencies - Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), the Department of Commerce, and the Foreign Service Corps of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3432, Mar 17 |
| foreign affairs agency or agency - the Department of State, the Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture (USDA). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412, Mar 17 |
| Foreign Affairs Handbook - an extension of the Foreign Affairs Manual. This supplemental series provides implementing guidelines and detailed procedures for directives contained in the FAM. The term Handbook denotes a Foreign Affairs Handbook. Also called FAH. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114, Mar 17 |
| Foreign Affairs Manual - the formal written document for recording, maintaining, and issuing Department directives. The term manual denotes the Foreign Affairs Manual or one of its volumes. Also called FAM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114, Mar 17 |

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| foreign agent - any officer, employee, proxy, servant, delegate, or representative of a foreign government. | DOJ, US Code 18, §1839, Mar 17 |
| foreign air carrier - a person, not a citizen of the United States, undertaking by any means, directly or indirectly, to provide foreign air transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| foreign air carrier - an air carrier that is not holding a certificate issued by the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| foreign air commerce - the transportation of passengers or property by aircraft for compensation, the transportation of mail by aircraft, or the operation of aircraft in furthering a business or vocation, between a place in the United States and a place outside the United States when any part of the transportation or operation is by aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| foreign air transportation - the transportation of passengers or property by aircraft as a common carrier for compensation, or the transportation of mail by aircraft, between a place in the United States and a place outside the United States when any part of the transportation is by aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| foreign area - any area (including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) situated outside the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| foreign area - any area, including the Trust Territories of the Pacific islands, situated both outside CONUS and outside the nonforeign areas. See also nonforeign area. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| foreign article - an article wholly or in part the growth or product of a foreign country. | DHS, US Code 19, §202(a)(2)(A), Mar 17 |
| foreign assistance - any tangible or intangible item provided by the United States Government to a foreign country or international organization under this or any other Act, including but not limited to any training, service, or technical advice, any item of real, personal, or mixed property, any agricultural commodity, United States dollars, and any currencies of any foreign country which are owned by the United States Government; and provided by the United States Government - foreign assistance provided by means of gift, loan, sale, credit, or guaranty. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 634A, Mar 17 |
| foreign assistance - any tangible or intangible item provided by the United States Government to a foreign country or international organization under this chapter or any other Act, including but not limited to any training, service, or technical advice, any item of real, personal, or mixed property, any agricultural commodity, United States dollars, and any currencies of any foreign country which are owned by the United States Government. | DOS, US Code 22, §2394, Jan 17 |
| foreign assistance - Assistance to foreign nations ranging from the sale of military equipment and support for foreign internal defense to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and man-made disasters that may be provided through development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also domestic emergencies; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| foreign assistance - assistance to foreign nations ranging from the sale of military equipment to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and man-made disasters; that may be provided through development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also domestic emergencies; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| Foreign Assistance Framework - A framework that details the overarching foreign assistance goal, foreign strategic objectives, accounts, illustrative program areas, category definitions, end goals, and graduation trajectory. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Foreign Assistance Framework Standardized Program Structure and Definitions - A listing of program categories that provides common definitions for the use of foreign assistance funds. The definitions identify very specifically and directly what USAID is doing, not why it is doing it. It is most relevant for budget planning and tracking. See also, program area, program element, program sub-element. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |

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| Foreign Assistance Goal - The Foreign Assistance Goal defined under the Joint State-USAID Foreign Assistance Framework is “To help build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system.” | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| foreign content - passenger motor vehicle equipment that is not of United States/Canadian origin. | DOT, US Code 49, §32304, Mar 17 |
| foreign corporation - a corporation that is not incorporated in the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §2778, Jan 17 |
| foreign country - any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof (other than the United States and its possessions). | DHS, US Code 19, §202(a)(2)(A), Mar 17 |
| foreign country - any foreign instrumentality. Any territory or possession of a foreign country that is administered separately for customs purposes, shall be treated as a separate foreign country. | DHS, US Code 19, §2906, Mar 17 |
| foreign country - many country or territory, excluding the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and other territories or possessions of the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §4341, Jan 17 |
| foreign court - a court, administrative body, or other tribunal of a foreign country. | DOJ, US Code 28, §4101, Jan 17 |
| foreign court - a court, an administrative body, or other tribunal of a foreign country. | DHS, US Code 19, §4452, Mar 17 |
| foreign disaster - a calamitous situation or event that occurs naturally or through human activities, which threatens or inflicts human suffering on a scale that may warrant emergency relief assistance from the United States Government or from foreign partners. See also foreign disaster relief. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| foreign disaster relief - assistance that can be used immediately to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims that normally includes services and commodities as well as the rescue and evacuation of victims; the provision and transportation of food, water, clothing, medicines, beds, bedding, and temporary shelter; the furnishing of medical equipment, medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. Also called FDR. See also foreign disaster. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| foreign disaster relief - Prompt aid that can be used to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims. Normally it includes humanitarian services and transportation; the provision of food, clothing, medicine, beds, and bedding; temporary shelter and housing; the furnishing of medical materiel and medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. Also called FDR. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| foreign disclosure - displaying or revealing classified national intelligence or controlled unclassified information (CUI), whether orally, in writing, or in any other medium, to any foreign entities without providing the foreign entity a copy of such information for retention. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Foreign Disclosure and Release Officer - individual to whom a Senior Foreign Disclosure and Release Authority (SFDRA) has delegated in writing the authority to approve or deny requests for authorization to disclose and release intelligence or controlled unclassified information (CUI) under the SFDRA’s jurisdiction or as authorized in accordance with guidance from the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) as specified in ICD 403. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| foreign entity - foreign government or component thereof, including intelligence services, international organizations or coalitions consisting of sovereign states, and others as determined by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| foreign excess personal property - foreign excess personal property is any U.S.-owned excess personal property located outside the United States, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |

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| foreign excess personal property - Foreign excess personal property is property located in a foreign country, and under the control of a Federal agency or designee, no longer needed locally, and determined by the head of the agency that it is no longer required by the agency elsewhere. Establishments abroad are not to use the word "surplus" on disposal documents because this term is reserved for GSA use. This form is very rarely used by USAID for OE-funded property. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 534, May 18 |
| foreign exchange - the system by which one currency is exchanged for another. This enables international transactions to take place. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3611-2, Mar 17 |
| foreign exchange forward - a transaction that solely involves the exchange of 2 different currencies on a specific future date at a fixed rate agreed upon on the inception of the contract covering the exchange. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| foreign exchange swap - a transaction that solely involves- (A) an exchange of 2 different currencies on a specific date at a fixed rate that is agreed upon on the inception of the contract covering the exchange; and (B) a reverse exchange of the 2 currencies described in subparagraph (A) at a later date and at a fixed rate that is agreed upon on the inception of the contract covering the exchange. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| foreign fire organization - any foreign governmental, public, or private entity that has wildfire protection resources. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1856m, Mar 17 |
| foreign firm - a business entity other than a United States firm. | DOD, US Code 10, §2532, Jan 17 |
| foreign flag vessel - Any vessel of foreign registry, including vessels owned by U.S. citizens, but registered in a nation other than the United States. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| foreign futures authority - any foreign government, or any department, agency, governmental body, or regulatory organization empowered by a foreign government to administer or enforce a law, rule, or regulation as it relates to a futures or options matter, or any department or agency of a political subdivision of a foreign government empowered to administer or enforce a law, rule, or regulation as it relates to a futures or options matter. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| foreign government - a foreign government, a department, agency, or instrumentality of a foreign government, or a company owned by a foreign government, as determined by the Securities and Exchange Commission. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| foreign government - any government other than the Federal Government or any government of a State or a political subdivision of a State. | USDA, US Code 7, §3508, Mar 17 |
| foreign government information - (1) Information provided to the United States by a foreign government or international organization of governments in the expectation, express or implied, that the information is to be kept in confidence; or (2) Information, requiring confidentiality, produced by the United States pursuant to a written joint arrangement with a foreign government or international organization of governments. A written joint arrangement may be evidenced by an exchange of letters, a memorandum of understanding, or other written record of the joint arrangement. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| foreign government information - (1) Information provided to the United States by a foreign government or international organization of governments in the expectation, express or implied, that the information is to be kept in confidence; or (2) Information, requiring confidentiality, produced by the United States pursuant to a written joint arrangement with a foreign government or international organization of governments. A written joint arrangement may be evidenced by an exchange of letters, a memorandum of understanding, or other written record of the joint arrangement. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| foreign government information - (1) information provided to the United States Government by a foreign government or governments, an international organization of governments, or any element thereof, with the expectation that the information, the source of the information, or both, are to be held in confidence;(2) information produced by the United States Government pursuant to or as a result of a joint arrangement with a foreign government or governments, or an international organization of governments, or any element thereof, requiring that the information, the arrangement, or both, are to be held in confidence; or (3) information received and treated as foreign government information under the terms of a predecessor order. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| foreign government-controlled transaction - any covered transaction that could result in the control of any person engaged in interstate commerce in the United States by a foreign government or an entity controlled by or acting on behalf of a foreign | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| foreign humanitarian assistance - Department of Defense activities conducted outside the United States and its territories to directly relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. Also called FHA. See also foreign assistance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| foreign humanitarian assistance - Department of Defense activities, normally in support of the United States Agency for International Development or Department of State, conducted outside the United States, its territories, and possessions to relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. Also called FHA. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| foreign information release - provision of classified national intelligence or controlled unclassified information (CUI), in writing or in any other medium, to any foreign entities for retention. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| foreign instrumentality - any agency, bureau, ministry, component, institution, association, or any legal, commercial, or business organization, corporation, firm, or entity that is substantially owned, controlled, sponsored, commanded, managed, or dominated by a foreign government. | DOJ, US Code 18, §1839, Mar 17 |
| foreign instrumentation signals intelligence - A subcategory of signals intelligence consisting of technical information and intelligence derived from the intercept of foreign electromagnetic emissions associated with the testing and operational deployment of non-United States aerospace, surface, and subsurface systems. Also called FISINT. See also signals intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| foreign intelligence - Information relating to capabilities, intentions, and activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or international terrorist activities. Also called FI. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| foreign intelligence - information relating to the capabilities, intentions, or activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, foreign persons, or international terrorists. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3001, Jan 17 |
| foreign intelligence - information relating to the capabilities, intentions, or activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or international terrorist activities. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3002, Jan 17 |
| foreign intelligence [information] - information relating to the capabilities, intentions, or activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, foreign persons, or international terrorists. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| foreign intelligence entity - Any known or suspected foreign organization, person, or group (public, private, or governmental) that conducts intelligence activities to acquire United States information, block or impair United States intelligence collection, influence United States policy, or disrupts United States systems and programs. The term includes foreign intelligence and security services and international terrorists. Also called FIE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| foreign intelligence entity - known or suspected foreign state or non-state organization or person that conducts intelligence activities to acquire information about the United States, blocks or impairs intelligence collection by the United States Government, influences United States policy, or disrupts systems and programs owned or operated by or within the United States includes foreign intelligence and security services, international terrorists, transnational criminal organizations, and drug trafficking organizations conducting intelligence-related activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| foreign intelligence information - (1) information that relates to, and if concerning a United States person is necessary to, the ability of the United States to protect against - (A) actual or potential attack or other grave hostile acts of a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power; (B) sabotage, international terrorism, or the international proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power; or (C) clandestine intelligence activities by an intelligence service or network of a foreign power or by an agent of a foreign power; or (2) information with respect to a foreign power or foreign territory that relates to, and if concerning a United States person is necessary to - (A) the national defense or the security of the United States; or (B) the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| foreign intelligence service - foreign government agency responsible for the collection, analysis, and exploitation of information and intelligence in support of law enforcement, national security, military, and/or foreign policy objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| foreign internal defense - Participation by civilian agencies and military forces of a government or international organizations in any of the programs and activities undertaken by a host nation government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called FID. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22, May 19 |
| foreign judgment - a final civil judgment rendered by a foreign court. | DHS, US Code 19, §4452, Mar 17 |
| foreign judgment - a final judgment rendered by a foreign court. | DOJ, US Code 28, §4101, Jan 17 |
| foreign law enforcement authority - any foreign authority that is empowered under foreign law to detect, investigate or prosecute potential violations of law. | DOC, US Code 15, §78x, Mar 17 |
| foreign like product - merchandise in the first of the following categories in respect of which a determination for the purposes of part II of this subtitle can be satisfactorily made: (A) The subject merchandise and other merchandise which is identical in physical characteristics with, and was produced in the same country by the same person as, that merchandise. (B) Merchandise-(i) produced in the same country and by the same person as the subject merchandise, (ii) like that merchandise in component material or materials and in the purposes for which used, and (iii) approximately equal in commercial value to that merchandise. (C) Merchandise- (i) produced in the same country and by the same person and of the same general class or kind as the subject merchandise, (ii) like that merchandise in the purposes for which used, and (iii) which the administering authority determines may reasonably be compared with that merchandise. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2), Mar 17 |
| foreign military sales - A government-to-government program managed by State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) through which the U.S. Government sells conventional military weapons, equipment, and services to allied and friendly nations to assist them in meeting their legitimate defense requirements. Although the Department of Defense, through the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), is responsible for implementing individual FMS cases, the Department of State must first review and approve them. DSCA forwards all FMS cases to PM, which is responsible for ensuring that they are properly reviewed within the Department for consistency with U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. Also called FMS. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| foreign military sales - That portion of United States security assistance for sales programs that require agreements/contracts between the United States Government and an authorized recipient government or international organization for defense articles and services to be provided to the recipient for current stocks or new procurements under Department of Defense-managed contracts, regardless of the source of financing. Also called FMS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08, May 18 |
| foreign missions program operations - facilitates the securing and efficient operations of foreign missions and public international organizations in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |
| foreign nation support - civil and/or military assistance rendered to a nation when operating outside its national boundaries during military operations based on agreements mutually concluded between nations or on behalf of intergovernmental organizations. Also called FNS. See also host-nation support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06, Sep 16 |

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| foreign national - (A) an alien; or (B) any corporation, trust, partnership, or other juridical entity not organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, the District of Columbia, or any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §6023, Jan 17 |
| foreign national - Any person other than a United States citizen, United States permanent or temporary legal resident alien, or person in United States custody. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, May 18 |
| foreign national - any person other than a United States national. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1605A, Jan 17 |
| foreign national [in the United States] - person who is neither a U.S. citizen nor a lawful permanent resident in the United States, or a “protected individual”. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| foreign national client - a person who is not a United States citizen or national or an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and who utilizes the services of an international marriage broker. Such term includes an alien residing in the United States who is in the United States as a result of utilizing the services of an international marriage broker and any alien recruited by an international marriage broker or representative of such broker. | DHS, US Code 8, §1375a, Jan 17 |
| foreign national employee - An employee that is not a United States citizen who is employed by the United States Government and works outside the United States, its territories or possessions, under a system in which an Executive Agency is the official employer of the foreign national employee and assumes responsibility for all administration and management functions associated with the employee’s employment. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| foreign object damage - rags, pieces of paper, line, articles of clothing, nuts, bolts, or tools that, when misplaced or caught by air currents normally found around aircraft operations (jet blast, rotor or prop wash, engine intake), cause damage to aircraft systems or weapons or injury to personnel. Also called FOD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04, Sep 16 |
| foreign official - any officer or employee of a foreign government or any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof, or of a public international organization, or any person acting in an official capacity for or on behalf of any such government or department, agency, or instrumentality, or for or on behalf of any such public international organization. | DOC, US Code 15, §78dd-1, Mar 17 |
| foreign offshore unit - a facility which is located, in whole or in part, in the territorial sea or on the continental shelf of a foreign country and which is or was used for one or more of the following purposes: exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil produced from the seabed beneath the foreign country's territorial sea or from the foreign country's continental shelf. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| foreign participant - the national of a developing or transitional country that is receiving assistance under the program established who has been designated to participate in activities under such program. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 138, Mar 17 |
| foreign person - (1) an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or (2) a corporation, partnership, or other entity which is created or organized under the laws of a foreign country or which has its principal place of business outside the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| foreign person - (A) an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or (B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernment entity which is created or organized under the laws of a foreign country or which has its principal place of business outside the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §6305, Jan 17 |
| foreign person - (A) an individual who is not a United States person or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence into the United States; or (B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernmental entity which is not a United States person. | DHS, US Code 19, §4452, Mar 17 |
| foreign person - a person that is not a United States person. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |

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| foreign person - A) an individual who is not a United States person or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence into the United States; or (B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernmental entity which is not a United States person. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| foreign person - any person other than a United States person. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| foreign person - any person other than a United States person. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| foreign person and person - A) a natural person that is an alien; (B) a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, that is organized under the laws of a foreign country or has its principal place of business in a foreign country; (C) any foreign government, including any foreign governmental entity; and (D) any successor, subunit, or subsidiary of any entity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), including any entity in which any entity described in any such subparagraph owns a controlling interest. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| foreign political party - any organization or any other combination of individuals in a country other than the United States, or any unit or branch thereof, having for an aim or purpose, or which is engaged in any activity devoted in whole or in part to, the establishment, administration, control, or acquisition of administration or control, of a government of a foreign country or a subdivision thereof, or the furtherance or influencing of the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a subdivision thereof. | DOS, US Code 22, §611, Jan 17 |
| foreign power - (1) a foreign government or any component thereof, whether or not recognized by the United States; (2) a faction of a foreign nation or nations, not substantially composed of United States persons; (3) an entity that is openly acknowledged by a foreign government or governments to be directed and controlled by such foreign government or governments; (4) a group engaged in international terrorism or activities in preparation therefor; (5) a foreign-based political organization, not substantially composed of United States persons; (6) an entity that is directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments; or (7) an entity not substantially composed of United States persons that is engaged in the international proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| foreign power - entity that is: (i) a foreign government or any component thereof, whether or not recognized by the United States; (ii) a faction of a foreign nation or nations, not substantially composed of United States persons; (iii) an entity that is openly acknowledged by a foreign government or governments to be directed and controlled by such foreign government or governments; (iv) a group engaged in international terrorism or activities in preparation thereof; (v) a foreign-based political organization, not substantially composed of United States persons; (vi) an entity that is directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments; or (vii) an entity not substantially composed of United States persons that is engaged in the international proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| foreign private sector entity - foreign individuals, sole proprietorships, partnerships, associations, and corporations, private voluntary organizations and non-public educational institutions, as well as all other nonprofit institutions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| foreign service - all officers regardless of field of specialization who are appointed as Foreign Service officers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 8171, Mar 17 |
| Foreign Service accountability account - official funds, excluding funds in foreign currency accounts and local currency deposits, which are made available to U.S. disbursing officers for disbursing and collecting operations. Also called FSA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| Foreign Service building - any building or grounds of the United States which is in a foreign country and is under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of State, including residences of United States personnel assigned overseas under the authority of the Ambassador. | DOS, US Code 22, §4864, Jan 17 |
| Foreign Service Institute - The Federal Government's primary training institution for personnel of the foreign affairs community located at the George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center (NFATC) of the Department of State. Also called FSI. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18 |

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| Foreign Service limited appointment - An appointment, either as a career or non-career employee, of a specified duration from one to five years. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 412, May 18 |
| foreign service national - Foreign nationals who provide clerical, administrative, technical, fiscal, and other support at foreign service posts abroad and are not citizens of the United States. Also called FSN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| Foreign Service National direct hire employee - 1) a non-U.S. citizen employee hired by a USAID Mission abroad, whether full or part- time, intermittent or temporary, and inclusive of a Third Country National (TCN) who is paid under the local compensation plan (LCP), and 2) who was appointed under the authority of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (the ACT). Also called FSNDH. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 495, May 18 |
| foreign service national employee - An employee appointed under the Foreign Service Act of 1980. An FSN employee is a non-U.S. citizen directly hired by a U.S. Mission, including third-country nationals (TCNs) but excludes official residence staff as well as consular agents, or an AMCIT, unless otherwise indicated. Also called FSN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| foreign service national payroll system - Payroll systems operated by the Financial Service Centers (FSCs) to pay Foreign Service National employees, personal services contractors, and AMCITs. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| Foreign Service National Personal Services Contractor employee - 1) a non-U.S. citizen employee hired by a USAID Mission abroad, whether full or part- time, intermittent, or temporary, and inclusive of a Third Country National (TCN) who is paid under the local compensation plan (LCP), and 2) who entered in a contract pursuant to the AIDAR, Appendix J. Also called FSNPSC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 495, May 18 |
| Foreign Service position - a position established under the authority of the Foreign Service Act of 1980. Also called FS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635, Mar 17 |
| foreign service post - U.S. embassy or consulate abroad. Also called FSP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533, Mar 17 |
| foreign source - (A) a foreign government, including an agency of a foreign government; (B) a legal entity, governmental or otherwise, created solely under the laws of a foreign state or states; (C) an individual who is not a citizen or a national of the United States or a trust territory or protectorate thereof; and (D) an agent, including a subsidiary or affiliate of a foreign legal entity, acting on behalf of a foreign source. | ED, US Code 20, 1011f, Mar 17 |
| foreign source - a business entity other than a domestic source. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| foreign state - outlying possessions of a foreign state, but self-governing dominions or territories under mandate or trusteeship shall be regarded as separate foreign states. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| foreign student - A foreign student is a national of a foreign country who comes to the United States to pursue full-time academic or professional study, or to engage in research activities supervised by an approved institution, or a combination of both. It is expected that the student has, as a minimum, the equivalent of the bachelor's degree, but less than the Ph.D. However, under certain circumstances, an undergraduate may be approved for an award, and, likewise, the holder of a doctorate in one field may be considered an advanced student in the particular field or activity he/she has chosen to pursue during the period of study in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2222-3, Mar 17 |
| foreign student - A non-U.S. citizen, non-immigrant student pursuing academic study at a college or university in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2278-4, Mar 17 |
| foreign terrorist organization - an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 620K, Mar 17 |
| foreign terrorist organization - an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State. | DOS, US Code 22, §2378b, Jan 17 |

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| foreign travel - travel outside the United States | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| foreign vessel - any foreign flag or foreign operated vessel that is operated under the jurisdiction or authority of a government other than the United States. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| foreign vessel - any foreign-owned vessel or any vessel, regardless of ownership, which is documented under the laws of a foreign country. A vessel owned by a United States citizen, but registered under a foreign flag is a foreign vessel. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721, Mar 17 |
| foreign-flag vessel - Vessel registered under the laws of a foreign country. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| foreign-sending country - the country of the orphans citizenship, or if he or she is not permanently residing in the country of citizenship, the country of the orphans habitual residence. This excludes a country to which the orphan travels temporarily, or to which he or she travels either as a prelude to, or in conjunction with, his or her adoption and/or immigration to the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| forensic-enabled intelligence - The intelligence resulting from the integration of scientifically examined materials and other information to establish full characterization, attribution, and the linkage of events, locations, items, signatures, nefarious intent, and persons of interest. Also called FEI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| forest product - a product made from materials derived from the practice of forestry or the management of growing timber. | USDA, US Code 7, §8101, Mar 17 |
| forfeited annual leave - Leave that exceeds an employee's ceiling at the end of the leave year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 480, May 18 |
| form - A document (whether printed or electronic) with a fixed arrangement of captioned spaces designed for entering and extracting information. Categories of form include internal, interagency, public use, standard, and optional. Certain printed items without fill-in spaces (such as contract provisions, instruction sheets, notices, certificates, tags, labels, and posters) may be considered forms when it is advantageous to manage and control them as recurring instruments. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 505, May 18 |
| form contract - a contract with standardized terms - (i) used by a person in the course of selling or leasing the person's goods or services; and (ii) imposed on an individual without a meaningful opportunity for such individual to negotiate the standardized terms. This does not include an employer-employee or independent contractor contract. | DOC, US Code 15, §45b, Mar 17 |
| form, fit, and function data - Data relating to items, components, or processes that are sufficient to enable physical and functional interchangeability. Data identifying source, size, configuration; mating and attachment characteristics; functional characteristics; and performance requirements. For computer software, it means data identifying source, functional characteristics, and performance requirements, but specifically excludes the source code, algorithms, processes, formulas, and flow charts of the software. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| formal decision - Any Office of Workers' Compensation Program determination which states that Office's findings with respect to the case and includes a description of the employee's appeal rights. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| formal learning - learning taking place in framework of a structured curriculum with an intentional process established for knowledge and/or skill transfer (e.g., class, seminar, self-study course, mentoring experience). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| format line - A single line or grouping of alphanumeric characters that refers to a transmission function(s), accountability, security, or text in a telegram. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| formation - any vein, seam, stratum, bed, or other naturally occurring deposit. | DOI, US Code 30, §552, Mar 17 |
| former beneficiary country - a country that ceases to be designated as a beneficiary country under this chapter because the country has become a party to a free trade agreement with the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §2702, Mar 17 |

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| former participant - a person who - (A) while an employee of the Agency was a participant in the system; and B) separates from the Agency without entitlement to immediate receipt of an annuity from the fund. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2002, Jan 17 |
| former prisoner of war - a person who, while serving in the active military, naval or air service, was forcibly detained or interned in line of duty - (A) by an enemy government or its agents, or a hostile force, during a period of war; or (B) by a foreign government or its agents, or a hostile force, under circumstances which the Secretary finds to have been comparable to the circumstances under which persons have generally been forcibly detained or interned by enemy governments during periods of war. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| former spouse - any former wife or husband of the retired participant, regardless of the length of marriage or the amount of creditable service completed by the participant. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2031, Jan 17 |
| former spouse - One who had been married for at least nine months to an employee who has at least 18 months of service covered under the retirement law. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| formerly restricted data - Information removed from the restricted data category upon determination jointly by the Department of Energy (DOE) and Department of Defense (DOD) that such information relates primarily to the military utilization of atomic weapons and that such information can be adequately safeguarded as classified defense information subject to the restrictions on transmission to other countries and regional defense organizations that apply to restricted data. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| formerly restricted data - Information removed from the restricted data category upon determination jointly by the Department of Energy (DOE) and Department of Defense (DOD) that such information relates primarily to the military utilization of atomic weapons and that such information can be adequately safeguarded as classified defense information subject to the restrictions on transmission to other countries and regional defense organizations that apply to restricted data. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| forms - Documents, including form letters, postcards, and memoranda, printed or otherwise reproduced, with fixed captions and spaces designed for entering and extracting prescribed information. This includes printed or electronic forms (including application-generated or Web-based screens) that are used for manual entry, as well as forms used for office automation to capture or produce information. Certain printed items without fill-in space, such as contract provisions, instruction sheets, notices, certificates, tags, labels, and posters, may be considered as forms when it is advantageous to manage and control them as recurring instruments in conjunction with the objectives of the forms management program. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11512, Mar 17 |
| formula marketing arrangement - the advance commitment of cattle for slaughter by any means other than through a negotiated purchase or a forward contract, using a method for calculating price in which the price is determined at a future date. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635d, Mar 17 |
| formula price - a price determined by a mathematical formula under which the price established for a specified market serves as the basis for the formula. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| Forum for Security Cooperation - The body of the Vienna-based Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) that negotiates and reviews implementation of agreements related to arms control, disarmament, and confidence-and-security-building measures, as well as other military and security issues. Also called FSC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| forward air controller - An officer (aviator/pilot) member of the tactical air control party who, from a forward ground or airborne position, controls aircraft in close air support of ground troops. Also called FAC. See also close air support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| forward air controller (airborne) - A specifically trained and qualified aviation officer, normally an airborne extension of the tactical air control party, who exercises control from the air of aircraft engaged in close air support of ground troops. Also called FAC(A). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| forward arming and refueling point - A temporary facility, organized, equipped, and deployed to provide fuel and ammunition necessary for the employment of aviation maneuver units in combat. Also called FARP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |

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| forward aviation combat engineering - A mobility operation in which engineers perform tasks in support of forward aviation ground facilities. Also called FACE. See also combat engineering; reconnaissance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| forward contract- (A) an agreement for the purchase of cattle, executed in advance of slaughter, under which the base price is established by reference to- (i) prices quoted on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange; or (ii) other comparable publicly available prices; or (B) such other forward contract as the Secretary determines to be applicable. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635d, Mar 17 |
| forward edge of the battle area - The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the maneuver of units. Also called FEBA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| forward funding (non-program funds) - Obligating, from current year funds, amounts to cover the cost of goods and/or services to be received/provided in a subsequent fiscal year. Rules for forward funding will vary somewhat depending on the goods/services under consideration. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 546, 603, 621, May 18 |
| forward funding (program funds) - The availability of funds to support future expenditures for a specified time period after a planned obligation. This definition of forward funding applies to the use of program funds. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 546, 602, 621, May 18 |
| forward line of own troops - A line that indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. Also called FLOT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03, Sep 16 |
| forward observer - An individual operating with front line troops trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and pass back battlefield information. Also called FO. See also forward air controller; spotter. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| forward operating base - An airfield used to support tactical operations without establishing full support facilities. Also called FOB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| forward operating site - A scalable location outside the United States and its territories intended for rotational use by operating forces. Also called FOS. See also cooperative security location; main operating base. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-04, May 19 |
| forward presence - Maintaining forward-deployed or stationed forces overseas to demonstrate national resolve, strengthen alliances, dissuade potential adversaries, and enhance the ability to respond quickly to contingencies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |
| forward pricing rate agreement - a written agreement negotiated between a contractor and the Government to make certain rates available during a specified period for use in pricing contracts or modifications. These rates represent reasonable projections of specific costs that are not easily estimated for, identified with, or generated by a specific contract, contract end item, or task. These projections may include rates for such things as labor, indirect costs, material obsolescence and usage, spare parts provisioning, and material handling. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| forward pricing rate recommendation - a rate set unilaterally by the administrative contracting officer for use by the Government in negotiations or other contract actions when forward pricing rate agreement negotiations have not been completed or when the contractor will not agree to a forward pricing rate agreement. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| forward resuscitative care - Care provided as close to the point of injury as possible based on current operational requirements to attain stabilization, achieve the most efficient use of lifesaving and limb-saving medical treatment, and provide essential care so the patient can tolerate evacuation, which is known as Role 2 care in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization doctrine. Also called FRC. See also essential care; evacuation; medical treatment facility.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| forward-looking infrared - An airborne, electro-optical thermal imaging device that detects far-infrared energy, converts the energy into an electronic signal, and provides a visible image for day or night viewing. Also called FLIR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |

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| <p>foster care - Twenty-four hour care for children in substitution for, and away from, their parents or guardian. Such placement is made by or with the agreement of the State as a result of a voluntary agreement by the parent or guardian that the child be removed from the home, or pursuant to a judicial determination of the necessity for foster care, and involves agreement between the State and foster family to take the child. Removal of a child from parental custody must be the result of State action even if the placement for foster care is with relatives.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18</p> |
| <p>foster fellowship program - The program that brings noted academics to the State Department for 1-year assignments. The Arms Control and Disarmament Act provides that [a] program for visiting scholars in the fields of arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament shall be established in order to obtain the services of scholars from the faculties of recognized institutes of higher learning. The law states that the purpose of the program is to give specialists in the physical sciences and other disciplines an opportunity for active participation in the arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament activities of the Department of State and to enable the Department to gain the perspective and expertise such persons can offer. Foster Fellows serve for 1 year in the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance; the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation; and the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. Scholars are named in honor of William C. Foster, the first director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who served from 1961 to 1969. Over 60 scholars have served since the program began in 1984.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>found guilty - acceptance by a court of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere;</p> | <p>DOJ, US Code 18, §3673, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>found/cleared improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) that has been identified by any method and removed from the battlefield before it can be used as intended.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>foundation geospatial intelligence data - The base data providing context and a framework for display and visualization of the environment, which consists of: features, elevation, controlled imagery base, geodetic sciences, geographic names and boundaries, aeronautical, maritime, digital point positioning database, and human geography.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, May 18</p> |
| <p>fragmentary order - An abbreviated operation order issued as needed to change or modify an order or to execute a branch or sequel. Also called FRAGORD.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18</p> |
| <p>fragmentation improvised explosive device enhancement - shrapnel and small objects designed to be accelerated by explosive forces that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED)</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>framework - The NSDI framework is an initiative to develop a readily available set of basic geographic data. It includes the information, operational environment, and technology to provide access to these data, and the institutional setting to sustain its development.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>framework bilateral agreements - These agreements between the U.S. Government and the host government establish the USAID Mission as a special Mission; identify the privileges and immunities to be provided to USAID personnel; implement USAID's long-standing policy that assistance should be exempt from host government taxes by setting forth the privileges and exemptions from taxes and duties for USAID-financed supplies and services and USAID contractors and recipients; and list other general terms and conditions for USAID assistance.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 349, May 18</p> |
| <p>framework data - Seven themes of geospatial data that are used by most GIS applications (geodetic control, orthoimagery, elevation and bathymetry, transportation, hydrography, cadastral and governmental units). These data include an encoding of the geographic extent of the features and a minimal number of attributes needed to identify and describe the features.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Framework Goal - A higher-level development result to which an assistance objective contributes. Framework Goals are beyond the manageable interest of an Operating Unit either because of the time frame necessary to achieve them or because they address very broad objectives.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18</p> |
| <p>fraud - (1) acts of fraud or corruption or attempts to defraud the Federal Government or to corrupt its agents; (2) acts that constitute a cause for debarment or suspension (as specified in agency regulations), and (3) acts which violate the False Claims Act, or the Anti-kickback Act.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| fraud - Any felonious act of corruption, or an attempt to cheat the Government or corrupt the Government's agents. Use of the Purchase Card to transact business that is not sanctioned, not authorized, not in one's official Government capacity, not for the purpose for which the card was issued, and not a part of official Government business are instances of fraud. This list is not intended to be all-inclusive. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| fraud resolution services - services to assist an individual in the process of recovering and rehabilitating the credit of the individual after the individual experiences identity theft. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| free allowance - Accompanying baggage that is carried free of charge by carriers. Generally, two (2) pieces on American carriers when flight originates in the United States. May vary on foreign carriers. (See also "accompanying baggage.") | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 523, May 18 |
| free and secure trade program - commercial clearance program for known low risk shipments entering the U.S. from Canada and Mexico that allows for expedited processing for commercial carriers who have completed background checks and fulfill certain eligibility requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| free drop - The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes. See also airdrop; air movement; free fall; high velocity drop; low velocity drop. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| free fall - A parachute maneuver in which the parachute is manually activated at the discretion of the jumper or automatically at a preset altitude. See also airdrop; air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| free federal parking benefit - unreserved parking space on limited access federally-owned or leased property provided without charge to an employee or members of a carpool. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| free institution - an institution that emerged out of Western civilization, such as democracy, constitutional government, individual rights, market economics, religious freedom and religious tolerance, and freedom of thought and inquiry. | ED, US Code 20, §1161e, Mar 17 |
| free mail - Correspondence of a personal nature that weighs less than 11 ounces, to include audio and video recording tapes, from a member of the Armed Forces or designated civilian, mailed postage free from a Secretary of Defense approved free mail zone. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| free on board - This term is used in conjunction with a physical point to determine - (1) The responsibility and basis for payment of freight charges; and (2) Unless otherwise agreed, the point. Also called FOB. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| free on board destination - free on board at destination; i.e., the seller or consignor delivers the goods on seller's or consignor's conveyance at destination. Unless the contract provides otherwise, the seller or consignor is responsible for the cost of shipping and risk of loss. Also called f.o.b. destination. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| free product - regulated substance that exists as a liquid and does not dissolve in water can be either light, non-aqueous phase liquids, which "float" above a water table, or dense, non-aqueous phase liquids, which sink (i.e., their downward migration is not arrested when they encounter a water table). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| freeboard - the distance from the mark of the load line assigned under this chapter to the freeboard deck. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §5101, Mar 17 |
| freeboard deck - (on a cargo vessel) the uppermost deck officially considered to be watertight: used as the level from which the waterline marks are measured. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §5101, Mar 17 |
| Freedom of Information Act - A federal law that provides that any person has the right, enforceable in Federal court, to obtain access to Federal agency records, except to the extent that such records (or portions of them) are protected from public disclosure by one of nine exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement record exclusions. Also called FOIA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| Freedom of Information Act - a law ensuring public access to U.S. Government records. Also called FOIA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 557, May 18 |
| freedom of navigation operations - Operations conducted to protect United States navigation, overflight, and related interests on, under, and over the seas. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |

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| free-fire area - A specific region into which any weapon system may fire without additional coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called FFA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| Free-flowing - existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: <i>Provided</i> , That this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system. | DOI, US Code 16, §1286, Mar 17 |
| freeware - Software available for use at no monetary cost or for an optional fee, but usually (although not necessarily) with one or more restricted usage rights (e.g., Adobe Reader, Skype). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| freeware - Software available for use at no monetary cost or for an optional fee, but usually (although not necessarily) with one or more restricted usage rights (e.g., Adobe Reader, Skype). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| freight - supplies, goods, and transportable property. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| freight forwarding and warehousing services - Prepares paper work, booking export ocean and air freight shipments of personal property and official supplies from points within the United States to posts abroad. Also, prepares paperwork for receiving, clearing through Customs, and forwarding ocean and air freight shipments of personal property and official supplies to locations in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |
| freight rail - rail services which concentrate on hauling bulk commodities and large-quantity shipments over long distances. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| freight vessel - a motor vessel or any vessel propelled by diesel or other internal combustion engines and that carries freight for hire. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| frequency - number of occurrences of an event per defined period of time or number of trials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| frequency deconfliction - A systematic management procedure to coordinate the use of the electromagnetic spectrum for operations, communications, and intelligence functions. Frequency deconfliction is one element of electromagnetic spectrum management. See also electromagnetic spectrum; electromagnetic spectrum management; electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1, Sep 16 |
| frequentist probability - interpretation or estimate of probability as the long-run frequency of the occurrence of an event as estimated by historical observation or experimental trials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| friable asbestos-containing material - any asbestos-containing material applied on ceilings, walls, structural members, piping, duct work, or any other part of a building which when dry may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. The term includes non-friable asbestos-containing material after such previously non-friable material becomes damaged to the extent that when dry it may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. | DOC, US Code 15, §2642, Mar 17 |
| friable asbestos-containing material - asbestos-containing material, which, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| friendly - A contact positively identified as a friend using identification, friend or foe and other techniques. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| friendly force information - operational information on military, federal, state, local, and/or allied assets operating within the maritime domain. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| friendly force information requirement - Information the commander and staff need to understand the status of friendly force and supporting capabilities. Also called FFIR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| friendly force tracking - The process of fixing, observing, and reporting the location and movement of friendly forces. Also called FFT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| friendly foreign force - any military, naval, or air force of any friendly foreign state is operative by virtue of a Presidential declaration. | DOS, US Code 22, §701, Jan 17 |
| fringe airports - airports located near the outer boundary of the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area: Barnes (MD47), Flying M Farms (MD77), Mountain Road (MD43), Robinson (MD14), and Skyview (51VA). | DOT/FAA, 14 CFR 93.335, Definitions, May 19 |
| frontier health professional shortage area - an area- (A) with a population density less than 6 persons per square mile within the service area; and (B) with respect to which the distance or time for the population to access care is excessive. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17 |
| frontline employee - an employee of a public transportation agency who is a transit vehicle driver or operator, dispatcher, maintenance and maintenance support employee, station attendant, customer service employee, security employee, or transit police, or any other employee who has direct contact with riders on a regular basis, and any other employee of a public transportation agency that the Secretary determines should receive security training. | DHS, US Code 6, §1131, Jan 17 |
| frustrated cargo - Any shipment of supplies and/or equipment which, while en route to destination, is stopped prior to receipt and for which further disposition instructions must be obtained. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| fuel - (A) gasoline; (B) diesel oil; or (C) other liquid or gaseous fuel that the Secretary decides by regulation to include in this definition as consistent with the need of the United States to conserve energy. | DOT, US Code 49, §32901, Mar 17 |
| fuel cell - a device that directly converts the chemical energy of a fuel and an oxidant into electricity by electrochemical processes occurring at separate electrodes in the device. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §16121, Mar 17 |
| fuel improvised explosive device enhancement - incendiary material designed to enhance the burning and visual effect of the device that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fuel oxidizer explosive mixture - explosive mixture of fuel and oxidizer that deflagrates (very rapid burning) or detonates creating a blast wave. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| full and open competition - that all responsible sources are permitted to compete. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| full coach fare - a coach fare available to the general public between the day that the travel was planned and the day the travel occurred. | White House, OMB, Circular A-126, Mar 17 |
| full cost - an annual rate as determined by the Secretary that shall amortize the expenditures for construction properly allocable to irrigation facilities in service, including all operation and maintenance deficits funded, less payments, over such periods as may be required under Federal reclamation law or applicable contract provisions, with interest on both accruing from October 12, 1982, on costs outstanding at that date, or from the date incurred in the case of costs arising subsequent to October 12, 1982: <i>Provided</i> , That operation, maintenance, and replacement charges required under Federal reclamation law, including this subchapter, shall be collected in addition to the full cost charge. | DOI, US Code 43, §390bb, Mar 17 |
| full cost recovery/funding - Full cost recovery (full cost funding) to the Federal Government for providing goods, resources, and services, including both direct and indirect costs (market price). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 635, May 18 |
| full financial sustainability - A situation in which the revenues an organization generates from its clients cover the full (opportunity) costs of its activities, thus allowing it to continue operating at a stable or growing scale without ongoing support from governments, donor agencies, or charitable organizations. When applied to a microfinance institution (MFI), full financial sustainability requires that the interest and fees the MFI collects on its lending equal or exceed the sum of its operational and financial costs, with the latter evaluated on an opportunity-cost basis. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |

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| <p>full long-run (opportunity) costs - In the context of this guidance, the financial plus operational costs for an organization to provide a given quantity and quality of services (for example, credit) once the organization has achieved feasible economies of scale and improvements in operational efficiency, with all costs evaluated on an opportunity-cost basis. Used as a basis for estimating the prices that must be charged for services to allow the organization to reach full financial sustainability. In the case of a microfinance institution (MFI) undergoing significant growth and/or improvement in operational efficiency, the full long-run costs of providing credit will typically be less than its currently observed costs.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18</p> |
| <p>Full Mission - Full Missions conduct USAID's major programs worldwide and manage a program of four or more strategic goal areas. Full Missions usually consist of nine to 15 U.S. Direct-Hire employees, including typically two senior managers and a full complement of program, technical, and administrative staff.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18</p> |
| <p>full mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces of the United States resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize, for the duration of the emergency plus six months, all Reserve Component units and individuals in the existing approved force structure, as well as all retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19</p> |
| <p>full operating capability - time at which investment becomes fully operational, with all functions deployed to the designated user(s), as defined by the Program Manager.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>full performance level - The full working level of a Civil Service (CS) position or the top grade level in a career ladder. Also called FPL.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>full retirement status - phased retiree has ceased employment and is entitled, upon application, to a composite retirement annuity.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>full support Mission - Also known as "regional hubs," full support Missions have designated and clear responsibilities for providing support to small and medium Missions in addition to managing their own bilateral program of four or more strategic goal areas. Typically, a full support Mission consists of 16-22 U.S. Direct-Hire employees and provides contract, legal, and financial management support to its in-country program as well as designated small and medium Missions. It will only be located in countries where there is a large USAID in-country program to manage.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18</p> |
| <p>full time - recurring basic workweek consisting of 40 hours within the employee's administrative workweek includes recurring basic work requirement of 80 hours per biweekly pay period (as established for employees with a flexible or compressed work schedule).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>full-cost-recovery interest rates and fees - The level of interest rates and fees needed to cover the full long-run costs of providing a given loan.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18</p> |
| <p>full-spectrum superiority - The cumulative effect of dominance in the air, land, maritime, and space domains; electromagnetic spectrum; and information environment (which includes cyberspace) that permits the conduct of joint operations without effective opposition or prohibitive interference.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19</p> |
| <p>full-time employee - employee who works at least 80 hours over two weeks.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>full-time employment - employment in a position that requires at least 35 hours of service per week at any time, regardless of who fills the position.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 8, §1153, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>full-time employment - full-time employment consists of 35 to 40 hours of work a week. The controlling principle, however, is what is prevailing for the occupation. Airline pilots, for example, may work considerably less than 40 hours a week, but this would probably be considered full-time employment.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| full-time equivalent - The staffing of Federal civilian employee positions, expressed in terms of annual productive work hours (1,776). FTEs may reflect civilian positions that are not necessarily staffed at the time of public announcement, and staffing of FTE positions may fluctuate during a streamlined or standard competition. The staffing and threshold FTE requirements stated in Circular A-76 reflect the workload performed by these FTE positions, not the workload performed by actual government personnel. FTEs do not include military personnel, uniformed services, or contract support. Also called FTE. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| full-time equivalent - quantitative expression used to measure staffing resources. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| full-time equivalent - The staffing of Federal civilian employee positions, expressed in terms of annual productive work hours (1,776) rather than annual available hours that includes non-productive hours (2,080 hours). FTEs may reflect civilian positions that are not necessarily staffed at the time of public announcement and staffing of FTE positions may fluctuate during a streamlined or standard competition. The staffing and threshold FTE requirements reflect the workload performed by these FTE positions, not the workload performed by actual government personnel. FTEs do not include military personnel, uniformed services, or contract support. Also called FTE. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| full-time National Guard duty - training or other duty, other than inactive duty, performed by a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States in the member's status as a member of the National Guard of a State or territory, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia for which the member is entitled to pay from the United States or for which the member has waived pay from the United States. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| full-time temporary employee - A direct-hire U.S. Government employee who has a regular work schedule of 40 hours per week and who holds an appointment limited to a year or less. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| fully armored vehicle - FAVs are treated with ballistic resistant opaque and transparent armor which afford the occupants protection against high powered rifle fire. Also called FAV. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| fully burdened cost - the commodity price of the fuel plus the total cost of all personnel and assets required to move and, when necessary, protect the fuel from the point at which the fuel is received from the commercial supplier to the point of use. | DOD, US Code 10, §2922h, Jan 17 |
| fully demilitarized - the destruction of the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in the equipment or material, including, at a minimum, the destruction or disabling of key points of such equipment or material, such as the fuselage, tail assembly, wing spar, armor, radar and radomes, armament and armament provisions, operating systems and software, and classified items. | DOD, US Code 10, §2790, Jan 17 |
| fully serviced lease - lease where the landlord has responsibility for operations and maintenance, including the payment of all utilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| function - All or a clearly identifiable segment of the Agency's mission, (including all integral parts of that mission), regardless of how it is performed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| function - any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, discretion, or activity. | DOS, US Code 22, §3902, Jan 17 |
| function - any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, discretion, or activity. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| function - functions, powers, and duties. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3075, Jan 17 |
| function - One of the five major activities in the Incident Command System - Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved (e.g., the planning function). A sixth function, Intelligence/Investigations, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |

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| function - service, process, capability, or operation performed by an asset, system, network, or organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| function - The broad, general, and enduring role for which an organization is designed, equipped, and trained. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| function code - A four-digit number that identifies a cost center or a cost pool. For example, function code 6222 identifies payrolling services and 6148 identifies leasing services. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| function code - The numerical code used to categorize an agency's commercial and inherently governmental activities for inventory reporting purposes. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| functional activity - action or collection of actions that deliver a functional capability. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| functional area - logical grouping of high-level capabilities needed to fulfill desired outcomes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| functional bureau strategies - A focused, subject matter specific strategic plan developed by each functional bureau that sets priorities and is based on coordination between the functional bureaus and partner regional bureaus, key overseas missions, and interagency partners. The FBS is used to inform budget decisions, advise integrated country strategies, and shape performance reviews. Also called FBS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| functional bureau strategies - A focused, subject matter specific strategic plan developed by each functional bureau that sets priorities and is based on coordination between the functional bureaus and partner regional bureaus, key overseas missions, and interagency partners. The FBS is used to inform budget decisions, advise integrated country strategies, and shape performance reviews. Also called FBS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| functional capability - organization's desired or existing ability to contribute to an objective or outcome outlined by the organization typically require a combination of people, process, policy and technology elements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| functional component command - A command normally, but not necessarily, composed of forces of two or more Military Departments which may be established across the range of military operations to perform particular operational missions that may be of short duration or may extend over a period of time. See also component; Service component command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| functional damage assessment - The estimate of the effect of military force to degrade or destroy the functional or operational capability of the target to perform its intended mission and on the level of success in achieving operational objectives established against the target. See also damage assessment; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| functional escalation - occurrence of increased intensity or seriousness requiring a technical team with a high level of expertise to assist. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| functional integration - structured cooperation and collaboration to achieve functional excellence in support of an entity's mission and objectives is accomplished by decreasing fragmentation and duplication, providing enhanced integrated services, and increasing efficiency and quality of management lines of business. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Functional Management/Manager - Managers who are responsible for a program or function including the supporting computer system (e.g. procurement or payroll). Their responsibilities include providing for appropriate security, including management, operational and technical controls. Also called FM. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 454, May 18 |
| functional requirement - requirement that defines what system products must do and their desired behavior in terms of an effect produced, or an action or service to be performed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| functional series - Automated Directives System (ADS) chapters and Interim Updates are grouped according to the Agency's functions. These groups of chapters are called functional series. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| functional space - All nonresidential U.S. Government-held real property, such as office buildings, warehouses, garages, and special program space. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| functions - authorities, powers, rights, privileges, immunities, programs, projects, activities, duties, and responsibilities. | DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17 |
| functions - powers, duties, authority, responsibilities, and discretion. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| fund balance - the sum of - (A) the investments of the fund calculated at par value; and (B) the cash balance of the fund on the books of the Treasury. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2001, Jan 17 |
| fund control - to management control over the use of funds to insure that - (1) Funds are used only for authorized purposes; (2) They are economically and efficiently used; (3) Obligations and expenditures do not exceed the amounts authorized; and (4) The obligation or expenditure of amounts authorized is not reserved or otherwise deferred without Congressional knowledge and approval. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 0321, Mar 17 |
| fundamental alteration [conducted program or activity] - modification to essential aspect of program, expansion to the substantive scope of a program, or elimination of eligibility requirements for program that impact public safety, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security (or designee). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| funding agreement - that the Director may make the award only if the applicant makes the agreement involved. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-1, Jan 17 |
| funding period - The period of time when Federal funding is available for obligation by the recipient. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| funding period means the period of time when Federal funding is available for obligation by the recipient. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| funding recipient - Funding recipient is the individual or organization that receives a USAID contract, grant, or cooperative agreement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| funds - Funds may include cash, uncashed government checks, paid invoices and other receipts for cash, paid vouchers and undeposited checks. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| funds control - Management control over the use of fund authorizations to ensure that (1) Funds are used only for authorized purposes; (2) Funds are economically and efficiently used; (3) Fund availability is verified prior to obligations being made; (4) Obligations and expenditures do not exceed the amounts authorized; and (5) The obligation or expenditure of amounts authorized is not reserved or otherwise deferred without congressional knowledge and approval. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| funerary object - an object that, as part of a death rite or ceremony of a culture, is intentionally placed with individual human remains, either at the time of burial or later. | ED, US Code 20, §80q-11, Mar 17 |
| fungible good or fungible material - a good or material, as the case may be, that is interchangeable with another good or material for commercial purposes and the properties of which are essentially identical to such other good or material. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| fungible goods and fungible materials - goods or materials, as the case may be, that are interchangeable for commercial purposes and the properties of which are essentially identical. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| fungible material - a good or material, as the case may be, that is interchangeable with another good or material for commercial purposes and the properties of which are essentially identical to such other good or material. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |

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| fungus - any non-chlorophyll-bearing thallophyte (that is, any non-chlorophyll-bearing plant of a lower order than mosses and liverworts), as for example, rust, smut, mildew, mold, yeast, and bacteria, except those on or in living man or other animals and those on or in processed food, beverages, or pharmaceuticals. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| fur - any animal skin or part thereof with hair, fleece, or fur fibers attached thereto, either in its raw or processed state, but shall not include such skins as are to be converted into leather or which in processing shall have the hair, fleece, or fur fiber completely removed. | DOC, US Code 15, §69, Mar 17 |
| fur product - any article of wearing apparel made in whole or in part of fur or used fur. | DOC, US Code 15, §69, Mar 17 |
| fur products bame guide - the register issued by the Commission. | DOC, US Code 15, §69, Mar 17 |
| furnishings - Office furniture and accessory items such as lamps, trash receptacles, carpets and rugs, mirrors, and curtains or drapes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, May 18 |
| furnishings - Those items that equip residential quarters for living, such as carpets, draperies or curtains, lamps, and lighting fixtures. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| furniture, furnishings, and equipment - Those items placed in offices and residences of U.S. Government employees. Also called FF&E. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| furniture, furnishings, appliances, and equipment - Items that are provided in U.S. Government-furnished quarters. There are four major categories of FFA&E. First, Basic FFA&E is the minimum set of items that is normally provided in all U.S. Government-furnished residential quarters. Second, Supplemental FFA&E are approved by the post and the Washington parent agencies, which may be provided for residential quarters if posts have sufficient funding to procure them and if the post Interagency Housing Board establishes a joint policy that such items will be routinely furnished. Third, Initial FFA&E are those items of basic or supplemental FFA&E provided for new Foreign Service positions. Fourth, Replacement FFA&E are those items of basic or supplemental FFA&E that are not initial FFA&E. Also called FFA&E. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| fuse and analyze - ability to establish key characteristics of, to externally collect data, and internally analyze data, information, and intelligence about, hazards, threats, people, cargo, conveyances, and infrastructure within a domain to obtain situational awareness and inform operators and decision-makers about all pertinent aspects of an event or situation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fusion - a process whereby two light nuclei, such as deuterium and tritium, collide at high velocity, forming a compound nucleus, which subsequently separates into constituents which are different from the original colliding nuclei, and which carry away the accompanying energy release. | DOE, US Code 42, §9302, Mar 17 |
| fusion - In intelligence usage, the process of managing information to conduct all-source analysis and derive a complete assessment of activity. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| fusion center - a collaborative effort of 2 or more Federal, State, local, or tribal government agencies that combines resources, expertise, or information with the goal of maximizing the ability of such agencies to detect, prevent, investigate, apprehend, and respond to criminal or terrorist activity. | DHS, US Code 6, §124h, Jan 17 |
| Fusion Center - Facility that brings together into one central location law enforcement, intelligence, emergency management, public health, and other agencies, as well as private-sector and nongovernmental organizations when appropriate, and that has the capabilities to evaluate and act appropriately on all available information. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| fusion center - physical or logical facility, encompassing all necessary infrastructure required to facilitate nationwide information-sharing between one or more federal, state, and/or local law enforcement entities, dedicated to the integration of multiple diverse data sources within a defined functional domain a collaborative effort of two or more agencies or program offices who provide resources, expertise, and/or information to the center with the goal of maximizing the ability to detect, prevent, apprehend, and respond to criminal and terrorism related activity by applying the concepts of fusion, and to provide a means of intelligence dissemination. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| fusion center performance program - program to measure the capability and performance of the National Network of Fusion Centers over time through the collection of standardized data provides an objective basis to demonstrate the value of fusion centers in supporting national information sharing and homeland security outcomes, and encourages continued coordination among interagency partners to effectively and efficiently support fusion centers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fusion engineering device - a magnetic fusion facility which achieves at least a burning plasma and serves to test components for engineering purposes. | DOE, US Code 42, §9302, Mar 17 |
| fusion liaison officer - person who serves as the conduit for the flow of homeland security and crime-related information between the field and the fusion center for assessment and analysis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| fusion process - overarching process of managing the flow of information and intelligence across levels and sectors of government and private industry, which supports the implementation of risk-based, information-driven prevention, response, and consequence management programs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| future indicator - These performance measures are identified for use in the future years of this plan in cases where a Departmental objective represents a long-term, macro-level outcome that is difficult to measure over a longer period of time. The Department aspires to use these more-ideal indicators by 2018 and will develop appropriate measurement methodologies. | DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| future procurement monopoly risk - risk associated with choosing an investment that depends on other technologies or applications that require future procurements to be from a particular vendor or supplier. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Future Years Homeland Security Program - official DHS Program of Record (POR) summarizing DHS programs and associated resources (investments, construction, human capital, information technology, and other support and operating expenses) for the budget year plus four years in support of strategic goals, objectives, and planning priorities and reflects the Administration's position on the DHS top-line and the allocation of DHS resources across Component programs and DHS missions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| G-8 - the group consisting of France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Italy, and Russia established to facilitate economic cooperation among the eight major economic powers. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (G8 Global Partnership; GP) - The G8 Global Partnership is an initiative to counter the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) worldwide, to which the United States has pledged significant funding. The GP has been extended beyond 2012 to address global terrorism and proliferation threats. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17 |
| gain [personnel] - indication of an increase in existing staff quantity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| gambling establishment - any common gaming or gambling establishment operated for the purpose of gaming or gambling, including accepting, recording, or registering bets, or carrying on a policy game or any other lottery, or playing any game of chance, for money or other thing of value. | DOJ, US Code 18, §1081, Mar 17 |
| gambling ship - a vessel used principally for the operation of one or more gambling establishments. Such term does not include a vessel with respect to gambling aboard such vessel beyond the territorial waters of the United States during a covered voyage. | DOJ, US Code 18, §1081, Mar 17 |
| game theory - branch of applied mathematics that models interactions among agents where an agent's choice and subsequent success depend on the choices of other agents that are simultaneously acting to maximize their own results. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| garble - An error in transmission, reception, or encryption that renders a message or portion thereof incorrect or indecipherable. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| garnishee - a person (other than the debtor) who has, or is reasonably thought to have, possession, custody, or control of any property in which the debtor has a substantial nonexempt interest, including any obligation due the debtor or to become due the debtor, and against whom a garnishment issued by a court. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| gas - natural gas, flammable gas, or toxic or corrosive gas. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |

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| gas carrier - commercial vessel specially designed for transporting liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), or both (LNG/LPG). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| gas consumer - any person, State agency, or Federal agency, to which natural gas is sold other than for purposes of resale. | DOC, US Code 15, §3202, Mar 17 |
| gas pipeline facility - a pipeline, a right of way, a facility, a building, or equipment used in transporting gas or treating gas during its transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| gas utility - any person, State agency, or Federal agency, engaged in the local distribution of natural gas, and the sale of natural gas to any ultimate consumer of natural gas. | DOC, US Code 15, §3202, Mar 17 |
| gateway - A communication interface that provides compatibility between networks by converting transmission speeds, protocols, codes, or security measures. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| gender - Gender is a social construct that refers to relations between and among the sexes, based on their relative roles. It encompasses the economic, political, and socio-cultural attributes, constraints, and opportunities associated with being male or female. As a social construct, gender varies across cultures, is dynamic and open to change over time. Because of the variation in gender across cultures and over time, gender roles should not be assumed but investigated. Note that “gender” is not interchangeable with “women” or “sex.” | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| gender analysis - Gender analysis refers to the systematic gathering and analysis of information on gender differences and social relations to identify and understand the different roles, divisions of labor, resources, constraints, needs, opportunities/capacities, and interests of men and women (and girls and boys) in a given context. USAID requires that the findings of a gender analysis are used to inform the design of country strategic plans, Development Objectives, and projects. A gender analysis can be conducted at the macro level, analyzing socio-cultural, economic, health, or demographic trends and legal policies and practices at the national or regional level; and/or at the micro level, examining gender relations, roles, and dynamics at the community or household level within the context provided by the macro analysis. Taking a macro or micro focus depends on the purpose for which the analysis is being undertaken. For example, a gender analysis conducted to inform a country strategic plan will most likely assess the issues from a broader, more macro level, whereas a gender analysis conducted for the design of a project/activity, may look at the issues from both a macro and micro perspective. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| gender assessment - Gender assessment involves carrying out a review, from a gender perspective, of an organization’s programs and its ability to monitor and respond to gender issues in both technical programming and institutional policies and practices. A gender assessment is a flexible tool, based on the needs of the Mission, and may also include a gender analysis at the country level. If a gender analysis is included in a gender assessment, this meets the ADS requirements. Findings from a gender assessment may be used, for example, to inform a country strategic plan or a Development Objective and/or develop a Mission Gender Plan of Action or a Mission Order on gender. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| gender equality - A broad concept and a goal for development. It is achieved when men and women have equal rights, freedoms, conditions, and opportunities for realizing their full potential and for contributing to and benefiting from economic, social, cultural, and political development. It means society values men and women equally for their similarities and the diverse roles they play. It signifies the outcomes that result from gender equity strategies and processes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| gender equity - The process of being fair to women and men. To ensure fairness, measures must often be available to compensate for historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on a level playing field. Equity leads to equality. gender integration Involves identifying and then addressing gender differences during strategic planning, project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Since the roles and relations of power between men and women affect how a project is implemented, it is essential that USAID staff address these issues on an ongoing basis. USAID uses the term gender integration in planning and programming. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| gender-neutral occupational standard - that all members of the Armed Forces serving in or assigned to the military career designator must meet the same performance outcome-based standards for the successful accomplishment of the necessary and required specific tasks associated with the qualifications and duties performed while serving in or assigned to the military career designator. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |

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| gender-specific health effects - (A) effects on female reproductive capacity and reproductive organs; (B) effects on reproductive outcomes;(C) effects on female-specific organs and tissues; and (D) other effects unique to the physiology of females. | DVA, US Code 38, §1116, Mar 17 |
| General Accounting Office - The legislative branch agency responsible for auditing and evaluating programs, activities, and financial operations of the executive branch. Also called GAO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 593, May 18 |
| General Accounting Office products - Briefing reports, letter reports, fact sheets, reports with or without recommendations, and testimony. Also called GAO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 593, May 18 |
| general agency agreement - A contract between the Maritime Administration and a steamship company which, as general agent, exercises administrative control over a government-owned ship for employment by the Military Sealift Command. See also Military Sealift Command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| General Agreements - Overall agreements with Participating Agencies to establish policy for working relationships with those agencies for the provision of services, but shall not in themselves provide such services, which are provided by implementing PASA's and RSSA's. They have been executed with those Federal agencies most often called upon for assistance: the Departments of Agriculture (USDA), Commerce, Health and Human Services (HHS), Interior, and Labor, and the General Services Administration (GSA). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |
| general and administrative expense - any management, financial, and other expense which is incurred by or allocated to a business unit and which is for the general management and administration of the business unit as a whole. G&A expense does not include those management expenses whose beneficial or causal relationship to cost objectives can be more directly measured by a base other than a cost input base representing the total activity of a business unit during a cost accounting period. Also called G&A. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| general average - A doctrine of marine law applicable to all ocean shipments whereby, when part of a marine cargo or part of the ship is deliberately sacrificed in the interest of saving the whole, owners of the sacrificed portion are entitled to contributions from the owners of the saved portion of the cargo and the ship. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 322, May 18 |
| general cargo - Cargo that is suitable for loading in general, nonspecialized stowage areas or standard shipping containers (e.g., boxes, barrels, bales, crates, packages, bundles, and pallets). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| general cargo - products or commodities that are not conducive to packaging or unitization includes items such as timber, structural steel, rolled newsprint, concrete forms, agricultural equipment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| general cargo harbor - a harbor for which a project is authorized and any other harbor which is authorized to be constructed to a depth of more than 20 feet but not more than 45 feet. | DHS, US Code 33, §2241, Mar 17 |
| general cargo ship - commercial vessel specifically designed to transport general, break-bulk, and containerized commodities or products. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| general control environment - The reflection of the overall attitude, awareness, and actions of management concerning the importance of controls and its emphasis in the Department segment. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the following - (1) Management emphasis on management control; (2) Organizational structure; (3) Policies and procedures; (4) Delegation and communication of authority and responsibility; (5) Personnel; (6) Procurement practices; and (7) Knowledge of and enforcement of a code of conduct. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| general engineering - Those engineering capabilities and activities, other than combat engineering, that provide infrastructure and modify, maintain, or protect the physical environment. Also called GE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| general framework of regional development - regional subsidy programs are part of an internally consistent and generally applicable regional development policy, and regional development subsidies are not granted in isolated geographical points having no, or virtually no, influence on the development of a region. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17 |
| general military intelligence - Intelligence concerning the military capabilities of foreign countries or organizations, or topics affecting potential United States or multinational military operations. Also called GMI. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |

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| general officer - an officer of the Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps serving in or having the grade of general, lieutenant general, major general, or brigadier general. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| general operations - World-wide Federal agency operations, other than building operations, and includes services; production and industrial activities; operation of aircraft, ships, and land vehicles; and operation of Government-owned, contractor-operated plants. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| General Position - An SES position that may be filled by any type of SES appointee (i.e., career, non-career, limited term, or limited emergency). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| general purpose equipment - equipment, which is not limited to research, medical, scientific or other technical activities. Examples include office equipment and furnishings, modular offices, telephone networks, information technology equipment and systems, air conditioning equipment, reproduction and printing equipment, and motor vehicles. | White House, OMB, Circular A-122, Mar 17 |
| general purpose equipment - equipment, which is not limited to research, medical, scientific or other technical activities. Examples include office equipment and furnishings, modular offices, telephone networks, information technology equipment and systems, air conditioning equipment, reproduction and printing equipment, and motor vehicles. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| general purpose equipment - equipment, which is not limited to research, medical, scientific or other technical activities. Examples include office equipment and furnishings, modular offices, telephone networks, information technology equipment and systems, air conditioning equipment, reproduction and printing equipment, and motor vehicles. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| general record schedule - document providing disposal authorization for temporary administrative records common to several or all agencies of the Federal Government includes records relating to civilian personnel, fiscal accounting, procurement, communications, printing, other common functions, and certain non-textual records | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| General Records Schedules - A National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) issued schedule governing the disposition of specified records common to several or all agencies. Also called GRS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| General RIF Announcement - An Agency-wide announcement of the need or possible need for a RIF. This general notice contains information on the scope of any RIF, including the number of employees to be released, the competitive levels from which they are to be released, and the probable timing of the RIF as proposed at the time of the Agency's decision. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 454, May 18 |
| general schedule - The pay schedule that determines the rate of pay or compensation for Federal white collar positions. These positions range in grade from GS-1 to GS-15, and include duties that vary in difficulty and responsibility. Such positions are designated by the GS pay plan. Positions above grade GS-15 are part of the Senior Executive Service (SES) or Senior Level (SL) system, which are separate from the General Schedule. Also called GS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635, Mar 17 |
| general services - Services provided in the areas of travel, transportation, supply, property, management, procurement, security and housing/office management. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, May 18 |
| General Services Administration approved container - security container that conforms to the appropriate federal specifications and bears a General Services Administration (GSA) "Test Certification Label" attesting to the security capabilities of both the container and the integral combination lock. Also called GSA. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| General Staff - A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief. An Intelligence/Investigations Chief may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| general supervision - a situation where an employee occupies a position at any level in the line of supervision over another employee. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323, Mar 17 |
| general support - 1. That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. See also close support; direct support; mutual support; support. 2. A tactical artillery mission. Also called GS. See also direct support; general support-reinforcing. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>General Support System - An interconnected set of information resources under the same direct management control which share common functionality. A GSS normally includes hardware, software, information, data, applications, communications, and people. A GSS can be, for example, a LAN including smart terminals that supports a branch office, an agency- wide backbone, a communications network, a departmental data processing center including its operating system and utilities, a tactical radio network, or a shared information processing service organization. Also called GSS.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>general support system - An interconnected information resource under the same direct management control that shares common functionality. It normally includes hardware, software, information, data, applications, communications, facilities, and people, and provides support for a variety of users and/or applications. Individual applications support different mission-related functions. Users may be from the same or different organizations.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>general support system - Interconnected information resources under the same direct management control that shares common functionality. A GSS normally includes hardware, software, information, data, applications, communications, facilities, and people and provides support for a variety of users and/or applications. Also called GSS.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>general support-reinforcing - The artillery mission of supporting the force as a whole and of providing reinforcing fires for other artillery units. Also called GSR.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>general training - level of training designed to provide the knowledge or skill sets which are common to many assignments, positions, and/or occupations.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>general transportation - Use of vehicles for over-the-road driving as opposed to vehicles designed for off road conditions, and the use of aircraft and vessels. This category does not include special purpose vehicles such as combat aircraft, construction equipment or mail delivery vehicles.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18</p> |
| <p>general unloading period - In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily logistic in character and emphasizes speed and volume of unloading operations. See also initial unloading period.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19</p> |
| <p>generally accepted accounting principles - (A) the recognized consensus or substantial authoritative support given in the territory of Colombia or the United States, as the case may be, with respect to the recording of revenues, expenses, costs, assets, and liabilities, the disclosure of information, and the preparation of financial statements; and (B) may encompass broad guidelines for general application as well as detailed standards, practices, and procedures.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>generally accepted accounting principles - Has the meaning specified in generally accepted auditing standards issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>generally accepted accounting principles - the recognized consensus or substantial authoritative support in the territory of a CAFTA–DR country with respect to the recording of revenues, expenses, costs, assets, and liabilities, the disclosure of information, and the preparation of financial statements. The principles may encompass broad guidelines of general application as well as detailed standards, practices, and procedures.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>generally accepted accounting principles - the recognized consensus or substantial authoritative support in the territory of a NAFTA country with respect to the recording of revenues, expenses, costs, assets and liabilities, disclosure of information, and preparation of financial statements. These standards may be broad guidelines of general application as well as detailed standards, practices, or procedures.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards - The standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, for audit of Government organizations, programs, activities, and functions, and of Government assistance received by contractors, nonprofit organizations, and other nongovernmental organizations (also called Government Auditing Standards (GAS) or U.S. General Accounting Office "Yellow Book" standards). Also called GAGAS.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18</p> |
| <p>generally accepted government auditing standards - issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, which are applicable to financial audits. Also called GAGAS.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17</p> |

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| generally accepted government auditing standards - standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, which are applicable to financial audits. Also called GAGAS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| genetic information - (i) such individual's genetic tests, (ii) the genetic tests of family members of such individual, and (iii) the manifestation of a disease or disorder in family members of such individual. | DOL, US Code 29, §1191b, Mar 17 |
| genetic information - (i) such individual's genetic tests,(ii) the genetic tests of family members of such individual, and(iii) the manifestation of a disease or disorder in family members of such individual. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| genetic services – (A) a genetic test; (B) genetic counseling (including obtaining, interpreting, or assessing genetic information); or (C) genetic education. | DOL, US Code 29, §1191b, Mar 17 |
| genetic services - A) a genetic test;(B) genetic counseling (including obtaining, interpreting, or assessing genetic information); or(C) genetic education. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| genetic test - an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes. | DOL, US Code 29, §1191b, Mar 17 |
| genetic test - an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| Geneva Conventions - (i) the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, done at Geneva August 12, 1949; (ii) the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea, done at Geneva August 12, 1949; (iii) the Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949; and (iv) the Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949. (B) THIRD GENEVA CONVENTION. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2441, Mar 17 |
| genocide - any of the following acts committed, whether in time of peace or time of war, with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, as such - (1) Killing members of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group; (2) Causing serious bodily injury to members of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group; (3) Causing the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques; (4) Subjecting a national, ethnic, racial or religious group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part; (5) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within a national, ethnic, racial or religious group; or (6) Transferring by force children of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group to another group. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| geochemical surveys - surveys on the ground for mineral deposits by the proper application of the principles and techniques of the science of chemistry as they relate to the search for and discovery of mineral deposits. | DOI, US Code 30, §28-2, Mar 17 |
| geodetic control - provides a common reference system for establishing coordinates for all geographic data. All NSDI framework data and users' applications data require geodetic control to accurately register spatial data. The National Spatial Reference System is the fundamental geodetic control for the United States. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| geofluid - any fluid used to extract thermal energy from the Earth which is transported to the surface for direct use or electric power generation, except that such term shall not include oil or natural gas. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17191, Mar 17 |
| geographic area within a State - a special purpose district or other region recognized for governmental purposes within such State which is not a unit of local government. | USDA, US Code 7, §228, Mar 17 |
| geographic code - A geographic code is a three-digit number that for administrative purposes identifies geographic entities--countries, territories, organizations, regions, and sub-regions--and program activities associated with geographic entities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 206, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| geographic combatant commander - A U.S. military area commander. Also called GCC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| geographic coordinates - The quantities of latitude and longitude which define the position of a point on the surface of the Earth with respect to the reference ellipsoid. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, May 18 |
| geographic information - Coordinate and attribute data for location-based features, usually in the categories of point (e.g., a well), line (e.g., a road), polygon (e.g., a forest), cell (e.g., a raster-based rectangle), or coordinates (e.g., the latitude-longitude of a point on the ground). | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| geographic Information system - A computer system for the input, editing, storage, retrieval, analysis, synthesis, and output of location-based information. GIS may refer to hardware and software, or include data. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| geographic names - This dataset contains data or information on geographic place names deemed official for federal use by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as pursuant to Public Law 80-242. Geographic Names information includes both the official place name (current, historical, and aliases) and locative direct (i.e., geographic coordinates) and indirect (i.e., State and County where place is located) geospatial identifiers and categorized as populated places, schools, reservoirs, parks, streams, valleys, and ridges. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| geologic - all geologic mapping information and related geoscience spatial data (including associated geophysical, geochemical, geochronologic, and paleontologic data) that can contribute to the National Geologic Map Database. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| geological surveys - surveys on the ground for mineral deposits by the proper application of the principles and techniques of the science of geology as they relate to the search for and discovery of mineral deposits. | DOI, US Code 30, §28-2, Mar 17 |
| geomagnetic storm - a temporary disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field resulting from solar activity. | DOI, US Code 16, §824o-1, Mar 17 |
| geophysical surveys - surveys on the ground for mineral deposits through the employment of generally recognized equipment and methods for measuring physical differences between rock types or discontinuities in geological formations. | DOI, US Code 30, §28-2, Mar 17 |
| geopressed resources - geothermal deposits found in sedimentary rocks under higher than normal pressure and saturated with gas or methane. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17191, Mar 17 |
| georeference - A set of datums by which the location of each point can be uniquely identified. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center - The physical site of the Foreign Service Institute operated by the Department of State. Also called NFATC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18 |
| geospatial data - Information that identifies the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on the Earth. This information may be derived from, among other things, remote sensing, mapping, and surveying technologies. Statistical data may be included in this definition at the discretion of the collecting agency. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| geospatial engineering - Those engineering capabilities and activities that contribute to a clear understanding of the physical environment by providing geospatial information and services to commanders and staffs. See also geospatial information and services. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| geospatial information - graphical or digital data depicting natural or manmade physical features, phenomena, or boundaries of the earth and any information related thereto includes surveys, maps, charts, remote sensing data, and images. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| geospatial information - graphical or digital data depicting natural or manmade physical features, phenomena, or boundaries of the earth and any information related thereto, including surveys, maps, charts, remote sensing data, and images. | DHS, US Code 6, §343, Jan 17 |
| geospatial information - Information that identifies the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on the Earth, including: statistical data and information derived from, among other things, remote sensing, mapping, and surveying technologies; and mapping, charting, geodetic data and related products. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| geospatial information - knowledge of the nature and distribution of physical and cultural features on the landscape based on analysis of data from airborne or spaceborne platforms or other types and sources of data. | SPACE, US Code 51, §60301, Mar 17 |
| geospatial information and services - The collection, information extraction, storage, dissemination, and exploitation of geodetic, geomagnetic, imagery, gravimetric, aeronautical, topographic, hydrographic, littoral, cultural, and toponymic data accurately referenced to a precise location on the Earth's surface. Also called GI&S. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| geospatial intelligence - The exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth. Geospatial intelligence consists of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information. Also called GEOINT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| geospatial intelligence operations - The tasks, activities, and events to collect, manage, analyze, generate, visualize, and provide imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information necessary to support national and defense missions and international arrangements. Also called GEOINT operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| geospatial metadata - information that documents geographic digital data such as GIS files, geospatial databases, and earth imagery but can also be used to document geospatial resources including data catalogs, mapping applications, data models and related websites includes core library catalog elements such as title, abstract, and publication data; geographic elements such as geographic extent and projection information; and database elements such as attribute label definitions and attribute domain values. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| geospatial services - A collection of operations, accessible through an interface that allows a user to evoke a behavior of value to the user. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| geospatial technology - any technology utilized by analysts, specialists, surveyors, photogrammetrists, hydrographers, geodesists, cartographers, architects, or engineers for the collection, storage, retrieval, or dissemination of geospatial information, including-(i) global satellite surveillance systems; (ii) global position systems; (iii) geographic information systems; (iv) mapping equipment; (v) geocoding technology; and (vi) remote sensing devices. | DHS, US Code 6, §343, Jan 17 |
| geospatial technology - technology utilized for the collection, storage, retrieval, exploitation, manipulation, or dissemination of geospatial information includes global satellite surveillance systems, global position systems, Geographic Information System (GIS); mapping equipment, geocoding technology, and remote sensing devices. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| geospatial-intelligence base for contingency operations - A mobile visualization tool that provides access to geospatial data where networks or infrastructure have been damaged or do not exist. Also called GIBCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| geothermal - heat energy stored in the Earth's crust that can be accessed for direct use or electric power generation. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17191, Mar 17 |
| geothermal resources - (A) all products of geothermal processes, embracing indigenous steam, hot water, and brines, (B) steam and other gases, hot water and hot brines, resulting from water, gas, or other fluids artificially introduced into geothermal formations, and (C) any byproduct derived from them. | DOI, US Code 30, §1102, Mar 17 |

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| geothermal resources - (i) all products of geothermal processes, embracing indigenous steam, hot water and hot brines; (ii) steam and other gases, hot water and hot brines resulting from water, gas, or other fluids artificially introduced into geothermal formations; (iii) heat or other associated energy found in geothermal formations; and (iv) any byproduct derived from them. | DOI, US Code 30, §1001, Mar 17 |
| gift - A bona fide gift is an article formerly owned by a donor who gave it outright in its entirety to a donee without compensation or promise of compensation. (See Goods and Merchandise.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| gift - any gift of money or property. | ED, US Code 20, 1011f, Mar 17 |
| gift or donation - any gift or donation of funds, materials (including research materials), real or personal property, or services (including lecture services and faculty services). | DOD, US Code 10, , Jan 17 |
| gifts - Gifts are nonreciprocal, voluntary transfers of assets from foreign governments, private organizations, individuals, or others to USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| gilt - a young female swine that has not produced a litter. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| girth - Total measurements of a package's length plus circumference. Global Development Alliance (GDA) see public private partnership. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 513, May 18 |
| global address list - A list of all Department and some external agency email addresses, collectives, and other user contact information. Also called GAL. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| global air Domain community of Interest - community of stakeholders with roles and responsibilities in the air domain includes the Federal, State, local, territorial, tribal, and regional departments and agencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| global air transportation execution system - The Air Mobility Command's aerial port operations and management information system designed to support automated cargo and passenger processing, the reporting of in-transit visibility data to the Global Transportation Network, and billing to Air Mobility Command's financial management directorate. Also called GATES. See also Air Mobility Command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| global alliance for tuberculosis drug development - the public-private partnership that brings together leaders in health, science, philanthropy, and private industry to devise new approaches to tuberculosis and to ensure that new medications are available and affordable in high tuberculosis burden countries and other affected countries. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 104B, Mar 17 |
| global campaign plan - Primary means by which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or designated combatant commander arranges for unity of effort and purpose and through which they guide the planning, integration, and coordination of joint operations across combatant command areas of responsibility and functional responsibilities. Also called GCP.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| global change - changes in the global environment (including alterations in climate, land productivity, oceans or other water resources, atmospheric chemistry, and ecological systems) that may alter the capacity of the Earth to sustain life. | DOC, US Code 15, §2921, Mar 17 |
| global change research - study, monitoring, assessment, prediction, and information management activities to describe and understand - (A) the interactive physical, chemical, and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system; (B) the unique environment that the Earth provides for life; (C) changes that are occurring in the Earth system; and (D) the manner in which such system, environment, and changes are influenced by human actions. | DOC, US Code 15, §2921, Mar 17 |
| Global Combat Support System-Joint - The primary information technology application used to provide automation support to the joint logistician. Also called GCSS-J. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| Global Command and Control System - A deployable command and control system supporting forces for joint and multinational operations across the range of military operations with compatible, interoperable, and integrated communications systems. Also called GCCS. See also command and control; command and control system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |

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| Global Command-and-Control System - Highly mobile, deployable command-and-control system that supports forces for joint and multinational operations throughout the range of military operations, at anytime and anywhere in the world, with compatible, interoperable, and integrated command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence systems. Also called GCCS. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| global decision support system - The command and control system employed by mobility air forces that provides schedules, arrival and/or departure information, and status data to support in-transit visibility of mobility airlift and air refueling aircraft and aircrews. Also called GDSS. See also Air Mobility Command; in-transit visibility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| global distribution - The process that coordinates and synchronizes fulfillment of joint force requirements from point of origin to point of employment. See also distribution. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| global distribution of materiel - The process of providing materiel from the source of supply to its point of consumption or use on a worldwide basis. See also global distribution. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| global fleet station - A persistent sea base of operations from which to interact with partner nation military and civilian populations and the global maritime community. Also called GFS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| global force management - 1. Processes that align force assignment, apportionment, and allocation methodologies in support of strategic guidance. 2. A process to align assignment, allocation, and apportionment of forces to combatant commanders in support of the national defense strategy and joint force availability requirements. Also call GFM | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, May 18 |
| global fund - the public-private partnership known as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria established pursuant to Article 80 of the Swiss Civil Code. | DOS, US Code 22, §7602, Jan 17 |
| global health security - Prevention of, protection from, mitigation of, response to, and recovery from serious incidents that are cross-border in nature and that pose a risk to security, destabilize economies, disrupt social cohesion, and affect the critical business of government. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| global health security - Prevention of, protection from, mitigation of, response to, and recovery from serious incidents that are cross-border in nature and that pose a risk to security, destabilize economies, disrupt social cohesion, and affect the critical business of government. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism - The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism is a global effort that aims to enhance partner capacity to prevent, protect against, and respond to the threat of a nuclear terrorism event. Also called GICNT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17 |
| global maritime community of interest - community of stakeholders with roles and responsibilities in the maritime domain includes the Federal, State, local, territorial, tribal, and regional departments and agencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| global maritime partnership - An approach to cooperation among maritime nations with a shared stake in international commerce, safety, security, and freedom of the seas. Also called GMP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| global maritime situational awareness - comprehensive fusion of data from every agency and by every nation to improve knowledge of the maritime domain. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| global missile defense - Missile defense operations, activities, or actions that affect more than one combatant command and require synchronization among the affected commands to deter and prevent attacks, destroy enemy missiles, or nullify or reduce the effectiveness of an attack. Also called global MD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |

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| Global Nuclear Detection Architecture - The GNDA is a framework for detecting (through technical and non-technical means), analyzing, and reporting on nuclear and other radioactive materials that are out of regulatory control. Also called GNDA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17 |
| Global OpenNet - The next generation OpenNet Everywhere (ONE) system that provides subscriber access to Department of State unclassified email, documents, and applications while away from the office or teleworking. Also called GO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23614, Mar 17 |
| global patient movement requirements center - A joint activity reporting directly to the Commander, United States Transportation Command, which provides medical regulating and aeromedical evacuation scheduling for the continental United States and intertheater operations, provides support to the theater patient movement requirements centers, and coordinates with supporting resource providers to identify available assets and communicates transport to bed plans to the appropriate transportation agency for execution. Also called GPMRC. See also medical treatment facility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| global positioning system – the worldwide positioning, navigation and timing determination capability available from the U.S. satellite constellation. the service provided by GPS for civil use is defined in the gps Standard positioning system performance standard. GPS is composed of space, control, and user elements. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| Global Positioning System - A satellite-based radio navigation system operated by the Department of Defense to provide all military, civil, and commercial users with precise positioning, navigation, and timing. Also called GPS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| global positioning system - A satellite-based system deployed to determine locations on the Earth's surface. It is commonly used for surveying, mapping, and navigation on land and water. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| global terrorism - terrorism activities conducted in, or encompassing international communities A.) involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; B.) appears to be intended-a. to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, b. to influence the policy or a government by intimidation or coercions; or c. to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and C.) occurs primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| global transportation management - The integrated process to satisfy transportation requirements using the Defense Transportation System to meet national security objectives. Also called GTM. See also Defense Transportation System.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, May 18 |
| Global Tuberculosis Drug Facility - the new initiative of the Stop Tuberculosis Partnership to increase access to high-quality tuberculosis drugs to facilitate DOTS expansion. Also called GDF. | DOS, US Code 22, §2151b-3, Jan 17 |
| Global Tuberculosis Drug facility - the new initiative of the Stop Tuberculosis Partnership to increase access to high-quality tuberculosis drugs to facilitate DOTS expansion. Also called GDF. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 104B, Mar 17 |
| global warming potential - how much a given mass of a chemical contributes to global warming over a given time period compared to the same mass of carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide's global warming potential. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| glossary - A place to store text that can be used again. Each piece of text is recorded and assigned a unique name. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| go/no-go - A critical point at which a decision to proceed or not must be made. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| goal - broad statement or statements about the general intent in terms of desired outcomes and performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| goal - Specific statement of an intended energy conservation result which will occur within a prescribed time period. The intended result must be time-phased and must reflect expected energy use assuming planned conservation programs are implemented. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| goal-based scenario - teaching technique in which the learner is expected to complete realistic tasks in order to achieve a defined performance goal tasks, as well as goals, reflect the learner's on-the-job performance requirements as closely as possible. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| goals - A concise and measurable description of one or more related actions that are necessary to attain a tangible milestone toward the achievement of an objective. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| good - any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4618, Jan 17 |
| goods - any merchandise, product, article, or material, whether having commercial or intrinsic tangible value. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| goods - goods (including ships and marine equipment), wares, products, commodities, merchandise, or articles or subjects of commerce of any character, or any part or ingredient thereof, but does not include goods after their delivery into the actual physical possession of the ultimate consumer thereof other than a producer, manufacturer, or processor thereof. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| goods or technology - (A) any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment; and (B) any information and know-how (whether in tangible form, such as models, prototypes, drawings, sketches, diagrams, blueprints, or manuals, or in intangible form, such as training or technical services) that can be used to design, produce, manufacture, utilize, or reconstruct goods, including computer software and technical data. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| governance - The state's ability to serve the citizens through the rules, processes, and behavior by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in a society, including the representative participatory decision-making processes typically guaranteed under inclusive, constitutional authority. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24, Sep 16 |
| government agency - any executive department, commission, agency, independent establishment, corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States which is an instrumentality of the United States, or any board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment in the executive branch of Government. | DOS, US Code 22, §2552, Jan 17 |
| government aircraft - any aircraft owned, leased, chartered or rented and operated by an Executive Agency. | White House, OMB, Circular A-126, Mar 17 |
| Government Auditing Standards - The standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, for audit of Government organizations, programs, activities, and functions, and of Government assistance received by contractors, nonprofit organizations, and other non- governmental organizations. (See also Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards and U.S. General Accounting Office "Yellow Book" Standards) Also called GAS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 592, 594, May 18 |
| government contractor-issued individually billed charge card - A Government contractor-issued charge card used by authorized individuals to pay for official travel and transportation related expenses for which the contractor bills the employee. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| government dam - a dam or other work constructed or owned by the United States for Government purposes with or without contribution from others. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| Government Emergency Telecommunications Service - A telephone network developed under White House tasking to provide enhanced caller capabilities for National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) calls. GETS is administered by the Defense Information Systems Agency with service accorded to National Security Council member agencies. Also called GETS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Government Emergency Telecommunications Service - service providing authorized Government users with 24-hour nationwide national security/emergency preparedness service utilizing the surviving public switched network resources under a full range of conditions: crisis, natural disaster, or war. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| government functions - the collective functions of the heads of executive departments and agencies as defined by statute, regulation, presidential direction, or other legal authority, and the functions of the legislative and judicial branches. | White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms, May 07 |
| government furnished property - Facilities, equipment, material, supplies, or other services provided by the government for use by all prospective providers in the solicitation. Costs for GFP included in a solicitation are considered common costs. Replacement costs, insurance, maintenance and repair costs for GFP may or may not be government-furnished, depending on the provisions in the solicitation. Also called GFP. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| Government information - Information created, collected, processed, disseminated, or disposed of by or for the Federal government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 578, May 18 |
| government of a foreign country - any person or group of persons exercising sovereign de facto or de jure political jurisdiction over any country, other than the United States, or over any part of such country, and includes any subdivision of any such group and any group or agency to which such sovereign de facto or de jure authority or functions are directly or indirectly delegated. Such term shall include any faction or body of insurgents within a country assuming to exercise governmental authority whether such faction or body of insurgents has or has not been recognized by the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §611, Jan 17 |
| Government office equipment - Government office equipment and information technology includes, but is not limited to: personal computers and related peripheral equipment and software, library resources, telephones, facsimile machines, photocopiers, office supplies, Internet connectivity and access to Internet services, and e-mail. This list is provided to show examples of office equipment as envisioned by this policy. Executive Branch managers may include additional types of office equipment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 541, May 18 |
| Government Off-the-Shelf - IT products that are developed by U.S. Government organizations with U.S. Government-related requirements in mind and are designated as available only to other U.S. Government organizations. In the context of NSTISSP No. 11, GOTS are Information Assurance or Information Assurance-Enabled products that often require special features and assurances that are not found in typical Commercial-Off-the-Shelf (COTS) products. These additional features and assurances are usually developed with U.S. Government cooperation and results in products that contain domestic and/or international restriction. Also called GOTS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| government personnel - Civilian employees, foreign national employees, temporary employees, term employees, non-appropriated fund employees, and uniformed services personnel employed by an agency to perform activities. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| Government personnel - Civilian employees, foreign national employees, temporary employees, term employees, non-appropriated fund employees, and uniformed services personnel employed by an agency to perform activities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| government property - All property owned or leased by the U.S. Government. Government property includes both Government-furnished property and contractor-acquired property. Government property includes material, equipment, special tooling, special test equipment, and real property. Government property does not include intellectual property and software. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| government publication - information that is published as an individual document at Government expense, or as required by law, in any medium or form. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| government special access program security officer - person that is a U.S. Government employee that provides day to day security administration and management for a special access program appointed in writing at a government special access program facility or organization by the government program manager. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| government technical monitor - An individual designated by the contracting officer to assist the COR in monitoring a contractors performance. Also called GTM. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |

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| <p>Government training - Training provided by USAID or another U.S. Government agency. grade Includes all classes of positions which, although different with respect to kind or subject- matter of work, are sufficiently equivalent as to level of difficulty and responsibility and level of qualification requirements of the work to warrant their inclusion within one range of rates of basic pay in the General Schedule or the Foreign Service pay plans.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 456, May 18</p> |
| <p>governmental entity - a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an entity or organization, including an entity or organization in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, that has governmental authority within the territorial boundaries of the United States, including on lands described in the Act.</p> | <p>DOJ, US Code 28, §3701, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>governmental function - an activity undertaken by a government, such as national defense, intelligence missions, firefighting, search and rescue, law enforcement (including transport of prisoners, detainees, and illegal aliens), aeronautical research, or biological or geological resource management.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §40125, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>governmental unit - the entire State, local, or federally-recognized Indian tribal government, including any component thereof. Components of governmental units may function independently of the governmental unit in accordance with the term of the award.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>governmental units - the official boundary of federal, state, local, and tribal governments as reported/certified to the U.S. Census Bureau by responsible officials of each government for purposes of reporting the Nation's official statistics.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised , Mar 17</p> |
| <p>government-furnished property - Property in the possession of, or directly acquired by, the U.S. Government and subsequently furnished to the contractor for performance of a contract. Government-furnished property includes, but is not limited to, spares and property furnished for repair, maintenance, overhaul, or modification. Government-furnished property also includes contractor-acquired property if the contractor-acquired property is a deliverable under a cost contract when accepted by the U.S. Government for continued use under the contract (48 CFR 45.101).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Government-held real property - Real property owned, leased, requisitioned, or otherwise held in the name of the United States Government by the Secretary of State, the Agency for International Development, or other agencies, as authorized. Real property leased under living quarters allowances (LQA) is not included.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 535, May 18</p> |
| <p>government-held real property - See U.S. Government-held real property.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>government-provided residential quarters - See U.S. Government-provided residential quarters.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>government-sponsored enterprise - a corporate entity created by a law of the United States that- (A)(i) has a Federal charter authorized by law; (ii) is privately owned, as evidenced by capital stock owned by private entities or individuals; (iii) is under the direction of a board of directors, a majority of which is elected by private owners; (iv) is a financial institution with power to- (I) make loans or loan guarantees for limited purposes such as to provide credit for specific borrowers or one sector; and (II) raise funds by borrowing (which does not carry the full faith and credit of the Federal Government) or to guarantee the debt of others in unlimited amounts; and (B)(i) does not exercise powers that are reserved to the Government as sovereign (such as the power to tax or to regulate interstate commerce); (ii) does not have the power to commit the Government financially (but it may be a recipient of a loan guarantee commitment made by the Government); and (iii) has employees whose salaries and expenses are paid by the enterprise and are not Federal employees subject to title 5.</p> | <p>Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>government-unique standard - a standard developed by and for use by the Federal government in its regulations, procurements, or other program areas specifically for government use (i.e., it is not generally used by the private sector unless required by regulation, procurement, or program participation). The standard was not developed as a voluntary consensus standard.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-119, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>governmentwide acquisition contract - a task-order or delivery-order contract for information technology established by one agency for Governmentwide use that is operated - (1) By an executive agent designated by the Office of Management and Budget; or (2) Under a delegation of procurement authority issued by the General Services Administration (GSA) prior to August 7, 1996, under authority granted GSA. The Economy Act does not apply to orders under a Governmentwide acquisition contract. Also called GWAC.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |

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| governmentwide point of entry - the single point where Government business opportunities greater than \$25,000, including synopses of proposed contract actions, solicitations, and associated information, can be accessed electronically by the public. The GPE is located at http://www.fedbizopps.gov . Also called GPE. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Governor's authorized representative - An individual empowered by a Governor to - (1) execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the State, including certification of applications for public assistance; (2) represent the Governor of the impacted State in the Unified Coordination Group, when required; (3) coordinate and supervise the State disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator; and (4) identify, in coordination with the State Coordinating Officer, the State's critical information needs for incorporation into a list of Essential Elements of Information. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| grace period - the period of one year beginning on the date on which the borrower ceases to pursue a full-time course of study at a school of medicine, osteopathic medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, podiatric medicine, optometry, or veterinary medicine. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292q, Jan 17 |
| grade - a step or degree, in a graduated scale of office or military rank, that is established and designated as a grade by law or regulation. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Jan 17 |
| graduate - an individual who has attended an institution for at least three semesters and fulfilled academic requirements for undergraduate studies in not more than 5 consecutive school years. | ED, US Code 20, §1061, Mar 17 |
| graduate medical education program - (i) a residency program for the medical education and training of individuals following graduation from medical school; (ii) a program, known as a specialty or subspecialty fellowship program, that provides more advanced training; and (iii) an institution or organization that operates, sponsors or participates in such a program. | DOC, US Code 15, §37b, Mar 17 |
| graduate medical education residency matching program - a program (e.g. those conducted by the National Resident Matching Program) that, in connection with the admission of students to graduate medical education programs, uses an algorithm and matching rules to match students in accordance with the preferences of students and the preferences of graduate medical education programs. | DOC, US Code 15, §37b, Mar 17 |
| graduate of a medical school, foreign medical graduate - a graduate of a medical school is an alien who has graduated from a foreign medical school is commonly referred to as a foreign medical graduate or, usually, FMG. b. See 9 FAM 302.1-6 for additional information on unqualified physicians. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| graduated sanctions - an accountability-based graduated series of sanctions (including incentives, treatments, and services) applicable to mentally ill offenders within both the juvenile and adult justice system to hold individuals accountable for their actions and to protect communities by providing appropriate sanctions for inducing law-abiding behavior and preventing subsequent involvement in the criminal justice system. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa, Jan 17 |
| graduates of a medical school - aliens who have graduated from a medical school or who have qualified to practice medicine in a foreign state, other than such aliens who are of national or international renown in the field of medicine. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| grand challenge - a fundamental problem in science or engineering, with broad economic and scientific impact, whose solution will require the application of high-performance computing resources and multidisciplinary teams of researchers. | DOC, US Code 15, §5502, Mar 17 |
| grand master key system - master key system that has exactly three levels of keying. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| grant - A legal instrument used where the principal purpose is the transfer of money, property, services or anything of value to the recipient in order to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute and where substantial involvement by USAID is not anticipated. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 304, 591, 595, May 18 |
| grant - legal instrument of financial assistance between the Department, or pass-through entity, and a non-federal entity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| grant - the form of assistance given to schools abroad and various U.S. educational institutions by the U.S. Government under one of several programs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 6116, Mar 17 |

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| grant and per diem provider - an entity in receipt of a grant. | DVA, US Code 38, §2002, Mar 17 |
| grant request annual submissions program - a computerized program used by the schools to provide data to A/OPR/OS on general school information, faculty, students, and budget, and to request grant assistance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 6116, Mar 17 |
| grantee - a corporation to which the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining a foreign-trade zone has been granted. | DHS, US Code 19, §81a, Mar 17 |
| grantee department or agency - the component of a State, local, or federally-recognized Indian tribal government which is responsible for the performance or administration of all or some part of a Federal award. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| grantees and lessees - all political subdivisions, municipalities, public and private corporations, and other persons holding grants or leases from a State, or from its predecessor sovereign if legally validated, to lands beneath navigable waters if such grants or leases were issued in accordance with the constitution, statutes, and decisions of the courts of the State in which such lands are situated, or of its predecessor sovereign: <i>Provided, however,</i> That nothing herein shall be construed as conferring upon said grantees or lessees any greater rights or interests other than are described herein and in their respective grants from the State, or its predecessor sovereign. | DOI, US Code 43, §1301, Mar 17 |
| grantor - A person by whom a grant or transfer of ownership is made. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| grants an award where - The principle purpose of the relationship is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to the state or local government or other recipient in order to accomplish a public purpose of support, or stimulation, authorized by Federal statute, rather than acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the U.S. Government; and No substantial involvement is anticipated between the Executive agency, acting for the U.S. Government, and the state or local government, or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| grants financial management - Those activities that relate to policy development, oversight, procedures and training pertaining to the financial management of grants. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| granularity - degree to which the content can be subdivided into smaller pieces or chunks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| grape product - grapes and any product (other than wine) made from grapes, including, but not limited to, raisins and grape juice, whether or not concentrated. | DHS, US Code 19, §2802, Mar 17 |
| graphic - illustration used to represent a concept. Examples: photograph clip art, digital images, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| graphical interchange format - GIF files support 8-bit or 256-bit colors and are best used for illustrations and flat graphics. Also called GIF. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| graphical user interface - An interactive screen display by which the user can move a mouse to point the screen cursor at symbols representing data or instructions to the machine, reducing the need for keyboard typing. Also called GUI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| graphics - The art of creating and assembling pictures, type, charts, graphs and other work in relation to reproduction for printing, engraving, etching or photography. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| graywater - galley, bath, and shower water. | DHS, US Code 33, §1322, Mar 17 |
| graywater - only galley, dishwasher, bath, and laundry waste water. The term does not include other wastes or waste streams. | DHS, US Code 33, §1901, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| grazing permit and lease - any document authorizing use of public lands or lands in national forests in the sixteen contiguous Western States for the purpose of grazing domestic livestock. | DOI, US Code 43, §1902, Mar 17 |
| great ape - a chimpanzee, gorilla, bonobo, orangutan, or gibbon. | DOI, US Code 16, §6302, Mar 17 |
| Great Lakes navigation system - (A)(i) Lake Superior;(ii) Lake Huron; (iii) Lake Michigan; (iv) Lake Erie; and(v) Lake Ontario;(B) all connecting waters between the lakes referred to in subparagraph (A) used for commercial navigation;(C) any navigation features in the lakes referred to in subparagraph (A) or waters described in subparagraph (B) that are a Federal operation or maintenance responsibility; and(D) areas of the Saint Lawrence River that are operated or maintained by the Federal Government for commercial navigation. | DHS, US Code 33, §2237, Mar 17 |
| green building - practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle from site-selection to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation and deconstruction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| green procurement - integration of environmental performance considerations into the procurement process including planning, acquisition, use, and disposal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| greenhouse gas - A gas that traps solar heat in the earth's atmosphere and contributes to global mean temperature. Also called GHG. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| greenhouse gas - (A) carbon dioxide; ^{SEP} (B) methane; ^{SEP} (C) nitrous oxide; (D) hydrofluorocarbons; (E) perfluorocarbons; or (F) sulfur hexafluoride. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17321, Mar 17 |
| greenhouse gas - carbon dioxide, hydrofluorocarbons, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons,9 sulfur hexafluoride. The Administrator may include any other anthropogenically-emitted gas that is determined by the Administrator, after notice and comment, to contribute to global warming. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| greenhouse gas - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. | DOS, US Code 22, §7901, Jan 17 |
| greenhouse gas - gaseous compound that absorbs infrared radiation, traps heat in the atmosphere, and contributes to the greenhouse effect includes: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, HFCs, PFCs, and sulfur hexafluoride. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| greenhouse gas emission - scope 1 - direct greenhouse gas emission from sources that are owned or controlled by the Department. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| greenhouse gas emission - scope 2 - indirect greenhouse gas emission resulting from the generation of electricity, heat, or steam purchased by the Department. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| greenhouse gas emission - scope 3 - indirect greenhouse gas emission from sources not owned or directly controlled by the Department but that are related to agency activities, such as vendor supply chains, delivery services, and employee travel and commuting. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| greenhouse gas emissions calculator - An EPA-developed spreadsheet tool utilized to determine the net GHG emissions of all planned/actual vehicle acquisitions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| greenhouse gas emissions score - A numerical assessment (10-point scale) assigned by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that reflects an individual vehicles carbon dioxide emissions, based on the vehicles make, model, year of manufacture, fuel type, fuel efficiency rating, and other factors (such as engine size and transmission type). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| greenhouse gas intensity - the ratio of greenhouse gas emissions to economic output. | DOS, US Code 22, §7901, Jan 17 |
| Greenwich Mean Time - Mean solar time for the zero or prime meridian at Greenwich, England, used as a basis for calculating time for most of the world. GMT or Zulu (see definition below) is the time used in telegraphic processor clocks. Also called GMT. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |

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| grid security emergency - the occurrence or imminent danger of - (A)(i) a malicious act using electronic communication or an electromagnetic pulse, or a geomagnetic storm event, that could disrupt the operation of those electronic devices or communications networks, including hardware, software, and data, that are essential to the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure; and (ii) disruption of the operation of such devices or networks, with significant adverse effects on the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure, as a result of such act or event; or (B)(i) a direct physical attack on critical electric infrastructure or on defense critical electric infrastructure; and (ii) significant adverse effects on the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure as a result of such physical attack. | DOI, US Code 16, §8240-1, Mar 17 |
| grievance - a matter of concern or dissatisfaction subject to the control of the Department relating to the employment of the grievant, or a group of employees acting as individuals, where there has been a misapplication or violation of law, regulation or written policy, including any allegation of coercion, reprisal or retaliation for having filed a grievance or participated in the grievance process, except as described under Matters Excluded. A grievance must specify the personal relief requested. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715, Mar 17 |
| grievance - A request by an employee, or by a group of employees acting as individuals, for personal relief in a matter of concern or dissatisfaction relating to the employment of the employee(s) which is subject to the control of USAID management, except as provided by exclusion. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 490, May 18 |
| grievance examiner - an individual authorized by the Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS) for Human Resources to analyze grievances, conduct inquiries, and make recommendations concerning case disposition. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715, Mar 17 |
| grievance file - A separate file retained by The Bureau for Management, Office of Human Resources, Labor and Employee Relations Branch (M/HR/LERPM/LER) which contains all documents related to the grievance at the formal level, including, but not limited to, any statements of witnesses, records, or copies thereof, the report of the hearing (if one is held), statements made by the parties to the grievance, and the decision. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 490, May 18 |
| grievance staff - the unit of the Bureau of Human Resources (HR) responsible for assisting the responsible Deputy Assistant Secretary (or his or her designee) in reviewing and deciding grievances filed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715, Mar 17 |
| grievant - Any Civil Service (CS) or Administratively Determined (AD) employee, including a former employee for whom a remedy can be provided by the Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 486, 490, May 18 |
| grievant - any member of the Service who is a citizen of the United States; or a former member of the Service, or in the case of death of the member, the surviving spouse or, if none, another member of the family. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412, Mar 17 |
| grievous bodily injury - any of the following categories of injury: mutilation, amputation, dismemberment, disfigurement, loss of important bodily functions, debilitating internal disorder, severe burn, severe electric shock, and injuries likely to require extended hospitalization. | DOC, US Code 15, §2084, Mar 17 |
| gross cargo weight - the weight of the cargo, packaging materials (including ice), pallets, and dunnage. | DOT, US Code 49, §5901, Mar 17 |
| gross negligence - voluntary and conscious conduct (including a failure to act) by a person who, at the time of the conduct, knew that the conduct was likely to be harmful to the health or well-being of another person. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1791, Mar 17 |
| gross pay - Total monetary payment due an employee, PSC, or PSA, for services before any mandatory or voluntary deductions are effected. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5413, Mar 17 |
| gross space measurement - Generally, all space on all floors within the outside surface of the exterior walls. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| gross square meter space measurement - Space on all floors within the outside surface of the exterior walls. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| gross square meters - Space on all floors within the outside surface of the exterior walls. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |

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| gross vehicle-weight rating - A gross vehicle weight rating is the maximum allowable total mass of a road vehicle when loaded, including the weight of the vehicle itself plus fuel, passengers, cargo, and trailer tongue weight. Also called GVWR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| gross violations of internationally recognized human rights - torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, and other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person. | DOS, US Code 22, §2304, Jan 17 |
| gross violations of internationally recognized human rights - torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, and other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 502B, Mar 17 |
| gross weight - Gross weight. Obtained by adding to the net weight the weight of lift vans, outside shipping containers, and the weight of dunnage or bracing material used to secure articles in such vans or containers. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| gross weight - Obtained by adding to the net weight the weight of lift vans, outside shipping containers, and the weight of dunnage or bracing material used to secure articles in such vans or containers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| ground alert - That status in which aircraft on the ground/deck are fully serviced and armed, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified period of time after receipt of a mission order. See also airborne alert. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| ground-based interceptor - A fixed-based, surface-to-air missile for defense against long-range ballistic missiles using an exo-atmospheric hit-to-kill interception of the targeted reentry vehicle in the midcourse phase of flight. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| ground-based midcourse defense - A surface-to-air ballistic missile defense system for exo-atmospheric midcourse phase interception of long-range ballistic missiles using the ground-based interceptors. Also called GMD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| group - A long-standing functional organization that is formed to support a broad function within a headquarters. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| group - Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between Branches and resources in the Operations Section. See Division. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| group health insurance coverage - health insurance coverage offered in connection with such plan. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| group health insurance coverage - in connection with a group health plan, health insurance coverage offered in connection with such plan. | DOL, US Code 29, §1191b, Mar 17 |
| group lending - A form of collateral substitute in which borrowers form groups, all of whose members must maintain a satisfactory payment record for any group member to be eligible for future loans. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| GSA ADVANTAGE! - An online system offering a streamlined approach to ordering from General Services Administration (GSA) catalogs and Federal Supply Schedules, available at https://www.gsaadvantage.gov/ . | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| GSA SmartPay®2 - The U.S. Government's Purchase Card Program. The program provides U.S. Government cardholders a streamlined means to pay for commercial goods and services. The contract, referred to as the "Master Contract," is administered by the General Services Administration. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| guarantee of collection - Usually requires some action on the part of the lender to collect the amount due. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| guarantee of payment - Requires default claims to be paid when a default occurs, without further action by the lender. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |

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| guaranteeing agency - a department or agency of the United States engaged in procurement for the national defense. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| guarantor - any person, other than the responsible party, who provides evidence of financial responsibility for a responsible party under this Act. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| guard - Mechanism limiting the exchange of information between systems. These devices are often used between systems of different classification levels. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| guarded frequencies - A list of time-oriented, enemy frequencies that are currently being exploited for combat information and intelligence or jammed after the commander has weighed the potential operational gain against the loss of the technical information. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| guerrilla force - A group of irregular, predominantly indigenous personnel organized along military lines to conduct military and paramilitary operations in enemy-held, hostile, or denied territory. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| guest house facility - That which is built, installed, or established for the purpose of housing guests. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 526, May 18 |
| guidance - Guidance is a general term that includes policy directives and required procedures, rules, regulations, advice, and other information relevant to the conduct of USAID business. The critical distinction is between mandatory and non-mandatory guidance, as defined below. A particular document may contain both mandatory and non-mandatory guidance. a. mandatory guidance Guidance specifying required actions and behavior on the part of Agency employees and operating units, signified by phrases like "must," "must not," "is required," or the equivalent. Employees are held accountable for adherence to mandatory guidance, and must comply with it unless an exception is made in accordance with established procedures. Policy directives – mandatory guidance contained in documents prepared according to Automated Directives System (ADS) procedures – are clearly identified as mandatory. A document written before the initiation of the ADS may also contain mandatory guidance that remains in force, in which case it is classified as an internal mandatory reference. b. non-mandatory guidance Guidance intended to assist employees in carrying out their duties, but does not specify required actions and behavior. Employees are strongly encouraged to review and consider such guidance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| guidance counselor - an individual who works with at-risk youth on a one-on-one basis, to establish a supportive relationship with such at-risk youth and to provide such at-risk youth with academic assistance and exposure to new experiences that enhance their ability to become responsible citizens. | ED, US Code 20, §1161w, Mar 17 |
| guidance for controlling asbestos-containing material in buildings – the Environmental Protection Agency document with such title as in effect on March 31, 1986. | DOC, US Code 15, §2642, Mar 17 |
| guided missile - An unmanned vehicle moving above the surface of the Earth whose trajectory or flight path is capable of being altered by an external or internal mechanism. See also ballistic missile. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| guidelines - Set of instructions designed to prescribe, direct and regulate a course of action. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| gun-target line - An imaginary straight line from gun to target. Also called GTL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| habitability - capability of being inhabited includes those effort undertaken during analysis, design and modification activities to achieve, promote and ensure an effective, efficient and gender-conscious environment free of unhealthy, uncomfortable or harsh attributes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| habitat enhancement - the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a habitat to change a specific function or seral stage of the habitat. | DOI, US Code 16, §3772, Mar 17 |
| habitat establishment - the manipulation of physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a project site to create and maintain habitat that did not previously exist on the project site, including construction of - (A) shallow water impoundments on non-hydric soils; and (B) side channel spawning and rearing habitat. | DOI, US Code 16, §3772, Mar 17 |

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| habitat improvement - restoring, enhancing, or establishing physiographic, hydrological, or disturbance conditions necessary to establish or maintain native plant and animal communities, including periodic manipulations to maintain intended habitat conditions on completed project sites. | DOI, US Code 16, §3772, Mar 17 |
| habitat restoration - i) an activity conducted to return a project site, to the maximum extent practicable, to the ecological condition that existed prior to the loss or degradation, including - (I) removing tile drains or plugging drainage ditches in former or degraded wetland; (II) returning meanders and sustainable profiles to straightened streams; (III) burning grass communities heavily invaded by exotic species to reestablish native grass and plant communities; and (IV) planting plant communities that are native to the project site; (ii) if restoration of a project site to its original ecological condition is not practicable, an activity that repairs 1 or more of the original habitat functions and that involve the use of native vegetation, including - (I) the installation of a water control structure in a swale on land isolated from overbank flooding by a major levee to simulate natural hydrological processes; and (II) the placement of streambank or instream habitat diversity structures in streams that cannot be restored to original conditions or profile; and (iii) removal of a disturbing or degrading element to enable the native habitat to reestablish or become fully functional. | DOI, US Code 16, §3772, Mar 17 |
| habitat restoration - the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning the majority of natural functions to the lost or degraded native habitat. | DOI, US Code 16, §3772, Mar 17 |
| habit-forming narcotic drug or narcotic - opium and coca leaves and the several alkaloids derived therefrom, the best known of these alkaloids being morphia, heroin, and codeine, obtained from opium, and cocaine derived from the coca plant; all compounds, salts, preparations, or other derivatives obtained either from the raw material or from the various alkaloids; Indian hemp and its various derivatives, compounds, and preparations, and peyote in its various forms; isonipecaine and its derivatives, compounds, salts, and preparations; opiates. | DHHS, US Code 42, §201, Jan 17 |
| Hague Abduction Convention - shorthand for the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| Hague Abduction Convention - the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague October 25, 1980. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| Hague Convention Certificate - a certificate issued by a consular officer overseas to the adoptive parent(s) or prospective adoptive parent(s) certifying that the foreign adoption or grant of legal custody in the country of origin was granted pursuant to the Convention and Intercountry Adoption Act. A Hague Convention Certificate will be either a Hague Adoption Certificate (IHAC) (in the case of a final adoption overseas) or a Hague Custody Certificate (IHCC) (in the case of custody granted overseas for the purpose of adoption in the United States). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| half-life - The time required for the activity of a given radioactive species to decrease to half of its initial value due to radioactive decay. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| handbook - document providing guidance and/or information on a specific topic. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| hand-held - able to be used while being held in a person's hand. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| handicapped entrance - A designated entrance specifically designed to conform to Federal, state and local guidelines to accommodate physically challenged or disabled individuals. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| handle via special access channels only material - material handling caveat used within special access program (SAP) control channels to identify classified or unclassified information that requires handling in special access program control channels due to its sensitivity when associated with a special access program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| handling instructions - A generic term for the acronyms and phrases preceding the body of a telegram to define dissemination at addressee posts. Handling instructions are categorized as captions, attention indicators, or passing instructions. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |

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| handling symbol - In the context of telegraphic processing, any one of three words that defines a unique telegraphic handling procedure - CRITIC, NIACT, or POUCH. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| handout - supporting information to be used as reference material. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| hands-free device - An apparatus used with an electronic device that permits the user to operate the device without holding it or otherwise occupying the users hands. HFDs may take the form of voice/touch activation, an ear-bud and lapel microphone combination, or an installed speaker and microphone combination. Also called HFD. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| hands-on [learning] - student practice on actual equipment, simulators, or training aids. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| harbor - any channel or harbor, or element thereof, in the United States, capable of being utilized in the transportation of commercial cargo in domestic or foreign waterborne commerce by commercial vessels. The term does not include- (A) an inland harbor;(B) the Saint Lawrence Seaway; (C) local access or berthing channels; (D) channels or harbors constructed or maintained by nonpublic interests; and(E) any portion of the Columbia River other than the channels on the downstream side of Bonneville lock and dam. | DHS, US Code 33, §2241, Mar 17 |
| hard mineral resource - any deposit or accretion on, or just below, the surface of the deep seabed of nodules which include one or more minerals, at least one of which contains manganese, nickel, cobalt, or copper. | DOI, US Code 30, §1403, Mar 17 |
| hard skill - actions performed where job requirements and expected outcomes are well defined. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| hardline - Term referring to an overseas system of barriers surrounding a protected area which may afford degrees of forced entry, ballistic resistant or blast protection. A hardline may include walls, floors, ceilings, roofs, windows, doors or non-window openings, all which must provide the level of protection specified for the threat category and facility designation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| hard-metric - measurement, design, and manufacture using the metric system of measurement, but does not include measurement, design, and manufacture using English system measurement units which are subsequently reexpressed in the metric system of measurement. | DOC, US Code 15, §205c, Mar 17 |
| hardship - Hardship would not usually be considered to exist when an alien does not wish to return to the place of last foreign residence only because of inconvenience or expense. b. A brief, temporary absence from work would not generally be considered a hardship. c. Inability of an alien to travel long distances because of physical infirmity or advanced age would be considered to entail hardship. d. The presence of war, widespread civil disturbance, revolution, or other similar phenomena in an aliens country of last foreign residence would be evidence that it would be a hardship if the alien were required to return to that country. If the post is inclined to accept a case but has doubts about the aliens claim regarding a disturbance of some kind in the aliens last country of residence, the Departments advice may be sought by contacting CA/VO/F). e. Aliens from countries with no visa-issuing post could possibly entail hardship. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| hardware - The physical parts of an information system and related devices. Internal hardware devices include motherboards, hard drives, and memory. External hardware devices include monitors, keyboards, mice, printers, scanners, tape drives, and external storage arrays. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| hardware assurance - Hardware assurance is provided through investigatory procedures that review the technology safeguards applied to classified information-processing equipment for signs of tampering. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| harm - Damage, loss, or misuse of information which adversely affects one or more individuals or undermines the integrity of a system or program. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| harm - physical, nonphysical, economic, and noneconomic losses. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §14505, Mar 17 |

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| harmful algal bloom - marine and freshwater phytoplankton that proliferate to high concentrations, resulting in nuisance conditions or harmful impacts on marine and aquatic ecosystems, coastal communities, and human health through the production of toxic compounds or other biological, chemical, and physical impacts of the algae outbreak. | DHS, US Code 33, §4008, Mar 17 |
| harmful quantity [oil] - quantity of oil that is potentially harmful to public health or welfare; or that violates applicable water quality standards; or that cause a film, sheen, or discoloration of the water surface or adjacent shorelines; or that cause an oily sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the water surface or upon adjacent shorelines. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| harmful to minors - any picture, image, graphic image file, or other visual depiction that- (A) taken as a whole and with respect to minors, appeals to a prurient interest in nudity, sex, or excretion; (B) depicts, describes, or represents, in a patently offensive way with respect to what is suitable for minors, an actual or simulated sexual act or sexual contact, actual or simulated normal or perverted sexual acts, or a lewd exhibition of the genitals; and (C) taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value as to minors. | ED, US Code 20, §7131, Mar 17 |
| hasty breach - The creation of lanes through enemy minefields by expedient methods such as blasting with demolitions, pushing rollers or disabled vehicles through the minefields when the time factor does not permit detailed reconnaissance, deliberate breaching, or bypassing the obstacle. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, Sep 16 |
| hazard - A condition with the potential to cause injury, illness, or death of personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; or mission degradation. See also injury; risk. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, Sep 16 |
| hazard - an emergency or disaster resulting from- (A) a natural disaster; or(B) an accidental or man-caused event. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5195a, Jan 17 |
| hazard - Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| hazard - source or cause of harm or difficulty may be natural, technological, or human-caused. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment - A process to identify hazards and associated risk to persons, property, and structures and to improve protection from natural and human-caused hazards. HIRA serves as a foundation for planning, resource management, capability development, public education, and training and exercises. Also called HIRA. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| hazard reduction - the reduction in the potential consequences to life and property of dam failure. | DHS, US Code 33, §467, Mar 17 |
| hazardous air pollutant - pollutant that is known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| hazardous cargo - Cargo that includes not only large bulk-type categories, such as explosives; pyrotechnics; petroleum, oils, and lubricants; compressed gases; and corrosives and batteries, but lesser-quantity materials like super-tropical bleach (oxidizer), pesticides, poisons, medicines, and specialized medical chemicals and medical waste that can be loaded as cargo. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| hazardous cargo - commodity considered as hazardous material that is loaded as cargo for transport includes not only bulk-type categories such as explosives, pyrotechnics, petroleum oils and lubricants, compressed gases, corrosives, and batteries, but lesser materials like super-tropical bleach (oxidizer), pesticides, poisons, medicines, specialized medical chemicals and medical waste. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>hazardous chemical or material - chemical or material which can cause a physical or a health hazard include: 1. Any chemical or material defined as hazardous by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); 2. Any item or chemical that is reportable or potentially reportable as inventoried under the requirements of the hazardous chemical reporting by the U.S. EPA; and 3. Any item or chemical that, when being transported or moved on public roads, is a risk to public health or safety or an environmental hazard and is regulated by, but not limited to, the following requirements: (1) U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Materials Transportation Act; (2) International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code of the International Maritime Organization; (3) Dangerous Goods Regulations of the International Air Transport Association; or (4) Technical Instructions of the International Civil Aviation Organization.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazardous liquid - (A) petroleum or a petroleum product; (B) nonpetroleum fuel, including biofuel, that is flammable, toxic, or corrosive or would be harmful to the environment if released in significant quantities; and (C) a substance the Secretary of Transportation decides may pose an unreasonable risk to life or property when transported by a hazardous liquid pipeline facility in a liquid state (except for liquefied natural gas).</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazardous liquid pipeline facility - a pipeline, a right of way, a facility, a building, or equipment used or intended to be used in transporting hazardous liquid.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazardous materials - a broad range of materials that are not only flammable or combustible but are also designated under related maritime safety and environmental laws.</p> | <p>DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazardous property - Material consisting of explosives, flammables, corrosives, combustibles, oxidizers, poisons, toxins, sources of ionizing radiation or radiant energy, biological, radiological, or magnetic substances, or compressed gases, which, because of their nature are dangerous to store or handle and present real or potential hazards to life and/or property.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazardous substance - material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety, or to the environment excludes petroleum and natural gas.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazardous waste - a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may (A) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazardous waste - material, substance, or byproduct eliminated or discarded as no longer useful or required that pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment due to one or more of the following: ignitability, reactivity, corrosively, or toxicity may be solid, liquid, or gaseous waste or a combination thereof.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazardous waste generation - the act or process of producing hazardous waste.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazardous waste generator - person, site, or facility, whose act or process produces hazardous waste or whose act first subjects hazardous waste to regulation.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazardous waste management - the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>hazards of electromagnetic radiation to fuels - The potential hazard that is created when volatile combustibles, such as fuel, are exposed to electromagnetic fields of sufficient energy to cause ignition. Also called HERF.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19</p> |
| <p>hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance - The danger of accidental actuation of electro-explosive devices or otherwise electrically activating ordnance because of radio frequency electromagnetic fields. Also called HERO. See also electromagnetic radiation; HERO SAFE ordnance; HERO UNSAFE ordnance; ordnance.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19</p> |

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| hazards of electromagnetic radiation to personnel - The potential hazard that exists when personnel are exposed to an electromagnetic field of sufficient intensity to heat the human body. Also called HERP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| hazing - any unauthorized assumption of authority by a midshipman whereby another midshipman suffers or is exposed to any cruelty, indignity, humiliation, hardship, or oppression, or the deprivation or abridgement of any right. | DOD, US Code 10, §6964, Jan 17 |
| hazmat employee - (A) an individual-(i) who-(I) is employed on a full time, part time, or temporary basis by a hazmat employer; or (II) is self-employed (including an owner-operator of a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft) transporting hazardous material in commerce; and (ii) who during the course of such full time, part time, or temporary employment, or such self-employment, directly affects hazardous material transportation safety as the Secretary decides by regulation; and (B) an individual, employed on a full time, part time, or temporary basis by a hazmat employer, or self-employed, who during the course of employment- (i) loads, unloads, or handles hazardous material; (ii) designs, manufactures, fabricates, inspects, marks, maintains, reconditions, repairs, or tests a package, container, or packaging component that is represented, marked, certified, or sold as qualified for use in transporting hazardous material in commerce; (iii) prepares hazardous material for transportation; (iv) is responsible for the safety of transporting hazardous material; or (v) operates a vehicle used to transport hazardous material. | DOT, US Code 49, §5102, Mar 17 |
| head of a contracting activity - The official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity. Also called HCA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| head of a medical facility - (A) with respect to a medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs, means the director of the facility, and (B) with respect to a medical facility of the Department of Defense, means the medical or dental officer in charge or the contract surgeon in charge. | DVA, US Code 38, §8111, Mar 17 |
| head of agency - For the Department of State, the Secretary of State; for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Administrator of USAID; for the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), the Chairman of the International Broadcasting Bureau (IBB); for Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture; and for Commerce, the Secretary of Commerce. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| head of an element of the intelligence community - (A) the head of an element of the intelligence community; or (B) the head of the department or agency containing such element. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1813, Jan 17 |
| head of an executive department or agency - Means the Secretary of State, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Agriculture, or USAID Administrator, or a person exercising authority delegated by the agency or executive department head. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| head of contracting activity - The official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity. Also called HCA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| head of each agency engaged in procurement for the national defense - the heads of the Departments of State, Justice, the Interior, and Homeland Security, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the General Services Administration, and all other agencies with authority delegated. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| head of overseas establishment - A principal officer, for example, a USAID Mission Director or USAID Representative, a Peace Corps Director, or a ranking Department of Commerce Officer in-country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 495, May 18 |
| head of the Agency - Means the Secretary, Attorney General, Administrator, (also called Governor, Chairperson, or other chief official of "agency head"): an executive agency, unless otherwise indicated, including any deputy or assistant chief official of an executive agency; and the term "authorized representative" means any person, persons, or board (other than the contracting officer) authorized to act for the head of the agency or Secretary. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| Head of the Contracting Activity - The official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity. Also called HCA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 302, 330, 331, May 18 |
| head of the contracting activity - the official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| heading - The part of a telegram that precedes the text and controls the transmission, security and accountability of telegrams between the originator and addressee posts. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| heading - The part of an ACP127-formatted telegram that precedes the text and controls the transmission, security, and accountability of telegrams between the originator and addressee posts. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| headquarters - physical location of a principal place of business. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| headquarters - The Washington headquarters of the Department of State, Broadcasting Board of Governors, the Agency for International Development, the Foreign Agricultural Service and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce, as appropriate. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| heads of agency at establishments abroad - The highest ranking person at an agency establishment abroad authorized to make determinations on behalf of the agency. Includes, but is not limited to, the USAID mission director or USAID representative; officers in charge of radio relay stations or radio program centers; and officers in charge of regional service centers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| heads of Agency overseas establishments - USAID Mission director or USAID representative; USIA country public affairs officers; officers in charge of radio relay stations or radio program centers; and officers in charge of regional service centers. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| head-up display - A display of flight, navigation, attack, or other information superimposed upon the pilot's forward field of view. See also flight. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| Health and Accident Coverage - USAID's HAC insurance policy obtained only through the EGAT/ED/PT contractor. HAC insurance is required for all U.S. Exchange Visitors and is recommended for all third- country Participants. USAID's HAC insurance policy for all U.S. participants. Also called HAC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| health care - all appropriate examinations, preventive, curative and restorative health and medical care, and supplementary services when necessary.(e) For the purposes of this chapter or any other Act, the period of any individual's service as a volunteer under this chapter shall include-(i) any period of training prior to enrollment as a volunteer under this chapter; and (ii) the period between enrollment as a volunteer and the termination of service as such volunteer by the President or by death or resignation. | DOS, US Code 22, §522, Jan 17 |
| health care clearinghouse - a public or private entity that processes or facilitates the processing of nonstandard data elements of health information into standard data elements. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1320d, Mar 17 |
| Health Care Coalition - A group of individual health care and response organizations (e.g., hospitals, emergency medical services (EMS), emergency management organizations, public health agencies, etc.) in a defined geographic location. HCCs play a critical role in developing health care delivery system preparedness and response capabilities. HCCs serve as multiagency coordinating groups that support and integrate with ESF-8 activities in the context of incident command system (ICS) responsibilities. Also called HCC. | DHHS, Health Care Preparedness and Response Capabilities 2017-2022, Terms, Jan 17 |
| health care industry stakeholder - (A) health plan, health care clearinghouse, or health care provider; (B) advocate for patients or consumers; (C) pharmacist; (D) developer or vendor of health information technology; (E) laboratory; (F) pharmaceutical or medical device manufacturer; or (G) additional stakeholder the Secretary determines necessary. | DHS, US Code 6, §1533, Jan 17 |
| health care organization - any individual or entity which is obligated to provide, pay for, or administer health benefits under any health plan. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-15, Jan 17 |
| health care provider - (A) a doctor of medicine or osteopathy who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery (as appropriate) by the State in which the doctor practices; or ¹ or (B) any other person determined by the Secretary to be capable of providing health care services. | DOL, US Code 29, §2611, Mar 17 |

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| health care provider - any entity that furnishes health care items or services, and includes a hospital or other provider of services, a physician or other health care practitioner or professional, a health care facility, or a supplier of health care items or services. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1320b-5, Mar 17 |
| health care provider - any health care professional, including community health aides and practitioners, who is - (A) granted clinical practice privileges or employed to provide health care services at - (i) an Indian health program; or (ii) a health program of an urban Indian organization; and (B) licensed or certified to perform health care services by a governmental board or agency or professional health care society or organization. | DOI, US Code 25, §1675, Mar 17 |
| health care provider - any individual or entity-(A) licensed, registered, or certified under Federal or State laws or regulations to provide health care services; or (B) required to be so licensed, registered, or certified but that is exempted by other statute or regulation. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-15, Jan 17 |
| health care provider - any licensed health care professional, organization, or institution, whether public or private (including Federal, State, and local departments, agencies, and instrumentalities) under whose authority a vaccine set forth in the Vaccine Injury Table is administered. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300aa-33, Jan 17 |
| health care provider - Any member of the Armed Forces, civilian employee of the Department of Defense, or personal services contract employee under Title 10, United States Code authorized by the Department of Defense to perform health care functions. Also called DOD health care provider. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| health care provider - any military or civilian health care professional who, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, is granted clinical practice privileges to provide health care services in a military medical or dental treatment facility or who is licensed or certified to perform health care services by a governmental board or agency or professional health care society or organization. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §645, Jan 17 |
| health care provider - any person or entity required by State or Federal law or regulation to be licensed, registered, or certified to provide health care services, and who is so licensed, registered, or certified. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-8, Jan 17 |
| health care provider - Includes: (1) A licensed Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathy or a physician who is serving on active duty in the uniformed services and is designated by the uniformed service to conduct examinations; (2) Any health care provider recognized by the Federal Health Benefits Program or who is licensed or certified under Federal or State law to provide the service in question; (3) A health care provider as defined in paragraph (2) of this definition who practices in a country other than the United States, who is authorized to practice in accordance with the laws of that country, and who is performing within the scope of such practice as defined under those laws; (4) A Christian Science Practitioner listed with the First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts; or (5) A Native American, including an Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiian, who is recognized as a traditional healing practitioner by native traditional religious leaders and who practices traditional healing methods as believed, expressed, and exercised in Indian religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians, consistent with the Native American Religious Freedom Act. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| health care provider - organization or person delivering authorized health care to individuals or groups in need of health care services. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| health care services - any services provided by a health care provider, or by any individual working under the supervision of a health care provider, that relate to- (A) the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any human disease or impairment; or (B) the assessment of the health of human beings. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-15, Jan 17 |
| health engagement - a health stability operation conducted by the Department of Defense outside the United States in coordination with a foreign government or international organization to establish, reconstitute, or maintain the health sector of a foreign country. | DOD, US Code 10, §401, Jan 17 |
| Health Extension Agent - any local, community-based health worker who facilitates and provides assistance to primary care practices by implementing quality improvement or system redesign, incorporating the principles of the patient-centered medical home to provide high-quality, effective, efficient, and safe primary care and to provide guidance to patients in culturally and linguistically appropriate ways, and linking practices to diverse health system resources. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-12, Jan 17 |

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| Health Information Exchange - Electronic health information exchange (HIE) allows doctors, nurses, pharmacists, other health care providers and patients to appropriately access and securely share patients' vital medical information electronically. | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |
| health information technology -hardware, software, integrated technologies or related licenses, intellectual property, upgrades, or packaged solutions sold as services that are designed for or support the use by health care entities or patients for the electronic creation. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300jj, Jan 17 |
| health insurance coverage - benefits consisting of medical care (provided directly, through insurance or reimbursement, or otherwise and including items and services paid for as medical care) under any hospital or medical service policy or certificate, hospital or medical service plan contract, or health maintenance organization contract offered by a health insurance issuer. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| health insurance coverage - benefits consisting of medical care (provided directly, through insurance or reimbursement, or otherwise and including items and services paid for as medical care) under any hospital or medical service policy or certificate, hospital or medical service plan contract, or health maintenance organization contract offered by a health insurance issuer. | DOL, US Code 29, §1191b, Mar 17 |
| Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act confidentiality regulations - regulations promulgated under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Also called HIPPPA. | DHHS, US Code 42, §299b-21, Jan 17 |
| health literacy - the degree to which an individual has the capacity to obtain, communicate, process, and understand health information and services in order to make appropriate health decisions. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17 |
| health maintenance organization - a public or private entity which is organized under the laws of any State and which (1) provides basic and supplemental health services to its members in the manner prescribed is organized and operated in the manner. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300e, Jan 17 |
| health plan - an insurance policy or contract, medical or hospital service agreement, membership or subscription contract, or other arrangement under which health services for individuals are provided or the expenses of such services are paid. | DVA, US Code 38, §4303, Mar 17 |
| health problem - a disease or medical ailment or an environmental condition that poses the risk of disease or medical ailment. The term includes diseases, ailments, or risks of disease or ailment caused by or related to environmental factors, control of animals and rabies, control of insect and rodent vectors, disposal of solid and hazardous waste, and control and monitoring of air quality. | DOS, US Code 22, §290n-6, Jan 17 |
| health professions school -a school of medicine, a school of osteopathic medicine, a school of dentistry, a school of pharmacy, or a graduate program in behavioral or mental health. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292t, Jan 17 |
| health resources - drugs, biological products, medical devices, materials, facilities, health supplies, services and equipment required to diagnose, mitigate or prevent the impairment of, improve, treat, cure, or restore the physical or mental health conditions of the population. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| health risk assessment - process that identifies demographic, medical and lifestyle health recommendations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| health service support - All services performed, provided, or arranged to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental or physical well-being of personnel. Also called HSS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| health services research - research endeavors that study the impact of the organization, financing and management of health services on the quality, cost, access to and outcomes of care. Such term does not include research on the efficacy of services to prevent, diagnose, or treat medical conditions. | DHHS, US Code 42, §284d, Jan 17 |
| health situational awareness - A knowledge state that results from the process of active information gathering (both domestic and international) with appropriate analysis, integration, interpretation, validation, and sharing of information related to health threats and the health of the human population, as well as health system and human services resources, health-related response assets, and other information that could impact the public's health to inform decision-making, resource allocation, and other actions. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17 |

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| <p>health situational awareness - A knowledge state that results from the process of active information-gathering (both domestic and international) with appropriate analysis, integration, interpretation, validation, and sharing of information related to health threats and the health of the human population, as well as health system and human services resources, health-related response assets, and other information that could affect the public’s health to inform decision-making, resource allocation, and other actions.</p> | <p>DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>health surveillance - The regular or repeated collection, analysis, and interpretation of health-related data and the dissemination of information to monitor the health of a population and to identify potential health risks, thereby enabling timely interventions to prevent, treat, reduce, or control disease and injury, which includes occupational and environmental health surveillance and medical surveillance subcomponents.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>health system - a collection of hospitals that are owned and operated by the same entity and that share access to databases with drug order information for their patients.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 21, §356f, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>health threat - A composite of ongoing or potential enemy actions; adverse environmental, occupational, and geographic and meteorological conditions; endemic diseases; and employment of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons (to include weapons of mass destruction) that have the potential to affect the short- or long-term health (including psychological impact) of personnel.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18</p> |
| <p>healthcare coalition - A “single functional entity” of healthcare facilities and related organizations that work together to prevent, protect, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from an incident.</p> | <p>DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>healthcare coalition - A single functional entity of healthcare facilities and other healthcare assets to organize and implement the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions of medical and healthcare providers in a jurisdiction’s healthcare system.</p> | <p>DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>health-care providers - health-care plans and insurers and any organizations, institutions, or other entities or individuals who furnish health-care resources.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §8152, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>health-care resource - hospital care, medical services, and rehabilitative services, any other health-care service, and any health-care support or administrative resource.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §8111, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>healthcare system - The broader, community-wide health system that includes hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, nursing homes, hospices, community health centers, home care, physician and other ambulatory care providers; specialty services like dialysis centers, poison control centers, and emergency medical services; and an array of other healthcare providers at the state and local levels.</p> | <p>DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>healthcare system - The broader, community-wide health system that includes hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, nursing homes, hospices, health centers, home care, physician and other ambulatory care providers, specialty services like dialysis centers, poison control centers, and emergency medical services, and an array of other healthcare providers at the State and local level[s].”</p> | <p>DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17</p> |

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| hearing impairment - an impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| hearing screening - objective physiologic procedures to detect possible hearing loss and to identify newborns and infants who, after rescreening, require further audiologic and medical evaluations. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247b-4a, Jan 17 |
| heart diseases - diseases of the heart and circulation. | DHHS, US Code 42, §201, Jan 17 |
| heat initiator - initiator that serves as an igniting element through the application of heat may include direct heat to a sensitive explosive. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| heavy duty vehicle - a vehicle of greater than 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight rating. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6374, Jan 17 |
| heavy rail - electric railway that can carry a heavy volume of passenger traffic characterized by; high speed and rapid acceleration, rail cars operating singly or in multi-car trains, separate rights of way from which all other vehicular and foot traffic is excluded, sophisticated signaling, and high-platform loading. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| heavy-lift cargo - 1. Any single cargo lift, weighing over 5 long tons, and to be handled aboard ship. 2. In Marine Corps usage, individual units of cargo that exceed 800 pounds in weight or 100 cubic feet in volume. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| heavy-lift ship - A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items and has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| height of burst - The vertical distance from the Earth's surface or target to the point of burst. Also called HOB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| heir - A person who inherits property by will or under a statute of descent and distribution. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| help desk - A specific group(s) in CGFS established to address system and functional financial issues in a timely manner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| help desk - Staff tasked with responding to user problems or security incidents, and other support related roles. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| help system - automated aid that is either built into or adjunct to another system which provides explanations, demonstrations, advice, and alternatives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| heritage asset - Antiques, works of art, and other cultural objects with historic importance, antiquity, rare quality, or intrinsic value. This includes decorative arts such as textiles, antique furniture, clocks, sterling silver hollowware, porcelain and ceramics, and attachments such as wooden panels, hand-painted wallpapers, chandeliers, and fireplace mantels. It includes fine arts such as paintings, sculpture, and unique or limited edition prints. It also includes other cultural property such as musical instruments and rare books. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| HERO SAFE ordnance - Any ordnance item that is percussion initiated, sufficiently shielded or otherwise so protected that all electro-explosive devices contained by the item are immune to adverse effects (safety or reliability) when the item is employed in its expected radio frequency environments, provided that the general hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance requirements defined in the hazards from electromagnetic radiation manual are observed. See also electromagnetic radiation; hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance; HERO SUSCEPTIBLE ordnance; HERO UNSAFE ordnance; ordnance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

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| HERO SUSCEPTIBLE ordnance - Any ordnance item containing electro-explosive devices proven by test or analysis to be adversely affected by radio frequency energy to the point that the safety and/or reliability of the system is in jeopardy when the system is employed in its expected radio frequency environment. See also electromagnetic radiation; hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance; HERO SAFE ordnance; HERO UNSAFE ordnance; ordnance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| HERO UNSAFE ordnance - Any ordnance item containing electro-explosive devices that has not been classified as HERO SAFE or HERO SUSCEPTIBLE ordnance as a result of a hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance (HERO) analysis or test is considered HERO UNSAFE ordnance. Additionally, any ordnance item containing electro-explosive devices (including those previously classified as HERO SAFE or HERO SUSCEPTIBLE ordnance) that has its internal wiring exposed; when tests are being conducted on that item that result in additional electrical connections to the item; when electro-explosive devices having exposed wire leads are present and handled or loaded in any but the tested condition; when the item is being assembled or disassembled; or when such ordnance items are damaged causing exposure of internal wiring or components or destroying engineered HERO protective devices. See also electromagnetic radiation; hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance; HERO SAFE ordnance; HERO SUSCEPTIBLE ordnance; ordnance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| H-hour - 1. The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences. (JP 5-0) 2. In amphibious operations, the time the first landing craft or amphibious vehicle of the waterborne wave lands or is scheduled to land on the beach and, in some cases, the commencement of countermine breaching operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 19 |
| hierarchic escalation - occurrence of increased intensity or seriousness requiring more senior levels of management to assist. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| high altitude bombing - Horizontal bombing with the height of release over 15,000 feet. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| high density airport - an airport at which the Administrator limits the number of instrument flight rule takeoffs and landings of aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §41714, Mar 17 |
| high explosive - chemical compound or mixture that is capable of supporting or sustaining a detonation wave. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| high exposure level - a level of exposure to a substance of concern that is for such a duration, or of such a magnitude, that adverse effects on human health can be reasonably expected to occur, as determined by the President, acting through the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in accordance with human monitoring or environmental or other appropriate indicators. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300hh-14, Jan 17 |
| high frequency single sideband - Type of communications system, in the high frequency range, for long distance communications. Also called HFSSB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| high global warming potential hydrofluorocarbons - any hydrofluorocarbons in a particular end use for which EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program has identified other acceptable alternatives that have lower global warming potential. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| high intensity drug trafficking area - program created by Congress with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 that provides assistance to federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug trafficking regions of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| high interest conveyance - vessel intending to enter a U.S. port that may pose a high relative security risk to the port or other U.S. interests. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| high occupancy vehicle or HOV - a vehicle with not fewer than 2 occupants. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §129, Mar 17 |
| high performance building - facility that incorporates a comprehensive program of initiatives toward responsible environmental stewardship. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| high potential historic sites - those historic sites related to the route, or sites in close proximity thereto, which provide opportunity to interpret the historic significance of the trail during the period of its major use. Criteria for consideration as high potential sites include historic significance, presence of visible historic remnants, scenic quality, and relative freedom from intrusion. | DOI, US Code 16, §1251, Mar 17 |

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| high potential route segments - those segments of a trail which would afford high quality recreation experience in a portion of the route having greater than average scenic values or affording an opportunity to vicariously share the experience of the original users of a historic route. | DOI, US Code 16, §1251, Mar 17 |
| high power radio controlled improvised explosive device transmitter - radio controlled improvised explosive device (RCIED) transmitter with an output power greater than or equal to 0.35 watt. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| high priority use - (A) use of natural gas in a residence; (B) use of natural gas in a commercial establishment in amounts less than 50 Mcf on a peak day; or (C) any use of natural gas the curtailment of which the President determines would endanger life, health, or maintenance of physical property. | DOC, US Code 15, §717z, Mar 17 |
| high resolution - resolution better than five meters. | SPACE, US Code 51, §60301, Mar 17 |
| high risk [position] - position that has the potential for exceptionally serious impact on the integrity and efficiency of the federal service. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| high risk country - country deemed by the Department of State on its Security Environmental Threat List as posing a technical threat to the United States that is medium, high, or critical. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| high risk rural road - any roadway functionally classified as a rural major or minor collector or a rural local road with significant safety risks, as defined by a State in accordance with an updated State strategic highway safety plan. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §148, Mar 17 |
| high school education or equivalent - successful completion of at least a - (1) Twelve-year course of elementary and secondary study in the United States; or (2) Formal course of elementary and secondary education comparable to completion of 12 years elementary or secondary education in the United States. Because a United States high school education is sufficient in itself to qualify a student to apply for college admission, in order for a foreign education to be equivalent to a United States education, it should be sufficient to allow a student to apply for college admission without further education. Vocational degrees that are not considered a basis for further academic study will not be considered equivalent to United States high school education. b. We interpret the phrase at least a high school education or its equivalent to apply only to formal courses of study. Equivalency certificates (such as the G.E.D.) are not acceptable. To qualify, an alien must have completed a 12-year course of elementary and secondary education in the United States or a comparable course of study in another country. Evidence might consist of a certificate of completion equivalent to a United States diploma, school transcripts, or other evidence issued by the person or organization responsible for maintaining such records, which specify the completed course of study. c. See 9 FAM 502.6-3 for additional information on diversity immigrant visa eligibility. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U), Mar 17 |
| high speed rail - intercity rail service which operates primarily on a dedicated guideway or track designed for speeds above 110 mph and not used, for the most part, by freight including, but not limited to, trains on welded rail, magnetically levitated (maglev) vehicles on a special guideway, or other advanced technology vehicles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| High threat environment - A country, city, area, sub-region or region in which USAID is hindered in accomplishing its mission due to security risks, such as: 1) Specific targeting of U.S. interests, 2) A favorable operating environment for terrorist groups, 3) Intelligence indicating that a threat is imminent, or 4) Other significant risk as identified by the Office of Security (USAID/SEC), the Regional Security Officer (RSO), or other appropriate U.S. Government (USG) official, in consultation with the RSO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, 202, 203, May 18 |
| high value assets - Items whose compromise or loss will severely impact post operations (personnel or payroll data, safes containing funds, Information Technology devices, etc.). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| high velocity drop - A drop procedure in which the drop velocity is greater than 30 feet per second and lower than free drop velocity. See also airdrop. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| high-3 average pay - the amount of the participant's average basic pay for the highest 3 consecutive years of the participant's service for which full contributions have been made to the fund. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2031, Jan 17 |

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| high-3 average salary - The highest annual rate resulting from averaging, over any period of three consecutive years of creditable service, an employee's rate of basic pay in effect during that period, with each rate weighted by the time it was in effect. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| high-altitude missile engagement zone - In air and missile defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air and missile threats normally rests with high-altitude surface-to-air missiles. Also called HIMEZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| high-consequence target - a property, natural resource, location, area, or other target designated by the Secretary that is a viable terrorist target of national significance, which may include a facility or specific critical infrastructure, the attack of which by railroad could result in- (A) catastrophic loss of life; ^[SEP] (B) significant damage to national security or defense capabilities; or (C) national economic harm. | DHS, US Code 6, §1201, Jan 17 |
| high-density airspace control zone - Airspace designated in an airspace control plan or airspace control order in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons and airspace users. Also called HIDACZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| high-end computing system - a computing system with performance that substantially exceeds that of systems that are commonly available for advanced scientific and engineering applications. | DOC, US Code 15, §5541, Mar 17 |
| higher education - Refers to education, training, research, and community service outreach at the post-secondary level. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 216, May 18 |
| higher education community - Refers to the spectrum of individuals, institutions, and organizations integral to higher education, singly and in various combinations, local, regional, national and international, including associations, consortia and other forms of partnership. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 216, May 18 |
| higher education institutions - Are post-secondary institutions recognized as bona fide in their home countries. In the United States, recognition is by accrediting agencies recognized through the U.S. Department of Education. Normally, outside the United States, recognition is by a Ministry of Education or a national accrediting entity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 216, May 18 |
| high-impact system - An information system in which at least one security objective (i.e., confidentiality, integrity, or availability) is assigned a FIPS 199 potential impact value of high. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| high-level radioactive waste - the aqueous waste resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system, or equivalent and the concentrated waste from subsequent extraction cycles, or equivalent, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuels, or irradiated fuel from nuclear power reactors. | DHS, US Code 33, §1402, Mar 17 |
| High-Level Task Force - The NATO body responsible for addressing issues related to Euro-Atlantic conventional arms control. Also called HLTF. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| highly enriched uranium - uranium enriched to 20 percent or more in the isotope U-235. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2302, Jan 17 |
| highly rural -an area that consists of a county or counties having a population of less than seven persons per square mile. | DVA, US Code 38, §1710, Mar 17 |
| highly-enriched uranium - uranium enriched to or above 20 percent in the isotope 235. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2569, Jan 17 |
| high-need early childhood education program - an early childhood education program serving children from low-income families that is located within the geographic area served by a high-need local educational agency. | ED, US Code 20, §1021, Mar 17 |
| high-need school - a public elementary school or secondary school that is located in an area in which the percentage of students from families with incomes below the poverty line is 30 percent or more. | ED, US Code 20, §6631, Mar 17 |
| high-payoff target - A target whose loss to the enemy will significantly contribute to the success of the friendly course of action. Also called HPT. See also high-value target; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |

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| high-performance computing - advanced computing, communications, and information technologies, including supercomputer systems, high-capacity and high-speed networks, special purpose and experimental systems, applications and systems software, and the management of large data sets. | DOC, US Code 15, §5502, Mar 17 |
| high-performing organization - an organization whose performance exceeds that of comparable providers, whether public or private. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| high-poverty school - a school that is in the highest 2 quartiles of schools served by a local educational agency, based on the percentage of enrolled students from low-income families. | ED, US Code 20, §6491, Mar 17 |
| high-resolution information systems - equipment and techniques required to create, store, recover, and play back high-resolution images and accompanying sound. | DOC, US Code 15, §3701, Mar 17 |
| high-risk activity - an activity that may be adversely affected by a moderate to severe seismic event (as determined by the Director); includes high-speed rail transportation. | DOE, US Code 42, §7704, Mar 17 |
| high-risk personnel - Personnel who, by their grade, assignment, symbolic value, or relative isolation, are likely to be attractive or accessible terrorist targets. Also called HRP. See also antiterrorism. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| high-risk urban area - a high-risk urban area. | DHS, US Code 6, §601, Jan 17 |
| high-speed rail - all forms of nonhighway ground transportation that run on rails or electromagnetic guideways providing transportation service which is (A) reasonably expected to reach sustained speeds of more than 125 miles per hour; and (B) made available to members of the general public as passengers, but does not include rapid transit operations within an urban area that are not connected to the general rail system of transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §26105, Mar 17 |
| high-three average salary - such persons highest average basic pay over any consecutive 3-year period. Basic pay is the basic salary for which retirement deductions are withheld and does not include payments for overtime, bonuses, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113, Mar 17 |
| high-use harbor project - a project that is assigned to a harbor or inland harbor that transits not less than 10,000,000 tons of cargo annually. | DHS, US Code 33, §2237, Mar 17 |
| high-value airborne asset protection - A defensive counterair mission using fighter escorts that defend airborne national assets which are so important that the loss of even one could seriously impact United States warfighting capabilities or provide the enemy with significant propaganda value. Also called HVAA protection. See also defensive counterair. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| high-value item - A high value item must be worth at least \$1000 and be declared to the claims office before shipping or storage takes place. The item must be unusually valuable for its category. (For example, a \$1,000 sofa does not qualify. A rare porcelain plate would qualify.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17 |
| high-value target - A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. Also called HVT. See also high-payoff target; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| highway basemap - a representation of all public roads that can be used to geolocate attribute data on a roadway. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §148, Mar 17 |
| highway safety improvement program - projects, activities, plans, and reports carried out. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §148, Mar 17 |
| highway-rail grade crossing - any street or highway crossing over a line of railroad at grade. | DOT, US Code 49, §20153, Mar 17 |
| hire [personnel] - engage the services of (a person) for wages or other payment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| hiring Manager - person responsible for managing the hiring process and chairing the Hiring Panel, and the final approval authority on the hiring decision. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| hiring Panel - team of interviewers consisting of three federal employees at or above the full performance grade level of the position under consideration. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| hiring rate - ratio of employees that are hired during a period of time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| hispanic - individuals whose origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or any other Spanish-speaking country. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300u-6, Jan 17 |
| historic barn - a barn that- (A) is at least 50 years old; (B) retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and construction to clearly identify the barn as an agricultural building; and (C) meets the criteria for listing on National, State, or local registers or inventories of historic structures. | USDA, US Code 7, §2008o, Mar 17 |
| historical cost - Historical cost is the cash equivalent price of operating materials and supplies and property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) including all appropriate purchase and production costs to bring the items to their original condition and location, at the date of acquisition. This cost does not change over time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| historical uses - (A) refurbishing, repairing, rebuilding, or replacing equipment on a fishing vessel, without materially increasing harvesting capacity;(B) purchasing a used fishing vessel; (C) purchasing, constructing, expanding, or reconditioning a fishery facility; (D) refinancing existing debt; (E) reducing fishing capacity; and (F) making upgrades to a fishing vessel, including upgrades in technology, gear, or equipment, that improve- (i) collection and reporting of fishery-dependent data; (ii) bycatch reduction or avoidance; (iii) gear selectivity; (iv) adverse impacts caused by fishing gear; or (v) safety. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §53701, Mar 17 |
| historically underutilized business zone - any area located within 1 or more-- (A) qualified census tracts; (B) qualified nonmetropolitan counties; (C) lands within the external boundaries of an Indian reservation; (D) redesignated areas; (E) base closure areas; or (F) qualified disaster areas. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |
| Hizballah - (i) the entity known as Hizballah and designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act; or (ii) any person - ^(I) the property or interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act); and ^(II) who is identified on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury as an agent, instrumentality, or affiliate of Hizballah. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| hoax improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident involving a device fabricated to look like an improvised explosive device, and is intended to purposely simulate one in order to elicit a response. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| hog class - as applicable- (A) barrows or gilts; (B) sows; or (C) boars or stags. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| hold - A hold is a temporary suspension of disposition action(s) of paper and electronic materials because of legal, audit, investigative, or other needs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 158, May 18 |
| holder - a person that has possession in fact or by operation of law of a receipt or any electronic document. | USDA, US Code 7, §241, Mar 17 |
| holder - any State or local governmental entity, individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity receiving or using a right-of-way. | DOI, US Code 43, §1702, Mar 17 |
| holder-in-due-course - An individual who, in good faith, takes possession of a check through endorsement. A claim to payment by a holder-in-due-course will be honored, even if the original payee is not due or entitled to the check. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| holiday - any day designated as a holiday under a Federal statute or Executive order. | DHS, US Code 19, §267, Mar 17 |
| home - A fixed or permanent dwelling place synonymous with place of fixed abode as distinguished from a mere temporary residence. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 443, May 18 |

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| <p>home- and community-based health services - (1) skilled health services furnished to the individual in the individual's home pursuant to a written plan of care established by a case management team, that shall include appropriate health care professionals, for the provision of such services and items described in paragraph (2); (2) includes-(A) durable medical equipment;(B) home health aide services and personal care services furnished in the home of the individual;(C) day treatment or other partial hospitalization services;(D) home intravenous and aerosolized drug therapy (including prescription drugs administered as part of such therapy);(E) routine diagnostic testing administered in the home of the individual; and (F) appropriate mental health, developmental, and rehabilitation services; and (3) does not include-(A) inpatient hospital services; and (B) nursing home and other long term care facilities.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-24, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>home base - An organization unit where an employee is assigned for purposes of supervision, usually in accordance with the employee's primary functional role. An aligned team will usually serve as the home base for employees assigned on a full-time basis to that team.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18</p> |
| <p>home page - The first page of a website that commonly acts as a menu to other pages. A web portal is an example of a home page.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>home station - The permanent location of active duty units and Reserve Component units. See also active duty; Reserve Component.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>home study preparer - any party licensed or otherwise authorized under the law of the state of the orphans proposed residence to conduct the research and preparation for a home study, including the required personal interview(s). This term includes a public agency with authority under that states law in adoption matters, public or private adoption agencies licensed or otherwise authorized to conduct the research and preparation for a home study, including the required personal interview(s), under the laws of the state of the orphans proposed residence. b. In the case of an orphan whose adoption has been finalized abroad and whose adoptive parents reside abroad, the home study preparer includes any party licensed or otherwise authorized to conduct home studies under the law of any state of the United States, or any party licensed or otherwise authorized by the foreign country's adoption authorities to conduct home studies under the laws of the foreign country. c. See 9 FAM 502.3-3(C)(2) for additional information on establishing adoptive parents suitability in orphan visa cases.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>home-base supervisor - The supervisor located in the office/bureau where the PMI will be permanently placed at the end of the internship. The home-base supervisor is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the PMI's development against the target position.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18</p> |
| <p>homegrown violent extremist - person of any citizenship who has lived and/or operated primarily in the United States or its territories who advocates, is engaged in, or is preparing to engage in ideologically-motivated terrorist activities (including providing support to terrorism) in furtherance of political or social objectives promoted by a foreign terrorist organization, but is acting independently of direction by a foreign terrorist organization.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>homeland - The physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>homeland [United States] - physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories and possessions, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace .</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>homeland defense - protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President of the United States the Department of Defense is the lead Federal agency for homeland defense, including maritime interception, air patrols over U.S. airspace, land-based defense of critical infrastructure and key assets, and use of military forces to protect from attack when directed by the President or Secretary of Defense.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>homeland defense - The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President. Also called HD.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27, May 18</p> |

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| homeland defense activity - an activity undertaken for the military protection of the territory or domestic population of the United States, or of infrastructure or other assets of the United States determined by the Secretary of Defense as being critical to national security, from a threat or aggression against the United States. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §901, Jan 17 |
| Homeland Secure Data Network - secret-level information network intended to provide information sharing capability to fusion centers and other partners. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| homeland security – (A) to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; (B) to reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism; (C) to minimize damage from a terrorist attack in the United States; and (D) to recover from a terrorist attack in the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| homeland security - A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. Also called HS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27, May 18 |
| homeland security - concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur includes actions to prepare for, protect against, prevent, respond to, and recover from all threats or acts of terrorism. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Homeland Security Council - Entity that advises the President on national strategic and policy during large-scale incidents. Together with the National Security Council, ensures coordination for all homeland and national security-related activities among executive departments and agencies and promotes effective development and implementation of related policy. Also called HSC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| homeland security enterprise - collective efforts and shared responsibilities to maintain critical homeland security capabilities includes: federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments; non-governmental, private-sector, and international partners; and individuals, families, and communities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| homeland security enterprise architecture - Department-wide strategic management framework that provides an approach and information to support effective decision making for strategic planning, budgeting, and execution aligns programs and projects to improve business performance and help DHS Components better execute their core missions and interact with federal, state, local and tribal partners for improved information sharing. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program - A capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. Also called HSEEP. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| homeland security grant - any grant made or administered by the Department, including- (A) the State Homeland Security Grant Program; (B) the Urban Area Security Initiative Grant Program; (C) the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program; (D) the Citizen Corps; and (E) the Metropolitan Medical Response System. | DHS, US Code 6, §470, Jan 17 |
| homeland security grant program - Part of three interconnected grant programs (along with State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) and Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)) that fund a range of preparedness activities including planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises, and management and administration. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| homeland security information - any information possessed by a Federal, State, or local agency that- (A) relates to the threat of terrorist activity; (B) relates to the ability to prevent, interdict, or disrupt terrorist activity; (C) would improve the identification or investigation of a suspected terrorist or terrorist organization; or (D) would improve the response to a terrorist act. | DHS, US Code 6, §482, Jan 17 |

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| <p>homeland security information - homeland security information is defined as information derived from or possessed by a State, local, tribal, or Federal agency that: (1) Relates to a threat of terrorist activity; (2) Relates to the ability to prevent, interdict, or disrupt terrorist activity; (3) Would improve the identification or investigation of a suspected terrorist or terrorist organization; (4) Would improve the response to a terrorist act; or (5) Law enforcement information - is defined in the ISE Awareness Training and means any information obtained by or of interest to a law enforcement agency or official that is both: (a) Related to terrorism or the security of our homeland; and (b) Relevant to a law enforcement mission, including but not limited to: Information pertaining to an actual or potential criminal, civil, or administrative investigation or a foreign intelligence, counterintelligence, or counter terrorism investigation; An assessment of or response to criminal threats and vulnerabilities; The existence, organizations, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, means, methods, or activities of individuals or groups involved or suspected of involvement in criminal or unlawful conduct or assisting or associated with criminal or unlawful conduct; The existence, identification, detection, prevention, interdiction, or disruption of, or response to criminal acts and violations of the law; Identification, apprehension, prosecution, release, detention, adjudication, supervision, or rehabilitation of accused persons or criminal offenders; or Victim/witness assistance.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>homeland security information - information possessed by a federal, state, or local agency that (1) relates to the threat of terrorist activity; (2) relates to the ability to prevent, interdict, or disrupt terrorist activity; (3) would improve the identification or investigation of a suspected terrorist or terrorist organization; or (4) would improve the response to a terrorist act.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Homeland Security Information Network - DHS-managed national secure and trusted web-based portal for information sharing and collaboration among federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and international partners engaged in the homeland security mission.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Homeland Security Information Network - The primary reporting method (common national network) for the Department of Homeland Security to reach departments, agencies, and operations centers at the Federal, State, local, and private-sector levels. HSIN is a collection of systems and communities of interest designed to facilitate information sharing, collaboration, and warnings. Also called HSIN.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>Homeland Security Information Network Intelligence Community of Interest - subset of Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) for state and local intelligence for sharing unclassified information, connecting homeland security mission partners.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>homeland security intelligence - information, regardless of source or origin, which enables identification, understanding, mitigation, or response to threats approaching or within the homeland.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Homeland Security Intelligence Council - DHS advisory body that assists the Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT) in evaluating and determining the best course of action for the National and Departmental Intelligence functions of the Department.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>homeland security intelligence priorities framework - underlying structure within the Department for the establishment of homeland security intelligence priorities.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>homeland security missions - the following missions of the Coast Guard: (A) Ports, waterways and coastal security. (B) Drug interdiction. (C) Migrant interdiction. (D) Defense readiness. (E) Other law enforcement.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §468, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>Homeland Security Science and Technology Advisory Committee - advisory group that provides independent, consensus scientific and technical advice and recommendations to the DHS S&T Under Secretary for Science and Technology activities focus on the S&T mission to strengthen America's security and resiliency by providing knowledge products and innovative technology solutions for the Homeland Security Enterprise.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>Homeland Security Standing Information Needs - enduring all-threats and all-hazards information needs of DHS and its federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector stakeholders and other homeland security partners.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>homeland security-relevant information - information possessed by a federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local agency, or the private sector, that relates to any authorized departmental mission, including the authorized missions of the Components may also be, but is not limited to, one or more of the following types of information: homeland security information, terrorism information, or weapons of mass destruction information.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| homeless - Generally, a homeless visa applicant is one who is a national of a country in which the United States has no consular representation or in which the political or security situation is tenuous or uncertain enough that the limited consular staff is not authorized to process IV applications.. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| homeless veteran - a veteran who is homeless (as that term is defined the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. | DVA, US Code 38, §2002, Mar 17 |
| homemade chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear improvised explosive device enhancement - combination of commercially available ingredients combined to create a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) substance that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| homemade explosive - non-standard explosive mixtures / compounds which have been formulated / synthesized from available ingredients most often utilized in the absence of commercial / military explosives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| homeward bound mail service - A private mail service provided by employee associations located at Foreign Service posts to authorized U.S. citizen employees or contractors at no cost to the U.S. Government. Also called HBMS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| homing - The technique whereby a mobile station directs itself, or is directed, towards a source of primary or reflected energy, or to a specified point. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| homing adaptor - A device, when used with an aircraft radio receiver, that produces aural and/or visual signals indicating the direction of a transmitting radio station with respect to the heading of the aircraft. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| honor awards - These awards bestow high honor and official recognition to an individual or group for exceptional contributions to the Agency's mission. Honor awards include Distinguished Honor Awards, Superior Honor Awards, Meritorious Honor Awards, Administrator's Distinguished Career Service Awards, and Outstanding Career Achievement Awards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |
| honorable discharge - An honorable discharge means any separation from active duty in the armed forces under honorable conditions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 61341, Mar 17 |
| honorably retired - a result of reduction-in-force, separation due to age, voluntary retirement, or resignation for personal reasons can be considered honorably retired. Separation not within the meaning of honorably retired would involve forced or requested removal for cause or a resignation aimed at forestalling such removal. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| horizon scanning - process of identifying future trends, drivers, and/or conditions that may have an effect on future events, incidents, or occurrences. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| horizontal stowage - The lateral distribution of unit equipment or categories of supplies so they can be unloaded simultaneously from two or more holds. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| hospital - a legally constituted and lawfully operated hospital which accepts registered in-patients. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2412, Mar 17 |
| hospital - a public or nonprofit institution which is-(A) a general hospital, tuberculosis hospital, or any other type of hospital, other than a hospital furnishing primarily domiciliary care; and(B) duly authorized to provide hospital services under the laws of the. State in which it is situated. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17 |
| hospital - a State or local public hospital, a private profit hospital, a private nonprofit hospital, a general or special hospital, and any other type of hospital (excluding a hospital owned or operated by an agency of the Federal Government), and any related facilities. | DHHS, US Code 42, §254h, Jan 17 |
| hospital - any Federal, State, local, or other public or private hospital, unless otherwise specified. | DVA, US Code 38, §8152, Mar 17 |
| hospital - any public health center or general, tuberculosis, mental, chronic disease, or other type of hospital and related facilities, such as laboratories, outpatient departments, nurses' home and training facilities, and central service facilities normally operated in connection with hospitals, but does not include any hospital furnishing primarily domiciliary care. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3337, Jan 17 |

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| hospital - general, tuberculosis, and other types of hospitals, and related facilities, such as laboratories, outpatient departments, nurses' home facilities, extended care facilities, facilities related to programs for home health services, self-care units, and central service facilities, operated in connection with hospitals, and also includes education or training facilities for health professions personnel operated as an integral part of a hospital, but does not include any hospital furnishing primarily domiciliary care. | DHHS, US Code 42, §291o, Jan 17 |
| hospital care - (A)(i) medical services rendered in the course of the hospitalization of any veteran, and (ii) travel and incidental expenses; (B) such mental health services, consultation, professional counseling, marriage and family counseling, and training for the members of the immediate family or legal guardian of a veteran, or the individual in whose household such veteran certifies an intention to live, as the Secretary considers appropriate for the effective treatment and rehabilitation of a veteran or dependent or survivor of a veteran receiving care; and (C)(i) medical services rendered in the course of the hospitalization of a dependent or survivor of a veteran receiving care, and (ii) travel and incidental expenses for such dependent or survivor under the terms and conditions set forth. | DVA, US Code 38, §1703, Mar 17 |
| hospital facilities - buildings housing a hospital and related facilities, including laboratories, outpatient departments, nurses' home and training facilities and central service facilities operated in connection with a hospital, and also includes buildings housing education or training facilities for health professions personnel operated as an integral part of a hospital. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17 |
| host bureau - The regional bureau that has authority over the location where the DETO is located. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23682, Mar 17 |
| host country contracting - A means of program implementation in which USAID finances, but is not a party to, contractual arrangements between the host country and the supplier of goods and/or services. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 301, 305, May 18 |
| host country guarantor - For sovereign risk borrowers, either (1) a specific paragraph obligating the sovereign borrower must be included in the Housing Guaranty Program Agreement, or (2) a separate Host Country Guaranty document covering the sovereign obligation is to be included in the loan documentation for specific Housing Guaranty borrowings. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 250, May 18 |
| host country national - A citizen of a host country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, 253, May 18 |
| host government - A foreign government conducting business on behalf of members of a diplomatic mission in Washington. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| host nation - A nation which receives forces and/or supplies from allied nations and/or North Atlantic Treaty Organization to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. Also called HN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, May 19 |
| hostage rescue - A personnel recovery method used to recover isolated personnel who are specifically designated as hostages. Also called HR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| hostage-taking - The unlawful abduction or holding of a person or persons against their will for financial or political gain. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| hostage-taking - the unlawful abduction or holding of a person or persons against their will in order to compel a third person or governmental organization to do or abstain from doing any act as a condition for the release of the person detained. | White House, PPD 30 Hostage Recovery Activities, Terms, Jun 15 |
| hostile act - An attack or other use of force against the United States, United States forces, or other designated persons or property to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of United States forces, including the recovery of United States personnel or vital United States Government property. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| hostile casualty - a person who, as a member of the Armed Forces, dies as the direct result of hostile action with the enemy, while in combat, while going to or returning from a combat mission if the cause of death was directly related to hostile action, or while hospitalized or undergoing treatment at the expense of the United States for injury incurred during combat, and includes a person killed mistakenly or accidentally by friendly fire directed at a hostile force or what is thought to be a hostile force, but does not include a person who dies due to the elements, a self-inflicted wound, combat fatigue, or a friendly force while the person was in an absent-without-leave, deserter, or dropped-from-rolls status or was voluntarily absent from a place of duty. | DVA, US Code 38, §2402, Mar 17 |
| hostile environment - Operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed to or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have control of the territory and population in the intended operational area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| hostile force or person - any nation, any subject of a foreign nation, or any other person serving a foreign nation (1) engaged in a war against the United States or any of its allies, (2) engaged in armed conflict, whether or not war has been declared, against the United States or any of its allies, or (3) engaged in a war or armed conflict between military forces of any origin in any country in which a person covered by this chapter is serving. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1711, Mar 17 |
| hostile intent - The threat of imminent use of force against the United States, United States forces, or other designated persons or property. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| host-nation support - Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. Also called HNS. See also host nation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| hoteling - Shared office space in a location designed for use on a drop-in basis by teleworking employees. The space is equipped with standard office technology including phones, computers, fax machines, printers, copiers, e-mail, Internet access, etc. Employees either reserve space in advance or are scheduled to use a cubicle, as needed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| hotspot - A site that offers Internet access over a wireless local area network; no other services or data are provided. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| hotspot - A site that offers Internet access over a wireless local area network; no other services or data are provided. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| House Hunting Trip - Travel (including per diem) and transportation expenses of the employee and spouse for one round trip to the new official station to seek permanent residence quarters. Also called HHT. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 524, May 18 |
| household effects - (replaces the terms “effects” and “personal effects”) Furniture, consumables, and household and personal effects, including automotive replacement parts, tires, tubes, and accessories, for the use of an employee and the employee's family, but excluding boats, aircraft, animals, birds, pets, and plants. Snowmobiles and vehicles with two or three wheels (e.g., motorcycles, mopeds, and golf carts) may be shipped as household effects. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 521, 523, 524, 525, May 18 |
| household effects - Property, unless specifically excluded, associated with the home and all personal effects belonging to an employee and immediate family members that legally may be accepted and transported by a commercial carrier. Also called HHE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| household staff - the person employed by a principal representative to perform household duties at an official residence. ORE household staff are not employees of the U.S. Government. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 32513, Mar 17 |
| household textile articles - articles of wearing apparel, costumes and accessories, draperies, floor coverings, furnishings, beddings, and other textile goods of a type customarily used in a household regardless of where used in fact. | DOC, US Code 15, §70, Mar 17 |
| household waste - material discarded by residential dwellings, hotels, motels, and other similar permanent or temporary housing establishments or facilities. | DOT, US Code 49, §10908, Mar 17 |
| housing - HUD's database maintains geographic data on homeownership rates, including many attributes such as HUD revitalization zones, location of various forms of housing assistance, first-time homebuyers, underserved areas, and race. Data standards have not yet been formalized. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |

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| housing development agency - any agency of a State or local government, or any private nonprofit organization, that is engaged in providing housing for homeless individuals or low-income families. | DOL, US Code 29, §3226, Mar 17 |
| Housing Profile - Analysis reporting post position structure, demographics, local real estate market, and position posts as they relate to post housing requirements and space standards. (6 FAM 723 and 6 FAM 727) housing supplement for certain employees assigned to living quarters Allowances. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 477, May 18 |
| hovering vessel - any vessel which is found or kept off the coast of the United States within or without the customs waters, if, from the history, conduct, character, or location of the vessel, it is reasonable to believe that such vessel is being used or may be used to introduce or promote or facilitate the introduction or attempted introduction of merchandise into the United States in violation of the laws respecting the revenue. | DHS, US Code 19, §3(a)(2), Mar 17 |
| hub - An organization that sorts and distributes inbound cargo from wholesale supply sources (airlifted, sealifted, and ground transportable) and/or from within the theater. See also hub and spoke distribution; spoke. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| hub and spoke distribution - A physical distribution system, in which a major port serves as a central point from which cargo is moved to and from several radiating points to increase transportation efficiencies and in-transit visibility. See also distribution; distribution system; hub; in-transit visibility; spoke. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| HUBZone - historically underutilized business zone. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |
| Human Capital Assessment and Accountability Framework - The framework that establishes and defines the five human capital systems that provide the single, consistent definition of Federal human capital management. Also called HCAAF. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 401, May 18 |
| human capital management system - a system (A) by which a local educational agency makes and implements human capital decisions, such as decisions on preparation, recruitment, hiring, placement, retention, dismissal, compensation, professional development, tenure, and promotion; and (B) that includes a performance-based compensation system. | ED, US Code 20, §6631, Mar 17 |
| human capital measurement area - An area of the PRM that captures the human capital aspects of performance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| human consequence - effect of an incident, event, or occurrence that results in injury, illness, or loss of life. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| human environment - the physical, social, and economic components, conditions, and factors which interactively determine the state, condition, and quality of living conditions, employment, and health of those affected, directly or indirectly, by activities occurring on the outer Continental Shelf. | DOI, US Code 43, §1331, Mar 17 |
| human factors - The physical, cultural, psychological, and behavioral attributes of an individual or group that influence perceptions, understanding, and interactions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| human factors engineering - applied science that coordinates the design of devices, systems, and physical working conditions with the capacities and requirements of the worker | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Human Immunodeficiency Virus - A virus that can infect people and destroy their immune system, the body's mechanism for fighting infection. HIV causes AIDS (and it is also know as HTLV-III and LAV). Also called HIV. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 407, May 18 |
| human immunodeficiency virus - the etiologic agent for AIDS. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-88, Jan 17 |
| human immunodeficiency virus - the pathogen that causes AIDS. Also called HIV. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 104A, Mar 17 |
| human intelligence - A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. Also called HUMINT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| human organ - the human (including fetal) kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas, bone marrow, cornea, eye, bone, and skin or any subpart thereof and any other human organ (or any subpart thereof, including that derived from a fetus) specified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services by regulation. | DHHS, US Code 42, §274e, Jan 17 |
| human performance - demonstrated capability of the human to operate, control, maintain, support, manage, and use the components of the systems under all expected environmental, operational and tactical conditions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| human performance technology - systemic process of discovering, analyzing, and addressing human performance gaps includes planning for future improvement, designing interventions to close performance gaps, implementing the interventions, and evaluating the financial and non-financial results. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Human Resource Advisor - An inherently governmental agency official who is a human resource expert and is responsible for performing human resource-related actions to assist the Agency Tender Official (ATO) in developing the agency tender. Also called HRA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| Human Resource Advisor - An inherently governmental agency official who is a human resource expert and is responsible for performing human resource-related actions to assist the ATO in developing the agency tender. Also called HRA. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| Human resources management - Is the act of entering into a contract that conveys real estate, equipment, or facilities for a specified term and for a specified rent, from one entity or person to another. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, May 18 |
| human subject - living individual about whom an investigator conducting research includes: (1) obtaining information or biospecimens through intervention or interaction with the individual, and stores, uses, studies, or analyzes the information or biospecimens, or (2) obtaining, storage, uses, studies, analyzes, or generation of covered information or covered biospecimens. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| human systems integration - systems engineering discipline that considers the human a critical component of the system and strives to ensure the integration of humans in systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| human tip - Information provided in an advance and/or confidential manner regarding an IED, IED related materials, or associated personnel information can be received from, but not limited to, the local populace or government, intelligence agency, or an inside source. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| humanitarian and civic assistance - any of the following:(1) Medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary care provided in areas of a country that are rural or are underserved by medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary professionals, respectively, including education, training, and technical assistance related to the care provided. (2) Construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems.(3) Well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities.(4) Rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities. | DOD, US Code 10, §401, Jan 17 |
| humanitarian and civic assistance - Assistance to the local populace and funded under separate authorities, provided by predominantly United States forces in conjunction with military operations. Also called HCA. See also foreign humanitarian assistance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| humanitarian and civic assistance - Assistance to the local populace provided by predominantly U.S. forces in conjunction with military operations and exercises. This assistance is specifically authorized by Title 10, United States Code, Section 401, and funded under separate authorities. Also called HCA. (DOD) | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| humanitarian assistance - assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, education, and clothing. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 499, Mar 17 |
| humanitarian assistance - assistance rendered to a country or population in an emergency or crisis context. This could include natural or manmade disaster response or complex humanitarian emergency. (USAID) (DoD): Programs conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. Humanitarian assistance provided by U.S. forces is limited in scope and duration. The assistance provided is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities or organizations that may have the primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |

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| humanitarian assistance - assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, education, and clothing. | DOS, NSPD 27 U.S. Commercial Remote Sensing Space Policy, Terms, Jun 16 |
| humanitarian assistance - assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies, clothing, and shelter. | DOS, US Code 22, §7803, Jan 17 |
| humanitarian assistance - funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for a fiscal year for humanitarian assistance shall be used for the purpose of providing transportation of humanitarian relief and for other humanitarian purposes worldwide. | DOD, US Code 10, §2561, Jan 17 |
| humanitarian assistance coordination center - A temporary center established by a geographic combatant commander to assist with interagency coordination and planning during the early planning and coordination stages of foreign humanitarian assistance operations. Also called HACC. See also foreign humanitarian assistance; interagency coordination. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| humanitarian demining assistance - detection and clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, and includes activities related to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to explosive. | DOD, US Code 10, §407, Jan 17 |
| humanitarian demining assistance - The activities related to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| humanitarian mine action - Activities that strive to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms ammunition. Also called HMA | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| humanitarian operations center - An international and interagency body that coordinates the overall relief strategy and unity of effort among all participants in a large foreign humanitarian assistance operation. Also called HOC. See also operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| humanitarian or peacekeeping operation - a military operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance or in support of a peacekeeping operation under chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The term does not include routine training, force rotation, or stationing. | DOD, US Code 10, §2302, Jan 17 |
| humanitarian or peacekeeping operation - a military operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance or in support of a peacekeeping operation under chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The term does not include routine training, force rotation, or stationing. | DOD, US Code 41, §153, Mar 17 |
| humanitarian or peacekeeping operation - a military operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance or in support of a peacekeeping operation under Chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The term does not include routine training, force rotation, or stationing. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| humanities – includes, but is not limited to, study and interpretation of: language, both modern and classical; linguistics; literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archeology; comparative religion; ethics; the history, criticism, and theory of the arts; those aspects of the social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods; and the study and application of the humanities to the human environment with particular attention to reflecting our diverse heritage, traditions, and history and to the relevance of the humanities to the current conditions of national life. | ED, US Code 20, §952, Mar 17 |
| hung ordnance - Those weapons or stores on an aircraft that the pilot has attempted to drop or fire but could not because of a malfunction of the weapon, rack or launcher, or aircraft release and control system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| hunger strike - deviation from normal eating and drinking patterns, in order to gain attention to a perceived need, opinion, or policy or to achieve a specific goal, such as improved prison conditions or release. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Hurricane Liaison Team - A small team designed to enhance hurricane disaster response by facilitating information exchange between the National Hurricane Center in Miami and other National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration components, as well as Federal, State, tribal, and local government officials. Also called HLT. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| hybrid - a motor vehicle that draws propulsion energy from onboard sources of stored energy that are both (A) an internal combustion or heat engine using combustible fuel; and (B) a rechargeable energy storage system. | DOD, US Code 10, §2924, Jan 17 |
| hybrid control - a security or privacy control that is implemented for an information system in part as a common control and in part as a system-specific control. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| hybrid solar photovoltaic energy system - a system of components that generates electricity from incident sunlight by means of the photovoltaic effect and, in conjunction with electronic and, if appropriate, optical, thermal and storage devices, provides electricity, as well as heat and/or light for individual, commercial, industrial, agricultural, or governmental use. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5582, Jan 17 |
| hybrid vehicle - a vehicle propelled by a combination of an electric motor and an internal combustion engine or other power source and components thereof. | DOC, US Code 15, §2502, Mar 17 |
| hydro-chlorofluorocarbons - compound containing hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, and carbon atoms. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| hydro-fluorocarbons - compound containing hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon atoms. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| hydrofluorocarbons - compounds that contain only hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| hydrographic reconnaissance - Reconnaissance of an area of water to determine depths, beach gradients, the nature of the bottom, and the location of coral reefs, rocks, shoals, and man-made obstacles. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| hydrography - surface water features such as lakes, ponds, streams and rivers, canals, oceans, and coastlines. Each hydrography feature is assigned a permanent feature identification code (Environmental Protection Agency Reach Code) and may also be identified by a feature name. Spatial positions of features are encoded as centerlines and polygons. Also encoded is network connectivity and direction of flow. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| hydrostatic switch - switch designed to complete a circuit or force a mechanical action with the change of fluid pressure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| hydrothermal - naturally occurring subsurface reservoirs of hot water or steam. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17191, Mar 17 |
| hygiene services - The provision of personal hygiene facilities and waste collection, and the cleaning, repair, replacement, and return of individual clothing and equipment items in a deployed environment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| hyperlink - A hyperlink is specially marked underlined and colored text that you click on to move from one place in a document to another file, another location in the same document, or a web page. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| hyperspectral imagery - Term used to describe the imagery derived from subdividing the electromagnetic spectrum into very narrow bandwidths allowing images useful in precise terrain or target analysis to be formed. Also called HSI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| HyperText Mark-up Language - The language used to describe web pages. Browsers interpret HTML documents and display the text and graphics represented in the code. Also called HTML. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| hypoxia - a condition where low dissolved oxygen in aquatic systems causes stress or death to resident organisms. | DHS, US Code 33, §4008, Mar 17 |

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| identical - When each respondent or group of respondents is being asked to provide the same level of information on the same subject. Identical questions do not need to be phrased exactly the same way each time they are asked, nor does each respondent need to be asked the same set of questions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11632, Mar 17 |
| identifiable patient safety work product - patient safety work product that- (A) is presented in a form and manner that allows the identification of any provider that is a subject of the work product, or any providers that participate in activities that are a subject of the work product; (B) constitutes individually identifiable health information as that term is defined in the HIPAA confidentiality regulations; or (C) is presented in a form and manner that allows the identification of an individual who reported information in the manner specified. | DHHS, US Code 42, §299b-21, Jan 17 |
| identification - 1. The process of determining the friendly or hostile character of an unknown detected contact. 2. In arms control, the process of determining which nation is responsible for the detected violations of any arms control measure. 3. In ground combat operations, discrimination between recognizable objects as being friendly or enemy, or the name that belongs to the object as a member of a class. Also called ID. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| identification - Identification is the means by which a user provides a claimed identity to the system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| identification - process of recognizing something or someone with certainty. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| identification - The association of some unique or at least useful label to a person or entity to ascertain their identity. Identification answers the question, "Who is this person or entity?" | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| identification - The process of verifying the identity of a user, process, or device, usually as a prerequisite for granting access to resources in an IT system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| identification and authentication - Organizations must identify information system users, processes acting on behalf of users or devices, and authenticate (or verify) the identities of those users, processes or devices, as a prerequisite to allowing access to organizational information systems. Also called IA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| identification maneuver - A maneuver performed for identification purposes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| identification media - A building or visitor pass. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| identification, friend or foe - A device that emits a signal positively identifying it as a friendly. Also called IFF. See also air defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| identifier - Unique data used to represent a person or devices identity and associated attributes (e.g., username). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| identifying activity level - transactions in publicly traded securities at or above a level of volume, fair market value, or exercise value as shall be fixed from time to time by the Commission by rule or regulation, specifying the time interval during which such transactions shall be aggregated. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| identity intelligence - The intelligence resulting from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest. Also called I2. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| identity theft - a fraud committed using the identifying information of another person, subject to such further definition as the Bureau may prescribe, by regulation. | DOC, US Code 15, §1681a, Mar 17 |
| identity theft - A fraud committed using the identifying information of another person. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| identity theft report - at a minimum, a report - (A) that alleges an identity theft; (B) that is a copy of an official, valid report filed by a consumer with an appropriate Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, including the United States Postal Inspection Service, or such other government agency deemed appropriate by the Bureau; and (C) the filing of which subjects the person filing the report to criminal penalties relating to the filing of false information if, in fact, the information in the report is false. | DOC, US Code 15, §1681a, Mar 17 |
| IDI Graduation Panel - A panel convened and chaired by the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, Office of Human Resources (DAA/M/HR), or designee, to review the files of participants who have completed one year of overseas on-the-job training (OJT). The IDI Graduation Panel members include the IDI Program manager, the appropriate CDO(s), the Staffing Branch Chief, and an Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP) representative, who will serve as a non-voting member. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 459, May 18 |
| IDI learning plans - One plan is prepared at the outset of the USAID/W training establishing the duration and composition of the training in Washington, including classroom training. A second learning plan is prepared upon arrival overseas, establishing the duration and composition of the training in the target office and each rotation within the mission. Both plans are developed by the IDI supervisor and the IDI, with input from the CDO and the IDI program manager. Learning objectives and responsibilities are stated in both plans. Plans are based on each participant's background and experience and can be modified during the IDI learning program, as appropriate. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 459, May 18 |
| IDI Performance Evaluation Report - The form used for evaluating participants during the USAID/W OJT assignments of two or more weeks. An evaluation of classroom training is obtained, if appropriate. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 459, May 18 |
| IDI Program Manager - The IDI Program Manager is responsible for the overall management of the IDI Program. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 459, May 18 |
| IDI Supervisor - The supervisor of the major unit to which an IDI is currently assigned as part of a Washington rotation or an overseas assignment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 459, May 18 |
| ifr military training routes (IR) – routes used by the DOD and associated reserve and air guard units for the purpose of conducting low-altitude navigation and tactical training in both IFR and VFR weather conditions below 10,000 feet MSL at airspeeds in excess of 250 knots IAS. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| ignitor - device designed to produce a flame or a spark to initiate an explosive train. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| illicit drug - mind altering substance that is prohibited by international or US law. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| illicit drug trafficking - illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and other controlled substances, as such activities are described by any international narcotics control agreement to which the United States is a signatory, or by the domestic law of the country in whose territory or airspace the interdiction is occurring. | DOS, US Code 22, §2291–4, Jan 17 |
| image - optically formed duplicate or other representative reproduction of an object. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| imagery - A likeness or presentation of any natural or man-made feature or related object or activity, and the positional data acquired at the same time the likeness or representation was acquired, including: products produced by space-based national intelligence reconnaissance systems; and likeness and presentations produced by satellites, airborne platforms, unmanned aerial vehicles, or other similar means (except that such term does not include handheld or clandestine photography taken by or on behalf of human intelligence collection organizations). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| imagery exploitation - The cycle of processing, using, interpreting, mensuration and/or manipulating imagery, and any assembly or consolidation of the results for dissemination. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| imagery intelligence - The technical, geographic, and intelligence information derived through the interpretation or analysis of imagery and collateral materials. Also called IMINT. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |

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| iMATRIX - The Department's IT portfolio management tool that serves as the single authoritative source for information on Department technology investments, programs, projects, and assets. It merged and replaced two legacy repositories, ITAB and eCPIC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| immediate - A precedence designator restricted to telegrams of such urgency as to require immediate attention or action during normal duty hours. Immediate telegrams are not urgent enough to require attention after regular duty hours, holidays or weekends. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| IMMEDIATE - Outgoing telegram label assigned to important policy or end of life matters. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| immediate air support - Air support to meet specific requests which arise during the course of a battle and which by their nature cannot be planned in advance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| immediate decontamination - Decontamination carried out by individuals immediately upon becoming contaminated to save lives, minimize casualties, and limit the spread of contamination. Also called emergency decontamination. See also contamination; decontamination. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| immediate family member - For EVT purposes, this term applies to the spouse or domestic partner and children, including stepchildren, adopted children, and those who are or were under legal guardianship; and parents of the employee or the employees spouse or domestic partner. In the case of death EVT, the term immediate family members also applies to siblings, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, half-brothers and half-sisters of the employee, or the employees spouse or domestic partner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745, Mar 17 |
| immediate family members - The spouse, parents, siblings or children of the deceased employee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 492, May 18 |
| immediate recovery [IT service] - restoration of critical information technology systems and services with such rapidity as to have no significant loss of service to the customer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| immediate relative - (1) Spouse of a U.S. citizen (see definition of marriage); (2) Certain spouses (and the accompanying or following-to-join children) of deceased U.S. citizens (see definition of widow); (3) Child of a U.S. citizen (see definition of child); (4) Adopted child of a U.S. citizen (see definition of adopted child); (5) Orphan adopted by (or to be adopted by) a U.S. citizen residing in the United States (see definition of orphan); (6) Parent of an adult U.S. citizen (see definition of parent); and (7) Child under 16 adopted or to be adopted under the terms of the Hague Convention (see definition of Convention adoptee). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| immediate response - Any form of immediate action taken in the United States and territories to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage in response to a request for assistance from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |
| immediate retirement - employee who is separated from the service, except by removal for cause on charges of misconduct or delinquency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

immigrant - every alien except an alien who is within one of the following classes of nonimmigrant aliens-

(A)(i) an ambassador, public minister, or career diplomatic or consular officer who has been accredited by a foreign government, recognized de jure by the United States and who is accepted by the President or by the Secretary of State, and the members of the alien's immediate family; (ii) upon a basis of reciprocity, other officials and employees who have been accredited by a foreign government recognized de jure by the United States, who are accepted by the Secretary of State, and the members of their immediate families; and (iii) upon a basis of reciprocity, attendants, servants, personal employees, and members of their immediate families, of the officials and employees who have a nonimmigrant status under (i) and (ii) above; (B) an alien (other than one coming for the purpose of study or of performing skilled or unskilled labor or as a representative of foreign press, radio, film, or other foreign information media coming to engage in such vocation) having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning and who is visiting the United States temporarily for business or temporarily for pleasure; (C) an alien in immediate and continuous transit through the United States, or an alien who qualifies as a person entitled to pass in transit to and from the United Nations Headquarters District and foreign countries; (D)(i) an alien crewman serving in good faith as such in a capacity required for normal operation and service on board a vessel, (other than a fishing vessel having its home port or an operating base in the United States), or aircraft, who intends to land temporarily and solely in pursuit of his calling as a crewman and to depart from the United States with the vessel or aircraft on which he arrived or some other vessel or aircraft; (ii) an alien crewman serving in good faith as such in any capacity required for normal operations and service aboard a fishing vessel having its home port or an operating base in the United States who intends to land temporarily in Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and solely in pursuit of his calling as a crewman and to depart from Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands with the vessel on which he arrived; (E) an alien entitled to enter the United States under and in pursuance of the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the foreign state of which he is a national, and the spouse and children of any such alien if accompanying or following to join him; (i) solely to carry on substantial trade, including trade in services or trade in technology, principally between the United States and the foreign state of which he is a national; (ii) solely to develop and direct the operations of an enterprise in which he has invested, or of an enterprise in which he is actively in the process of investing, a substantial amount of capital; or (iii) solely to perform services in a specialty occupation in the United States if the alien is a national of the Commonwealth of Australia and with respect to whom the Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State that the intending employer has filed with the Secretary of Labor an attestation; (F)(i) an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning, who is a bona fide student qualified to pursue a full course of study and who seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely for the purpose of pursuing such a university, seminary, conservatory, academic high school, elementary school, or other academic institution or in an accredited language training program in the United States, particularly designated by him and approved by the Attorney General after consultation with the Secretary of Education, which institution or place of study shall have agreed to report to the Attorney General the termination of attendance of each nonimmigrant student, and if any such institution of learning or place of study fails to make reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn, (ii) the alien spouse and minor children of any alien described in clause (i) if accompanying or following to join such an alien, and (iii) an alien who is a national of Canada or Mexico, who maintains actual residence and place of abode in the country of nationality, who is described in clause (i) except that the alien's qualifications for and actual course of study may be full or part-time, and who commutes to the United States institution or place of study from Canada or Mexico; (G)(i) a designated principal resident representative of a foreign government recognized de jure by the United States, which foreign government is a member of an international organization entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities as an international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act, accredited resident members of the staff of such representatives, and members of his or their immediate family; (ii) other accredited representatives of such a foreign government to such international organizations, and the members of their immediate families; (iii) an alien able to qualify under (i) or (ii) above except for the fact that the government of which such alien is an accredited representative is not recognized de jure by the United States, or that the government of which he is an accredited representative is not a member of such international organization; and the members of his

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immediate family; (iv) officers, or employees of such international organizations, and the members of their immediate families; (v) attendants, servants, and personal employees of any such representative, officer, or employee, and the members of the immediate families of such attendants, servants, and personal employees; (H) an alien who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform services (other than services described in subclause (a) during the period in which such subclause applies and other than services in a specialty occupation or as a fashion model, who meets the requirements for the occupation specified or, in the case of a fashion model, is of distinguished merit and ability, and with respect to whom the Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the Attorney General that the intending employer has filed with the Secretary an application, or (b1) who is entitled to enter the United States under and in pursuance of the provisions of an agreement, who is engaged in a specialty occupation, and with respect to whom the Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State that the intending employer has filed with the Secretary of Labor an attestation, or (c) who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform services as a registered nurse, who meets the qualifications and with respect to whom the Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the Attorney General that an unexpired attestation is on file and in effect for the facility for which the alien will perform the services; or (ii)(a) having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform agricultural labor or services, as defined by the Secretary of Labor in regulations and including agricultural labor, agriculture, and the pressing of apples for cider on a farm, of a temporary or seasonal nature, or (b) having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform other temporary service or labor if unemployed persons capable of performing such service or labor cannot be found in this country, but this clause shall not apply to graduates of medical schools coming to the United States to perform services as members of the medical profession; or (iii) having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is coming temporarily to the United States as a trainee, other than to receive graduate medical education or training, in a training program that is not designed primarily to provide productive employment; and the alien spouse and minor children of any such alien specified in this paragraph if accompanying him or following to join him; (I) upon a basis of reciprocity, an alien who is a bona fide representative of foreign press, radio, film, or other foreign information media, who seeks to enter the United States solely to engage in such vocation, and the spouse and children of such a representative, if accompanying or following to join him; (J) an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is a bona fide student, scholar, trainee, teacher, professor, research assistant, specialist, or leader in a field of specialized knowledge or skill, or other person of similar description, who is coming temporarily to the United States as a participant in a program designated by the Director of the United States Information Agency, for the purpose of teaching, instructing or lecturing, studying, observing, conducting research, consulting, demonstrating special skills, or receiving training and who, if he is coming to the United States to participate in a program under which he will receive graduate medical education or training, also meets the requirements and the alien spouse and minor children of any such alien if accompanying him or following to join him; (i) is the fiancée or fiancé of a citizen of the United States (other than a citizen and who seeks to enter the United States solely to conclude a valid marriage with the petitioner within ninety days after admission; (ii) has concluded a valid marriage with a citizen of the United States (other than a citizen) who is the petitioner, is the beneficiary of a petition to accord a status that was filed by the petitioner, and seeks to enter the United States to await the approval of such petition and the availability to the alien of an immigrant visa; or (iii) is the minor child of an alien described in clause (i) or (ii) and is accompanying, or following to join, the alien; (L) an alien who, within 3 years preceding the time of his application for admission into the United States, has been employed continuously for one year by a firm or corporation or other legal entity or an affiliate or subsidiary thereof and who seeks to enter the United States temporarily in order to continue to render his services to the same employer or a subsidiary or affiliate thereof in a capacity that is managerial, executive, or involves specialized knowledge, and the alien spouse and minor children of any such alien if accompanying him or following to join him; (M)(i) an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely for the purpose of pursuing a full course of study at an established vocational or other recognized nonacademic institution (other than in a language training program) in the United States particularly designated by him and approved by the Attorney General, after consultation with the

Secretary of Education, which institution shall have agreed to report to the Attorney General the termination of attendance of each nonimmigrant nonacademic student and if any such institution fails to make reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn, (ii) the alien spouse and minor children of any alien described in clause (i) if accompanying or following to join such an alien, and (iii) an alien who is a national of Canada or Mexico, who maintains actual residence and place of abode in the country of nationality, who is described in clause (i) except that the alien's course of study may be full or part-time, and who commutes to the United States institution or place of study from Canada or Mexico; (N)(i) the parent of an alien accorded the status of special immigrant, but only if and while the alien is a child, or (ii) a child of such parent or of an alien accorded the status of a special immigrant under clause; (O) an alien who-(i) has extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics which has been demonstrated by sustained national or international acclaim or, with regard to motion picture and television productions a demonstrated record of extraordinary achievement, and whose achievements have been recognized in the field through extensive documentation, and seeks to enter the United States to continue work in the area of extraordinary ability; or (ii)(I) seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely for the purpose of accompanying and assisting in the artistic or athletic performance by an alien who is admitted under clause (i) for a specific event or events, (II) is an integral part of such actual performance, (III)(a) has critical skills and experience with such alien which are not of a general nature and which cannot be performed by other individuals, or (b) in the case of a motion picture or television production, has skills and experience with such alien which are not of a general nature and which are critical either based on a pre-existing longstanding working relationship or, with respect to the specific production, because significant production (including pre- and post-production work) will take place both inside and outside the United States and the continuing participation of the alien is essential to the successful completion of the production, and (IV) has a foreign residence which the alien has no intention of abandoning; or (iii) is the alien spouse or child of an alien described in clause (i) or (ii) and is accompanying, or following to join, the alien; (P) an alien having a foreign residence which the alien has no intention of abandoning who- (i)(a) relating to athletes, or (b) relating to entertainment groups; (ii)(I) performs as an artist or entertainer, individually or as part of a group, or is an integral part of the performance of such a group, and (II) seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely for the purpose of performing as such an artist or entertainer or with such a group under a reciprocal exchange program which is between an organization or organizations in the United States and an organization or organizations in one or more foreign states and which provides for the temporary exchange of artists and entertainers, or groups of artists and entertainers; (iii)(I) performs as an artist or entertainer, individually or as part of a group, or is an integral part of the performance of such a group, and (II) seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely to perform, teach, or coach as such an artist or entertainer or with such a group under a commercial or noncommercial program that is culturally unique; or (iv) is the spouse or child of an alien described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) and is accompanying, or following to join, the alien; (Q) an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is coming temporarily (for a period not to exceed 15 months) to the United States as a participant in an international cultural exchange program approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security for the purpose of providing practical training, employment, and the sharing of the history, culture, and traditions of the country of the alien's nationality and who will be employed under the same wages and working conditions as domestic workers; (R) an alien, and the spouse and children of the alien if accompanying or following to join the alien, who- (i) for the 2 years immediately preceding the time of application for admission, has been a member of a religious denomination having a bona fide nonprofit, religious organization in the United States; and (ii) seeks to enter the United States for a period not to exceed 5 years to perform the work described; (S) an alien- (i) who the Attorney General determines- (I) is in possession of critical reliable information concerning a criminal organization or enterprise; (II) is willing to supply or has supplied such information to Federal or State law enforcement authorities or a Federal or State court; and (III) whose presence in the United States the Attorney General determines is essential to the success of an authorized criminal investigation or the successful prosecution of an individual involved in the criminal organization or enterprise; or (ii) who the Secretary of State and the Attorney General jointly determine-(I) is in possession of critical reliable information concerning a terrorist organization, enterprise, or operation;(II) is willing to supply or has supplied such information to Federal law enforcement authorities or a Federal court;(III) will be or has been placed in danger as a result of providing such information; and (IV) is eligible to receive a reward

, and, if the Attorney General (or with respect to clause (ii), the Secretary of State and the Attorney General jointly) considers it to be appropriate, the spouse, married and unmarried sons and daughters, and parents of an alien described in clause (i) or (ii) if accompanying, or following to join, the alien; (T)(i) an alien who the Secretary of Homeland Security, or in the case of subclause (III)(aa) the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General, determines- (I) is or has been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, (II) is physically present in the United States, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at a port of entry thereto, on account of such trafficking, including physical presence on account of the alien having been allowed entry into the United States for participation in investigative or judicial processes associated with an act or a perpetrator of trafficking; (III)(aa) has complied with any reasonable request for assistance in the Federal, State, or local investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking or the investigation of crime where acts of trafficking are at least one central reason for the commission of that crime; (bb) in consultation with the Attorney General, as appropriate, is unable to cooperate with a request described in item (aa) due to physical or psychological trauma; or (cc) has not attained 18 years of age; and suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal; and (ii) if accompanying, or following to join, the alien (i) who is under 21 years of age, the spouse, children, unmarried siblings under 18 years of age on the date on which such alien applied for status under such clause, and parents of such alien; (II) in the case of an alien (i) who is 21 years of age or older, the spouse and children of such alien; or (III) any parent or unmarried sibling under 18 years of age, or any adult or minor children of a derivative beneficiary of the alien, as of an alien described in subclause (I) or (II) who the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the law enforcement officer investigating a severe form of trafficking, determines faces a present danger of retaliation as a result of the alien's escape from the severe form of trafficking or cooperation with law enforcement. (U)(i)an alien who files a petition for status under this subparagraph, if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that- (I) the alien has suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of having been a victim of criminal activity described in clause (iii); (II) the alien (or in the case of an alien child under the age of 16, the parent, guardian, or next friend of the alien) possesses information concerning criminal activity described in clause (iii); (III) the alien (or in the case of an alien child under the age of 16, the parent, guardian, or next friend of the alien) has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement official, to a Federal, State, or local prosecutor, to a Federal or State judge, to the Service, or to other Federal, State, or local authorities investigating or prosecuting criminal activity described in clause (iii); and (IV) the criminal activity described in clause (iii) violated the laws of the United States or occurred in the United States (including in Indian country and military installations) or the territories and possessions of the United States; (ii) if accompanying, or following to join, the alien described in clause (i)-(I) in the case of an alien described in clause (i) who is under 21 years of age, the spouse, children, unmarried siblings under 18 years of age on the date on which such alien applied for status under such clause, and parents of such alien; or (II) in the case of an alien described in clause (i) who is 21 years of age or older, the spouse and children of such alien; and (iii) the criminal activity referred to in this clause is that involving one or more of the following or any similar activity in violation of Federal, State, or local criminal law: rape; torture; trafficking; incest; domestic violence; sexual assault; abusive sexual contact; prostitution; sexual exploitation; stalking; female genital mutilation; being held hostage; peonage; involuntary servitude; slave trade; kidnapping; abduction; unlawful criminal restraint; false imprisonment; blackmail; extortion; manslaughter; murder; felonious assault; witness tampering; obstruction of justice; perjury; fraud in foreign labor contracting; or attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the above mentioned crimes; or (V) an alien who is the beneficiary (including a child of the principal alien, if eligible to receive a visa of a petition to accord a status that was filed with the Attorney General on or before December 21, 2000, if- (i) such petition has been pending for 3 years or more; or (ii) such petition has been approved, 3 years or more have elapsed since such filing date, and- (I) an immigrant visa is not immediately available to the alien because of a waiting list of applicants for visas; or (II) the alien's application for an immigrant visa, or the alien's application for adjustment of status, pursuant to the approval of such petition, remains pending.

immigrant visa - an immigrant visa required by this chapter and properly issued by a consular officer at his office outside of the United States to an eligible immigrant under the provisions of this chapter.

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| immigration benefit application - any application or petition to confer, certify, change, adjust, or extend any status granted under the Immigration and Nationality Act. | DHS, US Code 8, §1572, Jan 17 |
| immigration judge - an attorney whom the Attorney General appoints as an administrative judge within the Executive Office for Immigration Review, qualified to conduct specified classes of proceedings, including a hearing. An immigration judge shall be subject to such supervision and shall perform such duties as the Attorney General shall prescribe, but shall not be employed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| immigration laws - all laws, conventions, and treaties of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, deportation, expulsion, or removal of aliens. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| immigration officer - any employee or class of employees of the Service or of the United States designated by the Attorney General, individually or by regulation, to perform the functions of an immigration officer. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| imminent danger - the existence of any condition or practice in a coal or other mine which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm before such condition or practice can be abated. | DOL, US Code 30, §802, Mar 17 |
| imminent danger to the health and safety of the public - the existence of any condition or practice, or any violation of a permit or other requirement of this chapter in a surface coal mining and reclamation operation, which condition, practice, or violation could reasonably be expected to cause substantial physical harm to persons outside the permit area before such condition, practice, or violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of death or serious injury before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same conditions or practices giving rise to the peril, would not expose himself or herself to the danger during the time necessary for abatement. | DOI, US Code 30, §1291, Mar 17 |
| imminent hazard - a situation which exists when the continued use of a pesticide during the time required for cancellation proceeding would be likely to result in unreasonable adverse effects on the environment or will involve unreasonable hazard to the survival of a species declared endangered or threatened by the Secretary pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| imminent hazard - the existence of a condition relating to hazardous material that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable completion date of a formal proceeding begun to lessen the risk of that death, illness, injury, or endangerment. | DOT, US Code 49, §5102, Mar 17 |
| Impact - Impact refers to the higher order effects, generally medium and long-term, produced by a project/program. The impacts can be intended or unintended, positive and negative. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| impact - measure of effect or influence of an action, person, or thing on another may occur as either direct or indirect results of an action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Impact Evaluation (See Evaluation) - Impact evaluations are based on models of cause and effect and require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual to control for factors other than the intervention that might account for the observed change. Impact evaluations in which comparisons are made between beneficiaries that are randomly assigned to either a treatment or a control group provide the strongest evidence of a relationship between the intervention under study and the outcome measured. Impact evaluations measure the change in a development outcome that is attributable to a defined intervention. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| impact evaluation research - the application of research methods and statistical analysis to measure the extent to which change in a population-based outcome can be attributed to program intervention instead of other environmental factors. | DOS, US Code 22, §7602, Jan 17 |
| impact measure - value of effect resulting from an effort generally related to mission execution. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| impact measures - as controls become fully implemented and refined impact measures assess the impact of these controls on the Departments strategic missions and goals, often through quantifying the cost savings produced by the security program or through costs incurred from addressing security events. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |

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| impact of the person on the job - The policy for classifying positions based on “impact of the person on the job” is based on the premise that the special knowledge, skills, abilities, talents, or achievements of an individual may have an important effect on the duties responsibilities, and expectation of the job held. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| impasse - When the action office makes no response to an OIG recommendation, rejects it, or does not resolve it after a reasonable effort to achieve agreement, the OIG may take the issue to impasse. The impasse official for the Department is the Under Secretary for Management for the Department. The impasse official for the BBG is the Director for the International Broadcasting Bureau. The impasse official for the USIBWC is the Commissioner. The Inspector General may appeal an impasse decision in the Department and the BBG to the appropriate Deputy Secretary, or to the Secretary. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0561, Mar 17 |
| implementation - act of putting a procedure or course of action into effect to support goals or achieve objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| implementation - all activity in the life cycle of a project after preliminary design, independent assessment of the preliminary design, and approval to proceed into implementation, including critical design, development, certification, launch, operations, disposal of assets, and, for technology programs, development, testing, analysis, and communication of the results. | SPACE, US Code 51, §30307, Mar 17 |
| implementation - Procedures governing the mobilization of the force and the deployment, employment, and sustainment of military operations in response to execution orders issued by the Secretary of Defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| implementation disputes - any dispute between the agency and the exclusive representative. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412, Mar 17 |
| implementation instrument - A binding relationship established between USAID and an outside party or parties to carry out USAID programs, by authorizing the use of USAID funds and/or nonfinancial resources for 1) the acquisition of services or commodities or 2) assistance that provides support or stimulation to accomplish a public purpose. Examples of such instruments include contracts, grants, cooperating agreements, and interagency agreements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 304, May 18 |
| Implementation Letter - Formal correspondence between USAID and another party following a formal agreement that obligates funding. Implementation letters serve several functions, including providing more detailed implementation procedures, providing details on terms of an agreement, recording the completion of conditions precedent to disbursements, and approving funding commitments and mutually agreed upon modifications to program descriptions. Formerly known as Project Implementation Letters (PIL). Also called IL. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| implementation measures - are used when security controls have been defined in procedures and are in the process of being implemented. The metrics are used to demonstrate progress in implementing policies and procedures for individual security controls. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| Implementer - The individual or entity that carries out program and management planning and oversight of the Participant Training. See “training contractor.” | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| implementing document - supplemental information that provide guidance, technical or programmatic in nature, which assist in implementing Policy Statements, Directives, and Instructions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| implementing mechanism - As means of implementing a program or project to achieve identified results, generally through the use of a legally binding relationship established between an executing agency (generally a USG agency like USAID or a host government agency) and an implementing entity (contractor, grantee, host government entity, international organization) to carry out programs with USG funding. Examples of implementing mechanisms include contracts, cooperative agreements, grants, inter-agency agreements, bilateral project agreements, fixed amount reimbursement and performance agreements and cash transfers to host country governments, public- private partnerships, Development Credit Authority (DCA) agreements, Development Innovation Venture (DIV) awards, and policy dialogue carried out by USG officials. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |

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| implementing organization - In the context of microenterprise development, any government or non-government organization that directly provides financial services and/or non-financial assistance to microenterprises, or that performs other activities intended to improve the environment for microenterprise performance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| implementing partner organization - an entity eligible to receive assistance under this subpart which is- (A) a United States or an indigenous private voluntary organization; (B) a United States or an indigenous credit union;(C) a United States or an indigenous cooperative organization;(D) an indigenous governmental or nongovernmental organization; (E) a microenterprise institution; (F) a microfinance institution; or (G) a practitioner institution. | DOS, US Code 22, §2214a, Jan 17 |
| implementing revenue bill or resolution - an implementing bill, or approval resolution, which contains one or more revenue measures by reason of which it must originate in the House of Representatives. | DHS, US Code 19, §2191, Mar 17 |
| implied task - In the context of planning, a task derived during mission analysis that an organization must perform or prepare to perform to accomplish a specified task or the mission, but which is not stated in the higher headquarters order. See also essential task; specified task. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| import activity summary statement - data or information transmitted electronically to the Customs Service, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary prescribes, at the end of a specified period of time which enables the Customs Service to assess properly the duties, taxes and fees on merchandise imported during that period, collect accurate statistics and determine whether any other applicable requirement of law (other than a requirement relating to release from customs custody) is met. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17 |
| import and commodity support - Import and commodity support includes contributions for general development purposes without sector allocation, with or without restrictions on the specific use of the funds (and irrespective of any control by the donor of the use of counterpart funds). Funds are supplied on the general condition that they be used for capital projects at the recipient's choice, but not subject to agreement by the donor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| import and importation - to move into, or the act of movement into, the territorial limits of the United States. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| import cost - the transaction value of the imported merchandise determined, when not included in the transaction value, all necessary expenses, exclusive of customs duties, of bringing such merchandise to the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §1332, Mar 17 |
| import sensitive agricultural product - an agricultural product- (A) with respect to which, as a result of the Uruguay Round Agreements, the rate of duty was the subject of tariff reductions by the United States and, pursuant to such Agreements, was reduced on January 1, 1995, to a rate that was not less than 97.5 percent of the rate of duty that applied to such article on December 31, 1994; or (B) which was subject to a tariff rate quota on June 29, 2015. | DHS, US Code 19, §4210, Mar 17 |
| import substitution subsidy - a subsidy that is contingent upon the use of domestic goods over imported goods, alone or as 1 of 2 or more conditions. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17 |
| importer - any person engaged in the business of importing or bringing explosive materials into the United States for purposes of sale or distribution. | DOJ, US Code 18, §841, Mar 17 |
| importer - any person who imports an agricultural commodity from outside the United States for sale in the United States as a principal or as an agent, broker, or consignee of any person. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| importer - one of the parties qualifying as an importer of record. | DHS, US Code 19, §1641, Mar 17 |
| importing authority - 1 or more entities designated by a Participant into whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is imported as having the authority to enforce the laws and regulations of the Participant regulating imports, including the verification of the Kimberley Process Certificate accompanying the shipment. | DHS, US Code 19, §3902, Mar 17 |
| imports - any meat, poultry, other food, animal, or plant that is imported into the United States in commercially significant quantities. | DHS, US Code 19, §3421, Mar 17 |

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| impoundment or impounding - the seizing and taking into custody of a commercial motor vehicle or the immobilizing of a commercial motor vehicle through the attachment of a locking device or other mechanical or electronic means. | DOT, US Code 49, §521, Mar 17 |
| imprest fund - A cash fund of a fixed amount established through an advance of funds, without appropriation change, to an authorized imprest fund cashier to effect immediate cash payments of relatively small amounts for authorized purchases of supplies and nonpersonal services. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| imprest fund - A fixed or petty-cash fund in the form of currency or coin that has been advanced as Funds Held Outside of the Treasury (see also cashier advance). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| imprest fund - A fixed-cash or petty cash fund in the form of currency, coin, or U.S. Government check that has been authorized by a Department of State official or USDO to an appropriately designated cashier for cash payments or other cash requirement purposes as specified in the designation. The fund is established with an advance to the cashier and may be a revolving type, replenished to the fixed amount as used, or a nonrevolving type, such as a change-making fund. An imprest fund is a method of payment, not an authorization for payment. Designations are processed. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17 |
| imprest fund - A fixed-cash or petty-cash fund in the form of currency, coin, or government check, which has been advanced as Funds Held Outside of Treasury and charged to a specific appropriation account by a government agency official to an authorized cashier for cash payment or other cash requirement as specifically authorized. The fund may be a revolving type, replenished to the fixed amount as spent or used, or may be of a stationary nature such as a change-making fund. (source FSIO). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 633, May 18 |
| imprisonment - being confined in or otherwise restricted to a jail, prison, half-way house, treatment facility, or another institution, on a full or part-time basis, pursuant to the sentence imposed as the result of a criminal conviction. | DOS, US Code 22, §212a, Jan 17 |
| improper payment - Any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount (including overpayments and underpayments) under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements. Improper payment also includes any payment to an ineligible recipient, payment for an ineligible good or service, a duplicate payment, or payment for a good or service not received (except for such payments where authorized by law). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| improper purchase - Any purchase that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements. Incorrect amounts include overcharges and undercharges. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| improvements - Additions or alterations that increase the value or change the use of a building or property and/or significantly improve its utility. They do not include maintenance, repair, or restoration to the original condition. Improvements create something that did not exist before. See Minor Improvements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| improvements - Additions or alterations that increase the value or change the use of a building or property or significantly improve its utility. It does not include maintenance, repair, or restoration to the original condition. Improvements create something that did not exist before. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| improvements - new construction of facilities and all additions, improvements, modifications, or renovations made to existing facilities or to real property, without regard to whether they were carried out with appropriated or nonappropriated funds. | DOD, US Code 10, §2687a, Jan 17 |
| improvised claymore - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to explosively propel a fan shaped pattern of ball bearings or other fragmentation in an aimed direction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device - A weapon that is fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals. Also called IED. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1, May 19 |
| improvised explosive device - device placed or fabricated in an unconventional manner that incorporates in its design explosives or destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals generally consists of an explosive; power supply; switch or timer; and detonator or initiator; may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| improvised explosive device associated components - components that are: 1) part of an improvised explosive device or improvised weapon system; 2) the tools required to produce the components; or 3) precursors to the manufacture of improvised explosive device components to include explosives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device container - item or vessel that commonly houses the whole improvised explosive device (IED) or principle components of an improvised explosive device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device enhancement - optional additional component deliberately added as opposed to a secondary hazard that modifies the effects of the improvised explosive device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device explosion incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident that results in a partial or complete functioning of an improvised explosive device occurs when gaseous products are rapidly produced from a single substance (high explosives or low explosives with a fuel and oxidant). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device incident atmospherics - description of the demeanor of the civilian population at an IED event to include mood, absence or presence, changes in previously experienced interactions, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device incident geometry - description of how the improvised explosive device (IED) system was emplaced, including the angle of the device, the distance to target, line of sight (if necessary), etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device intended outcome - immediate and direct goal or objective of an enemy's improvised explosive device (IED) attack objectives include anti-armor, anti-vehicle, anti-infrastructure, anti-personnel, anti-aircraft, tactics - techniques - procedures (TTP) identification, and criminal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device main charge - bulk explosive component of an improvised explosive device (IED) capable of providing an explosion by its own energy when initiated. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device post blast analysis - process of systemic photographing and collecting forensic material involved in an improvised explosive device (IED) incident. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device power source - source of power – that either stores or releases electrical energy – for the initiation of an improvised explosive device (IED) or improvised weapon. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device related incident - occurrence that involves one or more of the following types of improvised explosive device-related actions/activities: Improvised Explosive Device, Explosion, Find, Cache, False, Hoax. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device sourcing - process of determining the origination point (such as a production facility or person, a geographic location, or a specific country of origin) for IED components. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device tactical characterization - description of how an improvised explosive device (IED) incident was conducted or planned (tactical design) to be conducted provides context for how a specific device is used/intended (purpose of device) to be used. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device tactical design - specific design of an improvised explosive device (IED) attack includes but not limited to: position of the IED, the type of IED, method of actuation, intended target, type of road segment used, concealment technique, use of secondary devices, the time of day, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised explosive device technical categorization - description of an improvised explosive device (IED) using a hierarchical construct to identify its key components. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised grenade - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to explode when a restraint is removed (usually handheld, but can be projected). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised mortar - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to launch an explosive charge to the target. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| improvised nuclear device - A device incorporating fissile materials designed or constructed outside of an official government agency that has, appears to have, or is claimed to be a nuclear weapon that is no longer in the control of a competent authority or custodian or has been modified from its designated firing sequence. Also call IND. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42, Apr 17 |
| improvised nuclear device - A device incorporating fissile materials designed or constructed outside of an official government agency that has, appears to have, or is claimed to be a nuclear weapon that is no longer in the control of a competent authority or custodian or has been modified from its designated firing sequence. Also call IND.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42, May 18 |
| improvised rocket - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to propel an explosive charge to the target. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| improvised weapons - weapons constructed in an improvised manner designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| in flight - (A) any time from the moment at which all the external doors of an aircraft are closed following embarkation until the moment when any such door is opened for disembarkation; and (B) in the case of a forced landing, until competent authorities take over the responsibility for the aircraft and the persons and property on board. | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| in loco parentis - The situation of an individual who has day-to-day responsibility for the care and financial support of a child or, in the case of an employee, who had such responsibility for the employee when the employee was a child. A biological or legal relationship is not necessary. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| in practice - to an activity normally performed in such country during the one-year period preceding the arrival of such vessel into the United States or coastal waters thereof. | DHS, US Code 8, §1288, Jan 17 |
| in service - (A) any time from the beginning of preflight preparation of an aircraft by ground personnel or by the crew for a specific flight until 24 hours after any landing; and (B) in any event includes the entire period during which the aircraft is in flight. | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| in support of - Assisting or protecting another formation, unit, or organization while remaining under original control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| in writing, writing, or written - any worded or numbered expression that can be read, reproduced, and later communicated, and includes electronically transmitted and stored information. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| in/on improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced inside or directly on an item, vehicle, building, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| inactive cases - a. A case is considered inactive and the applicant's registration could be terminated under INA if the applicant - (1) Has not made application within one year of receiving the Immigrant Visa Appointment letter. The beneficiary has one year to make a timely application for a visa, beginning on the date you mail the Immigrant Visa Appointment letter to the beneficiary. (2) Does not respond to the appointment notice included with the Immigrant Visa Appointment Package, meaning that the applicant fails to appear for final visa application interview on the scheduled appointment date and fails to take further action on the case within one year of the scheduled interview; (3) Fails to present evidence purporting to overcome the basis for a refusal under INA within one-year following the refusal; or (4) Fails to comply with the Follow-up Instruction Package for Immigrant Visa Applicants within one year. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| inactive defense waste disposal site - any site (including any facility) under the control or jurisdiction of the Secretary of Energy which is used for the disposal of defense waste and is closed to the disposal of additional defense waste, including any site that is subject to decontamination and decommissioning. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2586, Jan 17 |
| inactive duty training - Authorized training performed by a member of a Reserve Component not on active duty or active duty for training and consisting of regularly scheduled unit training assemblies, additional training assemblies, periods of appropriate duty or equivalent training, and any special additional duties authorized for Reserve Component personnel by the Secretary concerned, and performed by them in connection with the prescribed activities of the organization in which they are assigned with or without pay. See also active duty for training. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |

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| inactive-duty training - (A) duty prescribed for Reserves by the Secretary concerned or any other provision of law; and(B) special additional duties authorized for Reserves by an authority designated by the Secretary concerned and performed by them on a voluntary basis in connection with the prescribed training or maintenance activities of the units to which they are assigned. Such term includes those duties when performed by Reserves in their status as members of the National Guard. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| inadmissible alien - alien that has not been inspected and admitted to the United States who is subject to the grounds of removal specified in the Immigration and Nationality Act. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| inbound network traffic - The term that generally refers to network traffic that comes into a firewall or server from the Internet or a lesser trusted network. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| incapable of providing proper care - that a sole or surviving parent is unable to provide for the child's basic needs, consistent with the local standards of the foreign sending country. A parent could be unable to provide proper care due to a number of reasons, including extreme poverty, mental or emotional difficulties, or long-term incarceration. See 9 FAM 502.3-3(B)(4) for additional information on the status of orphans natural parents. See also 9 FAM 502.3-4(B)(6) for a discussion of incapable of providing proper care in the context of Convention adoption cases. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| incapacitating agent - A chemical agent, which produces temporary disabling conditions that can be physical or mental and persist for hours or days after exposure to the agent has ceased. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| incapacitation - A physical, mental, emotional or post-surgical condition whether temporary or permanent, that is severely impairing a parents ability to continue with current living arrangements. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745, Mar 17 |
| incapacity - The inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities because of a serious health condition or treatment for or recovery from a serious health condition. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| incendiary - chemical mixtures which are capable of causing fire. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| incentive - (See - motivation). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| incentive payments - direct monetary compensation made by a United States supplier of defense articles or defense services or by any employee, agent or subcontractor thereof to any other United States person to induce or persuade that United States person to purchase or acquire goods or services produced, manufactured, grown, or extracted, in whole or in part, in the foreign country which is purchasing those defense articles or services from the United States supplier. | DOS, US Code 22, §2779a, Jan 17 |
| incidence - The ultimate distributional effect of a tax, expenditure, or regulatory program. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| incident - a crash, natural disaster, work zone activity, special event, or other emergency road user occurrence that adversely affects or impedes the normal flow of traffic. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §501, Mar 17 |
| incident - A security-related incident or a visa incident. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |
| incident - An occurrence or event, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| incident - an occurrence that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information or an information system; or constitutes a violation or imminent threat of violation of law, security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |

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| incident - an occurrence that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information on an information system, or actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, an information system; | DHS, US Code 6, §148, Jan 17 |
| incident - An occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena, that requires action to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to, loss of, or other risks to property, information, and/or natural resources. See also information operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| incident - An occurrence, natural or human-caused, that requires a response to protect life or property. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| incident - An occurrence, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| incident - An occurrence, other than an accident, associated with the operation of an aircraft which affects or could affect the safety of operation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 9122, Mar 17 |
| incident - any occurrence or series of occurrences having the same origin, involving one or more vessels, facilities, or any combination thereof, resulting in the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| incident - either an accident or a deliberate act. | SPACE, US Code 51, §70701, Mar 17 |
| incident - natural, technological, or human-caused occurrence that may cause harm and that may require action could expand into an emergency predicated upon occurrence, and/or a disaster based on the effectiveness of existing public safety resources. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Incident Action Plan - An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods. Also called IAP. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| incident annexes - Describe the concept of operations to address specific contingency or hazard situations or an element of an incident requiring specialized application of the National Response Framework. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| incident awareness and assessment - The processing, analysis, and dissemination of information collected or acquired through the authorized use of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, and other intelligence, intelligence-related, and/or non intelligence capabilities, during defense support of civil authorities and National Guard domestic operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| Incident Command - Entity responsible for overall management of the incident. Consists of the Incident Commander, either single or unified command, and any assigned supporting staff. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Incident Command - Organizational element responsible for overall management of an incident and consisting of the Incident Commander (either single or unified command structure) and any assigned supporting staff. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17 |

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| Incident Command - Organizational element responsible for overall management of an incident and consisting of the Incident Commander (either single or unified command structure) and any assigned supporting staff.” | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| Incident Command Post - The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities. Also called ICP. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Incident Command System - A standardized on-scene emergency management construct designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. Also called ICS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |
| Incident Command System - A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is a management system designed to enable effective incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations. Also called ICS. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Incident Command System - A standardized, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept. ICS, required by HSPD-5 and delineated in the National Incident Management System (NIMS), is based upon a flexible, scalable response organization providing a common framework within which people can work together effectively. ICS has been summarized as a first-on-scene structure; that is, where the first person on scene is in charge until the incident is resolved or responsibility is transferred to a more-qualified individual. Also called ICS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| Incident Commander - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Incident Commander - The person in charge of all emergency response activities during an emergency. Also called IC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| incident driven activity - specific action to stop, interdict, or otherwise respond to an incident. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| incident environmental condition - description of the ambient surrounding conditions to include weather conditions such as temperature, precipitation, fog, dust, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| incident handling - The capability to recognize, react and efficiently handle disruptions in business operations arising from malicious activity or other threats. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| incident management - A national comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |
| incident management - management and coordination of prevention, protection, and emergency management activities associated with a specific threat, or an actual occurrence includes, for example, major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, specific threats of terrorist attacks, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, cyber attacks, and any other occurrences. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Incident management - Refers to how incidents are managed across all homeland security activities, including prevention, protection, and response and recovery. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |

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| Incident Management Assistance Team - An interagency national- or regional-based team composed of subject-matter experts and incident management professionals from multiple Federal departments and agencies. Also called IMAT. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Incident Management Team - An incident command organization made up of the Command and General Staff members and appropriate functional units of an Incident Command System organization. The level of training and experience of the IMT members, coupled with the identified formal response requirements and responsibilities of the IMT, are factors in determining the “type,” or level, of IMT. IMTs are generally grouped in five types. Types I and II are national teams, Type III are State or regional, Type IV are discipline- or large jurisdiction-specific, and Type V are ad hoc incident command organizations typically used by smaller jurisdictions. Also called IMT. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Incident Management Team - The Department body that supports and manages all Department level emergency response efforts during a domestic emergency that impacts the Department. Also called IMT | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| incident Objectives - Statements of guidance and direction needed to select appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| incident record [IT service] - document that contains the details of an unplanned interruption to a service or reduction in the quality of service. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| incident response - Organizations must - (1) Establish an operational incident handling capability for organizational information systems that includes adequate preparation, detection, analysis, containment, recovery, and user response activities; and (2) Track, document, and report incidents to appropriate organizational officials and/or authorities. Also called IR. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| incident response plan - The documentation of a predetermined set of instructions or procedures to detect, respond to, and limit consequences of a malicious cyber-attacks against an organizations information system(s). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| incidental expenses - See the definition of per diem. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| incidental operator - Any employee in other than a motor vehicle operator position who is required to operate a motor vehicle in order to properly carry out assigned duties. Included in this definition are contractor employees required or authorized to operate U.S. Government vehicles under the terms of an existing contract with the Department of State. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19413, Mar 17 |
| incidental services - Installation or erection of USAID-financed equipment, or the training of personnel in the maintenance, operation and use of such equipment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 304, May 18 |

incitement of terrorism - Incitement with intent to cause bodily harm renders an alien inadmissible under INA if he or she has incited terrorist activity under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm. Incited in the context of INA is speech that induces or otherwise moves another person to undertake terrorist activity. Normally speech will not rise to the level of inciting unless there is a clear link between the speech and an actual effort to undertake the terrorist activity. It connotes speech that is not merely an expression of views but that directs or induces action, typically in a volatile situation. The applicant may have incited terrorist activity even if a terrorist attack does not actually occur (e.g., because an attempt to commit such activity was thwarted). An applicant who has incited terrorist activity must also have acted in circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm to be inadmissible under INA. In other words, the aliens speech must not only have induced others to undertake terrorist activity, but it must also have been made with the specific intent that such activity would result in death or serious bodily injury. Incitement and the requisite intent to cause bodily harm could be inferred in the following situations - (a) Widespread opposition to Country A's policies and actions lead to a series of protests, some violent, outside Country As embassy in Country B. The applicant goes to the embassy, stands on a box, and shouts to the crowd to join him in standing up to Country A and humiliating it. Shortly afterwards, when he sees an embassy vehicle approaching, he yells - Don't let them in! Make them pay for what they have done! The crowd blocks the car and removes occupants (including a diplomat working at Country As embassy), from the car, beating them severely and taking them hostage. Analysis - Diplomatic hostage-taking and violent attacks on diplomats are terrorist activities. Given the aliens urging the crowd to stop the embassy vehicle and make them pay, you would have reasonable ground to believe that the applicants speech incited terrorist activity. The aliens make them pay statement, when viewed against the backdrop of previous violent protests and his general comments about standing up to Country A and humiliating it, would provide you with reasonable ground to believe that the applicant intended to cause death or serious bodily harm. (b) The applicant is an ardent nationalist whose opinions voiced to a particular audience regularly blame foreigners for his country's problems and who argues that the only solution to these problems is that foreigners should be driven out of the country. Press reports say that some of those in the targeted audience have been purchasing weapons and seeking to obtain and manufacture explosives. Police notify the applicant or those associated with the applicant that they are investigating several of those in the targeted audience for weapons-related offenses. At the end of a week of particularly strong anti-foreign sentiment, the applicant gives a special speech entitled A Call to Action. With the knowledge that those under investigation are in the audience, the applicant begins his speech with - The time has come for action! He then reiterates throughout his speech that the only solution to the country's problems is to purge our great land of these foreigners once and for all through whatever means necessary. Shortly thereafter, some of those in the target audience detonate a truck bomb outside a restaurant frequented by foreign nationals, killing several foreign nationals and injuring many restaurant employees. Analysis - The use of any explosive with intent to endanger, directly or indirectly, the safety of one or more individuals or to cause substantial damage to property is a terrorist activity. In the example, the applicant helps foster anti-foreign sentiments and then, during a particularly tense period, urges students to act to drive foreigners from the country through whatever means necessary. Under these circumstances, you would have reasonable ground to believe that the applicants speech incited terrorist activity. The fact that the applicant knew that several students likely had access to weapons and/or explosives and that those students were in attendance at his special lecture would provide you with reasonable ground to believe that the applicant intended to cause death or serious bodily harm.

DOS/USAID,
FAM, 9 FAM
3026-2, Mar
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in-conference monitoring - technical examination intended to explicitly monitor and assure the exclusivity of meetings that are confidential or secret.

DHS, DHS
Lexicon,
Terms, Mar 17

incorporated territory - the territories to which the Constitution is fully applicable are called incorporated territories. It has been held that persons born in these territories on or after the date they became part of the United States could claim U.S. citizenship under the 14th Amendment. Section 1891, Rev. Stat., stated that - The Constitution...shall have the same force and effect within all organized Territories and in every Territory hereafter organized as elsewhere in the United States.

DOS/USAID,
FAM, 7 FAM
11212-1, Mar
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increment [system design] - operational portion of a planned system that provides partial but useful capability to the user and is interoperable with other increments of the same system.

DHS, DHS
Lexicon,
Terms, Mar 17

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| incremental costs - Costs additional to the Service appropriations that would not have been incurred absent support of the contingency operation. See also financial management. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| incremental expenses - the reasonable and proper cost of rations, fuel, training ammunition, transportation, and other goods and services consumed by such country, except that the term does not include pay, allowances, and other normal costs of such country's personnel. | DOD, US Code 10, §2011, Jan 17 |
| incremental hydropower - additional generation achieved from increased efficiency after January 1, 2005, at a hydroelectric dam that was placed in service before January 1, 2005. | USDA, US Code 7, §918c, Mar 17 |
| incumbent service provider - an entity that, as of the date of submission of the application, is providing broadband service to not less than 5 percent of the households in the service territory proposed in the application. | USDA, US Code 7, §950bb, Mar 17 |
| incumbent service provider - The source (i.e., agency, private sector, or public reimbursable source) providing the service when a public announcement is made of the streamlined or standard competition. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| incurred cost audit - An annual audit of costs incurred under cost reimbursable contracts to determine allowability, allocability, and reasonableness of costs. This audit is conducted in accordance with standards approved by the Comptroller General of the U.S. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| incurred cost submission - Required by the Federal Acquisition Regulation's "Allowable Cost and Payment" clause; a submission due 90 days after the close of the contractor's fiscal year which is used as the basis for conducting an incurred cost audit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| indefinite suspension - The placing of an employee, for disciplinary reasons, in a temporary status without duties and pay pending investigation, inquiry, or further Agency action. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 487, May 18 |
| indefinite-quantity contract - A contract used for procurements in which the exact number of deliverable items is not known at the time of contracting. The contract provides for a minimum and maximum amount of goods/services that may be ordered under the contract. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| in-demand industry sector or occupation - (i) an industry sector that has a substantial current or potential impact (including through jobs that lead to economic self-sufficiency and opportunities for advancement) on the State, regional, or local economy, as appropriate, and that contributes to the growth or stability of other supporting businesses, or the growth of other industry sectors; or (ii) an occupation that currently has or is projected to have a number of positions (including positions that lead to economic self-sufficiency and opportunities for advancement) in an industry sector so as to have a significant impact on the State, regional, or local economy, as appropriate. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| indenture - any mortgage, deed of trust, trust or other indenture, or similar instrument or agreement (including any supplement or amendment to any of the foregoing), under. | DOC, US Code 15, §77ccc, Mar 17 |
| independence - the functional ability of individuals to perform activities of daily living or instrumental activities of daily living without assistance or supervision. | DHHS, US Code 42, §242q-4, Jan 17 |
| independence in daily living - the ability of a veteran, without the services of others or with a reduced level of the services of others, to live and function within such veteran's family and community. | DVA, US Code 38, §3101, Mar 17 |
| independent - that the life-cycle cost estimate is prepared by an organization independent of the project sponsor, using the same detailed technical and procurement information as the sponsor, to determine if the life-cycle cost estimate of the sponsor is accurate and reasonable. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2754, Jan 17 |
| independent contractor - a commission agent, broker, or other independent contractor who is engaged in selling, or soliciting orders for the sale of, tangible personal property for more than one principal and who holds himself out as such in the regular course of his business activities. | DOC, US Code 15, §381, Mar 17 |
| independent government cost estimate - estimate, prepared by government personnel independently of contractors, of the cost for goods and/or estimate of services to be procured by contract such estimates are prepared by government personnel (i.e., independent of contractors); estimate of the cost of goods and/or services used as a basis against which to gauge reasonableness of prospective contractors' proposed costs; IGCEs are developed during the Project Execution Phase when a performer is being selected and should be scoped for that specific work. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>independent living services – (A) independent living core services; and (B)(i) counseling services, including psychological, psychotherapeutic, and related services; (ii) services related to securing housing or shelter, including services related to community group living, and supportive of the purposes of this chapter and of the subchapters of this chapter, and adaptive housing services (including appropriate accommodations to and modifications of any space used to serve, or occupied by, individuals with disabilities); (iii) rehabilitation technology; (iv) mobility training; (v) services and training for individuals with cognitive and sensory disabilities, including life skills training, and interpreter and reader services; (vi) personal assistance services, including attendant care and the training of personnel providing such services; (vii) surveys, directories, and other activities to identify appropriate housing, recreation opportunities, and accessible transportation, and other support services; (viii) consumer information programs on rehabilitation and independent living services available under this chapter, especially for minorities and other individuals with disabilities who have traditionally been unserved or underserved by programs under this chapter; (ix) education and training necessary for living in a community and participating in community activities; (x) supported living; (xi) transportation, including referral and assistance for such transportation and training in the use of public transportation vehicles and systems; (xii) physical rehabilitation; (xiii) therapeutic treatment; (xiv) provision of needed prostheses and other appliances and devices; (xv) individual and group social and recreational services; (xvi) training to develop skills specifically designed for youths who are individuals with disabilities to promote self-awareness and esteem, develop advocacy and self-empowerment skills, and explore career options; (xvii) services for children; (xviii) services under other Federal, State, or local programs designed to provide resources, training, counseling, or other assistance, of substantial benefit in enhancing the independence, productivity, and quality of life of individuals with disabilities; (xix) appropriate preventive services to decrease the need of individuals assisted under this chapter for similar services in the future; (xx) community awareness programs to enhance the understanding and integration into society of individuals with disabilities; and (xxi) such other services as may be necessary and not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.</p> | |
| <p>independent office - A major organization unit of the Agency that reports to the Office of the Administrator; a Level I organization. An Independent Office is responsible for significant Agency-wide program or staff functions.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18</p> |
| <p>Independent Verification & Validation review - Verification and validation performed by an organization that is technically, managerially and financially independent of the development organization.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 548, May 18</p> |
| <p>independent verification and validation - verification and validation of a product or system performed by an organization that is technically, managerially, and financially independent of the development organization.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>indeterminate loss - as determined by an insurance claims adjuster certified under the national flood insurance program and in consultation with an engineer as appropriate, a loss resulting from physical damage to, or loss of, property located in any coastal State arising from the combined perils of flood and wind associated with a named storm.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4057, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>indeterminate sentencing - a system by which (A) the court may impose a sentence of a range defined by statute; and (B) an administrative agency, generally the parole board, or the court, controls release within the statutory range.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13701, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Indian land - land of Indian tribes, or Indian individuals, which are either held in trust by the United States or subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §470aaa, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Indian lands - lands of Indian tribes or Indian individuals which are either held in trust by the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe or subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §4302, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Indian tribe - any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §4302, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Indian tribe - any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native village or regional or village corporation (as defined in, or established under, the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act) that is recognized by the United States as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17</p> |

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| Indian tribe - any tribe, band, or other group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized as possessing powers of self-government. | DOI, US Code 25, §1301, Mar 17 |
| Indian tribes - The United States recognizes Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations under its protection and recognizes the right of Indian tribes to self-government. As such, tribes are responsible for coordinating tribal resources to address actual or potential incidents. When their resources are exhausted, tribal leaders seek assistance from States or even the Federal Government. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Indian wars - the campaigns, engagements, and expeditions of the United States military forces against Indian tribes or nations, service in which has been recognized heretofore as pensionable service. | DVA, US Code 38, §1501, Mar 17 |
| indications - In intelligence usage, information in various degrees of evaluation, all of which bear on the intention of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| indicator - something the directs attention to or makes known. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| indicator - 1. In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of an adversary to adopt or reject a course of action. 2. In operations security usage, data derived from friendly detectable actions and open-source information that an adversary can interpret and piece together to reach conclusions or estimates of friendly intentions, capabilities, or activities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, JP 3-133, Sep 16 |
| indicator - 1. In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of an adversary to adopt or reject a course of action. (JP 2-0) 2. In operations security usage, data derived from friendly detectable actions and open-source information that an adversary can interpret and piece together to reach conclusions or estimates of friendly intentions, capabilities, or activities. (JP 3-13.3) 3. In the context of assessment, a specific piece of information that infers the condition, state, or existence of something, and provides a reliable means to ascertain performance or effectiveness. (JP 5-0). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| indicator - A particular characteristic or dimension used to measure intended changes defined by a Results Framework. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| indigenous goods - Goods of local source and origin which have been mined, grown, or produced in the cooperating country through manufacture, processing, or assembly. If a locally produced good contains imported components, a commercially recognized new commodity must result that is substantially different in basic characteristics or in purpose or utility from its components. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 316, May 18 |
| indigenous populations and institutions - The societal framework of an operational environment including citizens; legal and illegal immigrants; dislocated civilians; and governmental, tribal, ethnic, religious, commercial, and private organizations and entities. Also called IPI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, May 19 |
| indirect consequence - effect that is not a direct consequence of an event, incident, or occurrence, but is caused by a direct consequence, subsequent cascading effects, and/or related decisions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| indirect cost - any cost not directly identified with a single final cost objective, but identified with two or more final cost objectives or with at least one intermediate cost objective. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| indirect cost - any cost not directly identified with a single final cost objective, but identified with two or more final cost objectives or with at least one intermediate cost objective. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| indirect cost - any cost not directly identified with a single final cost objective, but identified with two or more final cost objectives or with at least one intermediate cost objective. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| indirect cost pool - a grouping of incurred costs identified with two or more cost objectives but not identified specifically with any final cost objective. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| indirect cost pool - a grouping of incurred costs identified with two or more cost objectives but not identified with any final cost objective. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| indirect cost pool - a grouping of incurred costs identified with two or more objectives but not identified specifically with any final cost objective. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| indirect cost pool - the accumulated costs that jointly benefit two or more programs or other cost objectives. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| indirect cost rate - a device for determining in a reasonable manner the proportion of indirect costs each program should bear. It is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the indirect costs to a direct cost base. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| indirect cost rate - the percentage or dollar factor that expresses the ratio of indirect expense incurred in a given period to direct labor cost, manufacturing cost, or another appropriate base for the same period (see also “final indirect cost rate”). | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| indirect cost rate proposal - the documentation prepared by a governmental unit or component thereof to substantiate its request for the establishment of an indirect cost rate. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| indirect cost rate proposal - the documentation prepared by a governmental unit or subdivision thereof to substantiate its request for the establishment of an indirect cost rate. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| indirect costs - costs included in a Federally negotiated indirect rate. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-71, Jan 17 |
| indirect route - The portion of any journey that deviates from a usually traveled route. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| indirect travel - Personal travel done on a cost-constructive basis against official (i.e., direct) travel. Indirect travel is subject to the provisions of 14 FAM 546 and 14 FAM 585.2 as well as other Department travel regulations and policies. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| indirect travel - The portion of any journey which deviates from the usual traveled route. A citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| individual - A citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| individual accountability - The principle requiring that individual users be held accountable for their actions, after being notified of the rules of behavior in the use of the system, and the penalties associated with violations of those rules. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 454, May 18 |
| Individual Development Plan - A realistic, well-researched, clearly written tool for charting a successful two year Presidential Management Fellow experience. It is a tool for Fellows and their supervisors to negotiate expectations for attaining clearly defined learning objectives and competencies during the two year PMF Program through training and development assignments. Also called IDP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18 |
| individual development plan - document that identifies an employee’s short and long-term learning and development goals is developed by the employee in coordination with the employee’s supervisor. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| individual health insurance coverage - health insurance coverage offered to individuals in the individual market, but does not include short-term limited duration insurance. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| individual market - the market for health insurance coverage offered to individuals other than in connection with a group health plan. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| individual mobilization augmentee - An individual reservist attending drills who receives training and is preassigned to an Active Component organization, a Selective Service System, or a Federal Emergency Management Agency billet that must be filled on, or shortly after, mobilization. Also called IMA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |

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| <p>individual practice association - a partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity which has entered into a services arrangement (or arrangements) with persons who are licensed to practice medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, podiatry, optometry, psychology, or other health profession in a State and a majority of whom are licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy. Such an arrangement shall provide- (A) that such persons shall provide their professional services in accordance with a compensation arrangement established by the entity; and (B) to the extent feasible, for the sharing by such persons of medical and other records, equipment, and professional, technical, and administrative staff.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300e–, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>individual project - A single participant. While an individual project is sometimes warranted, this project type should be used sparingly and judiciously due to the higher overall costs. The project may be conducted in English or the language of the participants country.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>individual protective equipment - The personal clothing and equipment provided to all military, government civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force required to protect an individual from chemical, biological, and radiological hazards and some nuclear hazards. Also called IPE.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19</p> |
| <p>individual ready reserve - A manpower pool consisting of individuals who have had some training or who have served previously in the Active Component or in the Selected Reserve and may have some period of their military service obligation remaining. Also called IRR. See also Selected Reserve.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19</p> |
| <p>Individual Taxpayer Identification Number - The unique identifying number assigned by the IRS to each Participant trained in the U.S., to track U.S. tax liability and payment. Also called ITIIN.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18</p> |
| <p>individual with a disability - person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities (an “actual disability”), or a record of a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity (“record of”), or an actual or perceived impairment, whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity, that is not both transitory and minor (“regarded as”).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>individuals traveling together project - A group of two to three (2-3) participants from the same country or different countries. An ITT may be conducted in English or the language of the participating country(ies). Also called ITT.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>inductive design - instructional design technique where examples are presented and then followed by the rule.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>industrial development agency - any agency which is permitted to issue obligations the interest on which is excludable from gross income.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §2708, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>industrial mobilization - The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the industrial program necessary to support the national military objectives. See also mobilization.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>industrial plant - any fixed equipment or facility which is used in connection with, or as part of, any process or system for industrial production or output.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6326, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>industrial preparedness - The state of preparedness of industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>industrial preparedness program - Plans, actions, or measures for the transformation of the industrial base, both government-owned and civilian-owned, from its peacetime activity to the emergency program necessary to support the national military objectives.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>industrial production - Operation of facilities including building and plants which normally use large amounts of capital equipment; e.g., GOCO plants, to produce goods (hardware).</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18</p> |
| <p>industrial research - planned search or critical investigation aimed at the discovery of new knowledge, with the objective that such knowledge may be useful in developing new products, processes, or services, or in bringing about a significant improvement to existing products, processes, or services.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| industrial resources - materials, services, processes, or manufacturing equipment (including the processes, technologies, and ancillary services for the use of such equipment) needed to establish or maintain an efficient and modern national defense industrial base. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| industrial security - portion of internal security that is concerned with the protection of classified information in the hands of United States industry. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| industrial user - those industries identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget, 1967, as amended and supplemented, under the category of Division D-Manufacturing and such other classes of significant waste producers as, by regulation, the Administrator deems appropriate. | DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17 |
| industrial waste - any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated by a manufacturing or processing plant, other than an excluded material. | DHS, US Code 33, §1414, Mar 17 |
| industrial waste - the solid waste generated by manufacturing and industrial and research and development processes and operations, including contaminated soil, nonhazardous oil spill cleanup waste and dry nonhazardous pesticides and chemical waste, but does not include hazardous waste regulated under subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, mining or oil and gas waste. | DOT, US Code 49, §10908, Mar 17 |
| industrial wastewater - wastewater from industrial activities such as electroplating, metal finishing, corrosion control, vehicle maintenance, and other industrial processes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| industry - a trade, business, industry, or other activity, or branch or group thereof, in which individuals are gainfully employed. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| industry – in general, the producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17 |
| industry affecting commerce - any activity, business, or industry in commerce or in which a labor dispute would hinder or obstruct commerce or the free flow of commerce and includes any activity or industry “affecting commerce” within the meaning of the Labor Management Relations Act. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 18 |
| industry affecting commerce - any industry or activity in commerce or in which a labor dispute would burden or obstruct commerce or tend to burden or obstruct commerce or the free flow of commerce. | DOL, US Code 29, §142, Mar 17 |
| industry best practice - A best practice is a technique or methodology that, through experience and research, has proven to reliably lead to a desired result. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| industry or sector partnership - a workforce collaborative, convened by or acting in partnership with a State board or local board, that-(A) organizes key stakeholders in an industry cluster into a working group that focuses on the shared goals and human resources needs of the industry cluster and that includes, at the appropriate stage of development of the partnership-(i) representatives of multiple businesses or other employers in the industry cluster, including small and medium-sized employers when practicable;(ii) 1 or more representatives of a recognized State labor organization or central labor council, or another labor representative, as appropriate; and(iii) 1 or more representatives of an institution of higher education with, or another provider of, education or training programs that support the industry cluster; and(B) may include representatives of (i) State or local government; (ii) State or local economic development agencies; (iii) State boards or local boards, as appropriate; (iv) a State workforce agency or other entity providing employment services; (v) other State or local agencies; (vi) business or trade associations; (vii) economic development organizations; (viii) nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations, or intermediaries; (ix) philanthropic organizations; (x) industry associations; and (xi) other organizations, as determined to be necessary by the members comprising the industry or sector partnership. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| ineligible - excluded from Government contracting (and subcontracting, if appropriate) pursuant to statutory, Executive order, or regulatory authority and its implementing and supplementing regulations. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| ineligible costs - Costs questioned by the auditor because the auditor found that such costs were a violation of a provision of a law, regulation, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or document governing the expenditure of funds; or that the expenditure of the funds for the intended purpose was unnecessary or unreasonable. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 592, May 18 |
| ineligible to citizenship - notwithstanding the provisions of any treaty relating to military service, an individual who is, or was at any time permanently debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| inert ingredient - an ingredient which is not active. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| infection - opportunistic cancers and infectious diseases and any other conditions arising from infection with such etiologic agent. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300cc-51, Jan 17 |
| infection with the etiologic agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome - any condition arising from such etiologic agent. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ee-23, Jan 17 |
| infectious disease - a disease potentially caused by a pathogenic organism (including a bacteria, virus, fungus, or parasite) that is acquired by a person and that reproduces in that person. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d-6a, Jan 17 |
| inferential statistics - statistical procedure used to analyze data in order to make predictions about the similarity of the sample to the population from which the sample was drawn. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| infirmary - a place for the care of the infirm, sick or injured; hospital; an institution which operates as a hospital pursuant to law for the care and treatment of sick or injured persons as in-patients. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2412, Mar 17 |
| inflation - The proportionate rate of change in the general price level, as opposed to the proportionate increase in a specific price. Inflation is usually measured by a broad-based price index, such as the implicit deflator for Gross Domestic Product or the Consumer Price Index. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| influence [performance] - elements that impact human performance includes elements such as tools, work design, feedback, assignment and selection, policy, and training. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| influence mine - A mine actuated by the effect of a target on some physical condition in the vicinity of the mine or on radiations emanating from the mine. See also mine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| influence sweep - A sweep designed to produce an influence similar to that produced by a ship and thus actuate mines. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| influential information - Information that the agency reasonably can determine will have or does have a clear and substantial impact on important public policies or important private sector decisions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 578, May 18 |
| info addressee - The post, activity, unit, or command to which a cable is directed for information by the originator. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| inform consuls - A passing instruction used in collective address telegrams to request posts with regional responsibilities to forward the telegram or the information therein to constituent posts. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| informal recognition awards - These awards are items of extremely nominal value granted as an immediate, informal recognition of employee accomplishment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |
| informant - any individual who furnishes information to an intelligence agency in the course of a confidential relationship protecting the identity of such individual from public disclosure. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3126, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| information - A combination of data, usually from multiple sources, used to derive meaningful conclusions about a system (health resources, costs, utilization of health services, outcomes of populations, etc.). Information cannot be developed without crude data. However, data must be transformed into information to allow decision-making that improves a given system. | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information - Any communication or reception of knowledge such as facts, data, or opinions, including numerical, graphic, or narrative forms, whether oral or maintained in any medium, including computerized data bases, paper, microform, or magnetic tape. Any communication or representation of knowledge such as facts or data, in any medium or form, including textual, numerical, graphic, cartographic, narrative, or audiovisual forms. This definition includes information that an agency disseminates from a web page, but does not include the provision of hyperlinks to information that others disseminate. This definition does not include opinions, where the agency's presentation makes it clear that what is being offered is someone's opinion rather than fact or the agency's views. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 578, May 18 |
| information - any communication or representation of knowledge such as facts, data, or opinions in any medium or form, including textual, numerical, graphic, cartographic, narrative, electronic, or audiovisual forms. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information - any knowledge that can be communicated or documentary material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics, that is owned by, is produced by or for, or is under the control of the United States Government. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| information - data in a usable form, usually processed, organized, structured or presented in a meaningful way knowledge or intelligence representing facts, concepts, or instructions in any medium or form suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or by automatic means. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information - Data of any type capable of being posted or transmitted on or through the Internet or a Department intranet; including data in print, graphic or pictorial, and audible form. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| information [government] - information created, collected, processed, disseminated, or disposed of by or for a governmental body. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information access clearance - formal certification of authorization for a government employee to have access to classified information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information addressee - The post, activity, unit or command to whom a telegram is directed by the originator for information. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| information architecture - The content organization of a website (similar to the outline for a book with chapters, subchapters, cross-references, index). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| information architecture - The information architecture looks at how: information is used in an organization without regard to current systems or organizational boundaries, work the Agency must accomplish, and information that is needed to perform the work. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 543, May 18 |
| information assurance - (A) Computer security.(B) Network security.(C) Any other information technology that the Secretary of Defense considers related to information assurance. | DOD, US Code 10, §2200e, Jan 17 |
| information assurance - Actions that protect and defend information systems by ensuring availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. Also called IA. See also information operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| information assurance - activities that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their: - Availability: timely, reliable access to services. - Integrity: protection from unauthorized change. - Authentication: verification of originator. - Confidentiality: protection from unauthorized disclosure. - Non-repudiation: undeniable proof of participation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information assurance - Information assurance is a set of processes by which USAID's information systems are reviewed, tested and evaluated, and certified and accredited. Information assurance processes are required to ensure that the risk from operating each information system is minimized and acceptable before deployment, and is kept at a minimal level while the system is operational. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |

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| information assurance product - an IT product or technology whose primary purpose is to provide security services (e.g., integrity, authentication, confidentiality, access control, and non-repudiation); correct known vulnerabilities; and/or provide layered defense against various categories of non-authorized or malicious penetrations of information systems or networks. Examples include products such as data encryptors, firewalls, and intrusion detection devices. Also called IA product. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| information assurance-enabled product - an IT product or technology whose primary role is not security, but provides security services as an associated feature of its intended operating capabilities. Examples include products such as security-enabled web browsers, screening routers, trusted operating systems, and security-enabled messaging systems. Also called IA enabled product. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| information classification - process by which information is determined to be classified information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information collection - Forms that collect information from the public, or impose a record keeping, reporting, or third-party information dissemination burden to the public may be considered to be information collections as defined by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995. If the PRA applies, A/GIS/DIR must obtain the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) before anyone can use the form. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11512, Mar 17 |
| information collection - Obtaining, soliciting, or requiring the disclosure to third parties or the public, of facts or opinions by or for an agency, regardless of form or format. Such collections include requesting responses from ten or more people other than Federal employees or agencies, which are to be used for general statistical purposes. This usage does not include collection of information in connection with a criminal investigation or prosecution. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| information collection budget - The vehicle through which OMB, in consultation with each Federal agency, sets annual agency goals to reduce information collection burdens imposed on the public. The Information Collection Budget serves as a management oversight tool. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11632, Mar 17 |
| information control - authority of the agency that originates information, or its successor in function, to regulate access to the information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information dissemination product - Any book, paper, map, machine-readable material, audiovisual production, or other documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristic, an agency disseminates to the public. This definition includes any electronic document, CD-ROM, or web page. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 578, May 18 |
| information dissemination product - any recorded information, regardless of physical form or characteristics, disseminated by an agency, or contractor thereof, to the public. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information dissemination product [public] - book, paper, map, machine-readable material, audiovisual production, or other documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristic, an agency disseminates to the public includes any electronic document, CD-ROM, or web page. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information environment - The aggregate of individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| information exchange requirement - An exchange of information that is essential to command and control, enabling the situational needs of the joint task force and component commanders' to support force employment and decision making. Also called IER. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| information in identifiable form - Information in an IT system or online collection: 1) that directly identifies an individual (e.g., name, address, social security number, or other identifying number or code, telephone number, e-mail address, etc.) or 2) by which an agency intends to identify specific individuals in conjunction with other data elements, i.e., indirect identification. (These data elements may include a combination of gender, race, birth date, geographic indicator, and other descriptors). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| information infrastructure - the underlying framework, equipment, and software that an information system and related assets rely on to process, transmit, receive, or store information electronically. | DOD, US Code 10, §2217, Jan 17 |

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| information integrity - protection of information from unauthorized access or revision ensuring that the information is not compromised through corruption or falsification. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information life cycle - the stages through which information passes, typically characterized as creation or collection, processing, dissemination, use, storage, and disposition, to include destruction and deletion. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information life cycle - the stages through which information passes, typically characterized as creation or collection, processing, dissemination, use, storage, and disposition. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| information management - IM is the term used to identify all information technology assets, issues, operations, and personnel at posts abroad that are funded by the geographic bureaus or, for international organizations, the IO Bureau. Also called IM. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| information management - The function of managing an organization's information resources for the handling of data and information acquired by one or many different systems, individuals, and organizations in a way that optimizes access by all who have a share in that data or a right to that information. Also called IM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| information management - the planning, budgeting, manipulating, and controlling of information throughout its life cycle. The term encompasses both information itself and the related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information management - The planning, control, and operations of the resources, methodology, and tools required to properly capture, store, and deliver information to Agency employees in a timely, accurate, and economical manner. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 541, May 18 |
| information mapping - research-based method of the analysis, organization, and visual presentation of information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| information need [intelligence] - data and information needed by intelligence analysts in order to answer intelligence questions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information operations - (1) Electronic warfare. (2) Computer network operations. (3) Psychological operations.(4) Military deception.(5) Operations security. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| information operations - The integrated employment, during military operations, of information-related capabilities in concert with other lines of operation to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision-making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own. Also called IO. See also electronic warfare; military deception; operations security; military information support operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| information operations force - A force consisting of units, staff elements, individual military professionals in the Active and Reserve Components, and DOD civilian employees who conduct or directly support the integration of information-related capabilities against adversaries and potential adversaries during military operations as well as those who train these professionals. Also called IO force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 36000, Sep 16 |
| information operations intelligence integration - The integration of intelligence disciplines and analytic methods to characterize and forecast, identify vulnerabilities, determine effects, and assess the information environment. Also called IOII. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| information owner - an agency official with statutory or operational authority for specified information and responsibility for establishing the criteria for its creation, collection, processing, dissemination, or disposal, which responsibilities may extend to interconnected systems or groups of interconnected systems. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| information owner - Official with statutory or operational authority for specified information and responsibility for establishing the controls for its generation, collection, processing, dissemination, and disposal. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Information Programs Center - The transmission facility at a post abroad responsible for secure command and control messaging systems and other assigned telecommunications duties. Also called IPC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| information report - A report used to forward raw information collected to fulfill intelligence requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |

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| information reproducibility - information capable of being substantially reproduced may also be subject to an acceptable degree of imprecision. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information requirement - specific data and processing specifications needed to complete a process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information requirements - In intelligence usage, those items of information regarding the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment that need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. Also called IR. See also priority intelligence requirement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| information resource management strategy - a strategy that demonstrates how information resources management decisions are integrated with organizational planning, budget, procurement, financial management, human resources management, and program decisions. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information resource management bureau - IRM is the functional bureau within the Department of State that manages and sets policy for all information technology issues. Also called IRM. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| information resources - Information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology (IT). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| information resources - information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| information resources - information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information resources - information in any medium or form and its related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| information resources - The information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology, used by an organization. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| information resources management - Planning, budgeting, organizing, directing, training, and controlling associated with the creation, maintenance and use, and disposition of information. IRM is associated in the same manner with related resources, or assets, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and technology. Also called IRM. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, May 18 |
| information resources management - the process of managing information resources to accomplish agency missions. The term encompasses an agency's information and the related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information safeguarding - measures and controls prescribed to protect classified information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information security - (1) the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of an information system or the information such system processes, stores, or transmits; and (2) the security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies with respect to an information system. | DOD, US Code 10, §1051c, Jan 17 |
| information security - Operations to protect and defend information and IT systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of IT systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| information security - protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide - (1) Integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information nonrepudiation and authenticity; (2) Confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and (3) Availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to, and use of, information. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| information security - Protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide - Integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information nonrepudiation and authenticity; confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| information security - protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide integrity, confidentiality, and availability. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| information security - protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information security - the protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide: integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity; confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information security - The protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction, to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| information security [operation] - security discipline concerned with implementation of a system of administrative policies and procedures for identifying, controlling, and protecting from unauthorized disclosure, information that is authorized protection authorized by executive order, statute, or regulation. Information security includes protection of classified, controlled unclassified, SCI, and SAP. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information security architecture - an embedded, integral part of the enterprise architecture that describes the structure and behavior of the enterprise security processes, information security systems, personnel, and organizational subunits, showing their alignment with the enterprise's mission and strategic plans. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information security continuous monitoring - maintaining ongoing awareness of information security, vulnerabilities, threats, and incidents to support agency risk management decisions. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information security continuous monitoring program - the compendium of methods, tools, and techniques necessary to implement the agency information continuous monitoring strategy in a way that is sufficient to inform risk-based decisions and maintain operations within established risk tolerances. The program includes determining monitoring metrics, establishing monitoring frequencies, and developing a monitoring architecture. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information security continuous monitoring strategy - a comprehensive plan to address monitoring requirements and activities at each organizational tier (organization, mission or business process, and information system). | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information security incident - an occurrence that- (A) actually or potentially jeopardizes the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of an information system or the information such system processes, stores, or transmits; or (B) constitutes a violation or imminent threat of violation of security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies with respect to an information system. | DOD, US Code 10, §2217, Jan 17 |
| information security program plan - a formal document that provides an overview of the security requirements for an organization-wide information security program and describes the program management controls and common controls in place or planned for meeting those requirements. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information security requirements - information security requirements promulgated in accordance with law, or directed by the Secretary of Commerce, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Office of Management and Budget, and, as to national security systems, the President. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |

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| information services - actions and resources offered through the auspices of a library or information center includes providing information from a reference source, providing information in response to or in anticipation of user needs or interests, managing subscriptions to recurring information resources, and providing access to electronic and print information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information sharing - exchange between entities or persons of data, information or knowledge stored within discrete information systems or created spontaneously using collaborative communication technologies includes transmission, communication, or any type of disclosure or receipt of information as well as any provision or receipt of account access to a dataset or data repository. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information sharing and access agreement - agreement that is used to facilitate the exchange of Information between the Department (or any element or entity within the Department) and one or more outside parties agreement type includes Memorandum of Understanding, Memorandum of Agreement, Letter of Intent, or any other form of agreement: parties include domestic or foreign entities in the private or public sector and government agencies at the Federal, State, or local level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information sharing and access agreements repository - comprehensive departmental data set repository containing Information Sharing and Access Agreements between DHS (including any of its Components) and entities outside DHS. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Information Sharing and Safeguarding Governance Board - Department's senior governance and decision-making body for all departmental information sharing and safeguarding issues develops and oversees the implementation of the Department's information sharing and safeguarding strategy, establishes goals and priorities relating to information sharing and safeguarding, and ensures consistency in information sharing and safeguarding policy and procedures both within the Department and between the Department and other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private sector and international partners. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information sharing environment - an approach that facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information. Also called ISE. | DHS, US Code 6, §485, Jan 17 |
| information sharing environment - an approach that facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information. The ISE was established by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA), and its definition was amended by The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007. Also called ISE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17 |
| information sharing environment - common framework for the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information between and among federal departments and agencies, state, local, and tribal (SLT) governments, law enforcement agencies, international entities, and the private sector, as well as common standards for how, terrorism and homeland security information is acquired, accessed, shared and used within the framework facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information, and includes within it the DHS-ISE. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information sharing environment - the information sharing environment. | DHS, US Code 6, §124h, Jan 17 |
| information superiority - The operational advantage derived from the ability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. See also information operations . | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| information system - A discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| information system - The entire infrastructure, organization, personnel, and components for the collection, processing, storage, transmission, display, and dissemination of information. This term includes both automated and manual information systems. Also called IS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 545, 550, 552, 562, 620, May 18 |
| information system - The set of agency information resources organized for the collection, storage, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, disposition, display, or transmission of information. Categories of IT systems are major applications and general support systems. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| information system - a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information, whether automated or manual. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |

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| information system - a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| information system - a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information system - discrete set of defined procedures and information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information business application of a computer made up of the database, application program, and manual and machine procedures, and encompasses the computer system that does the processing. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information system component - A discrete, identifiable information technology asset (e.g., hardware, software, firmware) that represents a building block of an information system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| information system life cycle - all phases in the useful life of an information system, including planning, acquiring, operating, maintaining, and disposing. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information system owner - A person or organization having responsibility for the development, procurement, integration, modification, operation and maintenance, and/or final disposition of an information system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| information system resilience - the ability of an information system to operate under adverse conditions or stress, even if in a degraded or debilitated state, while maintaining essential operational capabilities, and to recover to an effective operational posture in a time frame consistent with mission needs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information system security - Protection of information systems against unauthorized access to or modification of information, whether in storage, processing, or transit, and against the denial of service to authorized users, including those measures necessary to detect, document, and counter such threats. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| information system security control assessment - The testing and/or evaluation of management, operational, and technical security controls in an information/application system to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements for the system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| information system security controls - Security controls (i.e., safeguards or countermeasures) prescribed for an information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. Three types of security controls - (1) Management - These controls focus on the management of risk and the management of information system security; (2) Operational - These controls are primarily implemented and executed by people (as opposed to systems); and (3) Technical - The controls are primarily implemented and executed by the information system through mechanisms contained in the hardware, software, or firmware components of the system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| information system security manager - security official responsible for the information system security program for a specific Component, office, or contractor facility. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information system security officer - security official, either government or contractor, responsible for the security posture of a specific information system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information system security officer program (corporate) - Designed to plan, implement, and coordinate the Departments information system security program for corporate applications and networks and to provide support for the worldwide information system security officers activities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| information system security plan - a formal document that provides an overview of the security requirements for an information system and describes the security controls in place or planned for meeting those requirements. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| information systems center - The office responsible for unclassified computer systems or networks at posts abroad. Also called ISC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |

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| <p>information systems security - Protection afforded to information and telecommunications systems which process classified national security-related information and/or unclassified sensitive information in order to prevent exploitation through intentional or unintentional disclosure, interception, unauthorized electronic access, or related technical intelligence threats.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 548, 562, May 18</p> |
| <p>information systems security officer - Individual responsible to the senior agency information security officer, authorizing official, or information system owner for ensuring the appropriate operational security posture is maintained for an information system or program. Also called ISSO.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>Information Technical Center - The office at posts abroad responsible for the technical portion of the transmission facility. Also called ITC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology - General term used to describe any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used to produce, manipulate, store, communicate, or disseminate information. (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. (B) The term 'information technology' includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources. (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. (Source: Clinger-Cohen Act) Information technology resources 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. It includes, but is not limited to, "computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services) and related resources". Also called IT.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 541-548, 552, 577, 519, May 18</p> |
| <p>information technology - (A) with respect to an executive agency means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the 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 that requires the use - (i) of that equipment; or (ii) of that equipment to a significant extent in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product; (B) includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources; but (C) does not include any equipment acquired by a federal contractor incidental to a federal contract.</p> | <p>GSA, US Code 40, §11101, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology - Any equipment or interconnected system(s) or subsystem(s) 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 agency. For purposes of this definition, equipment is used by an agency if the equipment is used by the agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the agency that requires its use or, to a significant extent, its use in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. The term information technology includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related services but does not include any equipment that is acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract; or contains imbedded information technology that is used as an integral part of the product, but the principal function of which is not the acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission or reception of data or information. For example, HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) equipment, such as thermostats or temperature control devices, and medical equipment where information technology is integral to its operation, is not information technology.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>Information technology - Any equipment or interconnected system(s) or subsystem(s) of equipment used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the agency. For purposes of this definition, equipment is used by an agency if the equipment is used directly by the agency, or is used by a contractor under a contract with the agency that requires (1) its use or (2) to a significant extent, its use in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. The term information technology includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources, and does not include any equipment that is acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract; or contains imbedded information technology that is used as an integral part of the product, but the principal function of which is not the acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. For example, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment, such as thermostats or temperature control devices, and medical equipment where information technology is integral to its operation, are not information technology.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology - any equipment, or interconnected system(s) or subsystem(s) of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the agency. (1) For purposes of this definition, equipment is used by an agency if the equipment is used by the agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the agency that requires - i) Its use; or (ii) To a significant extent, its use in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. (2) The term “information technology” includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources. (3) The term “information technology” does not include any equipment that - (i) Is acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract; or (ii) Contains imbedded information technology that is used as an integral part of the product, but the principal function of which is not the acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. For example, HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) equipment, such as thermostats or temperature control devices, and medical equipment where information technology is integral to its operation, are not information technology.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology - any equipment, or interconnected system(s) or subsystem(s) 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 agency. (1) For purposes of this definition, equipment is used by an agency if the equipment is used by the agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the agency that requires - (a) Its use; or (b) To a significant extent, its use in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. (2) The term information technology includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources. (3) The term information technology does not include any equipment that - (a) Is acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract; or (b) Contains imbedded information technology that is used as an integral part of the product, but the principal function of which is not the acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. For example, HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) equipment, such as thermostats or temperature control devices, and medical equipment where information technology is integral to its operation, is not information technology. Also called IT.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology - Any equipment, software, firmware, or interconnected system of equipment that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. Also called IT.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>information technology - any services or equipment, or interconnected system(s) or subsystem(s) of equipment, that are used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the agency. For purposes of this definition, such services or equipment if used by the agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the agency that requires its use; or to a significant extent, its use in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. The term “information technology” includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including cloud computing and help-desk services or other professional services which support any point of the life cycle of the equipment or service), and related resources. The term “information technology” does not include any equipment that is acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract which does not require its use.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology - equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information includes, but is not limited to, computers, desktop computers, personal computers, laptops, handheld computers, Personal Digital Assistants, ancillary equipment, software, still images, motion pictures, multimedia presentations, and related resources.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology architecture - An integrated framework for evolving or maintaining existing information technology and for guiding the acquisition of new information technology in accordance with the agency's strategic goals and information technology strategic goals. Also called ITA.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology architecture - An integrated framework for evolving or maintaining existing, and acquiring new, information technology to achieve the Departments strategic and information resource management goals.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology architecture - The term "information technology architecture" means an integrated framework for evolving or maintaining existing information technology and acquiring new information technology to achieve the agency's strategic goals and information resources management goals.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18</p> |
| <p>information technology asset baseline - The repository for information on all Department applications. This is the official source of external reporting regarding the Departments application portfolio. Also called ITAB.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology asset management - IT asset management brings together physical, financial, and contractual management of IT assets in order to drive costs down and improve service levels. Managing the physical aspects of a technology asset portfolio can provide insight about what assets are in your environment, where they are physically located, to whom they are assigned, and to what extent they are being used. Also called ITAM.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology capital investment fund - A State Department fund appropriated by Congress, allotted exclusively for IT capital development projects. It is a part of the Departments IT Central Fund. Also called CIF.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology capital planning - A systematic approach to managing the risks and returns of IT investments. It is an integrated management process which provides for the continuous selection, control, life-cycle management, and evaluation of IT investments and is focused on achieving a desired business outcome.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology central fund - A State Department fund that is comprised of the IT Capital Investment Fund (CIF) and Expedited Passport Fee (EPF) collections. Also called CF.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology change control board - A centralized body of knowledgeable personnel with the appropriate authority to evaluate change requests that impact the operational stability or maintainability of IT assets controlled, managed, or supported by the Department of State. Also called IT CCB.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>information technology configuration control board - The entity that manages hardware, software, and hardware/software configuration changes to the Departments global IT environment. The IT CCB has responsibility for reviewing and approving/disapproving changes that potentially affect the Departments global IT environment. The scope includes software and hardware products residing on unclassified, Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU), and classified infrastructures (stand-alone or networked) up to and including the Secret level of classification. Also called IT CCB.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology dashboard - Office of Management and Budget (OMB) website that provides information on the effectiveness of government programs and to support decisions regarding the investment and management of resources.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology installation - One or more computer or office automated systems including related telecommunications, peripheral and storage units, central processing units (CPU), and operating and support system software. Information technology installations may range from information technology facilities such as large centralized computer centers to individual stand-alone microprocessors such as PCs.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18</p> |
| <p>information technology investment - A capital IT asset acquired through the acquisition process that must be managed throughout its life-cycle.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology investment - an expenditure of information technology resources to address mission delivery and management support. This may include a project or projects for the development, modernization, enhancement, or maintenance of a single information technology asset or group of information technology assets with related functionality, and the subsequent operation of those assets in a production environment. These investments shall have a defined life cycle with start and end dates, with the end date representing the end of the currently estimated useful life of the investment, consistent with the investment's most current alternatives analysis if applicable.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology investment management - a decision-making process that, in support of agency missions and business needs, provides for analyzing, tracking, and evaluating the risks, including information security and privacy risks, and results of all major investments made by an agency for information systems. The process shall cover the life of each system and shall include explicit criteria for analyzing the projected and actual costs, benefits, and risks, including information security and privacy risks, associated with the investments.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology performance measurement - The indication of what a program or project is accomplishing and whether results are being achieved while supporting business processes and strategic program and project outcomes.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology portfolio management - process and operation that provides leadership a better understanding of cost, risk, and capabilities of investments are aligned with the Departments mission and business strategies and outcomes are evaluated with the help of performance measures.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology property - 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. It includes, but is not limited to "computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services) and related resources."</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18</p> |
| <p>information technology resource - DHS budgetary resources, personnel, equipment, facilities, or services primarily used in the management, operation, acquisition, disposition, and transformation, or other activity related to the lifecycle of information technology; acquisitions or interagency agreements that include information technology and the services or equipment provided by such acquisitions or interagency agreements does not include grants to third parties which establish or support information technology not operated directly by the Federal Government.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>information technology resources - all agency budgetary resources, personnel, equipment, facilities, or services that are primarily used in the management, operation, acquisition, or other activity related to the life cycle of information technology; acquisitions or interagency agreements that include information technology and the services or equipment provided by such acquisitions or interagency agreements; but does not include grants that establish or support information technology not operated directly by the Federal Government.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |

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| information technology resources - 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. It includes, but is not limited to, "computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services) and related resources". | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 519, 541, 542, May 18 |
| information technology services - Provides centralized management control over equipment and services for unclassified voice/data telecommunications. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |
| information technology strategic plan - A long-term, high-level plan that defines a systematic way an agency will use information technology to effectively accomplish the agency's missions, goals, and objectives. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17 |
| information technology system - a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, transmission, and dissemination of information in accordance with procedures, whether automated or manual. Also called IT system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| information technology tactical plan - The document, which describe the major IRM initiatives and IT projects over a three year period. The document tracks the means by which the Department of State achieves its long term goals and objectives, as outlined in the Department of State Strategic Plan and as further defined in the IT Strategic Plan. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17 |
| information type - A specific category of information (e.g., medical, proprietary, financial, investigative, contractor-sensitive, security management), defined by an organization, or in some instances, by a specific law, Executive Order, directive, policy, or regulation. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| information utility - usefulness of information to its intended users. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| information-related capability - A tool, technique, or activity employed within a dimension of the information environment that can be used to create effects and operationally desirable conditions. Also called IRC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| information-service employee - any person who is engaged in furnishing, disseminating, or publishing accounts, descriptions, information, or data with respect to the political, industrial, employment, economic, social, cultural, or other benefits, advantages, facts, or conditions of any country other than the United States or of any government of a foreign country or of a foreign political party or of a partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of individuals organized under the laws of, or having its principal place of business in, a foreign country. | DOS, US Code 22, §611, Jan 17 |
| infraction - any knowing, willful, or negligent action contrary to the requirements of this order or its implementing directives that does not constitute a violation. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| infraGard - partnership between the FBI and businesses, academic institutions, state and local law enforcement agencies, and other participants dedicated to sharing information and intelligence to prevent hostile acts against the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| infrared - image produced through the use of electromagnetic radiation with longer wavelengths than those of visible light, extending from the nominal red edge of the visible spectrum is capable of measuring the heat of an object, as well as detect motion. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| infrared imagery - That imagery produced as a result of sensing electromagnetic radiations emitted or reflected from a given target surface in the infrared position of the electromagnetic spectrum (approximately 0.72 to 1,000 microns). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| infrared pointer - A low power laser device operating in the near infrared light spectrum that is visible with light amplifying night vision devices. Also called IR pointer. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| infrared sensor [active] - line of sight detection device that emits a beam of infrared light to detect an intruder. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| infrared sensor [passive] - visible, volumetric detection device that detects an intruder by detecting a change in background temperature caused by body heat passing through the detection zone. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>infrastructure - (Also reference network infrastructure, telecommunications infrastructure, telecommunications systems.) Infrastructure is hardware, software, and cabling that provides high-speed data and voice services to all users within the Department, connectivity among the Departments domestic locations and access to the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS-PO) international gateway or other communications connectivity.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>infrastructure - framework of interdependent networks and systems comprising identifiable industries, institutions (including people and procedures), and distribution capabilities that provide a reliable flow of products and services essential to the defense and economic security of the United States, the smooth functioning of government at all levels, and society as a whole. Consistent with the definition in the Homeland Security Act, infrastructure includes physical, cyber, and/or human elements.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>infrastructure liaison - Individual assigned by the Department of Homeland Security Office of Infrastructure Protection who advises the Unified Coordination Group on regionally or nationally significant infrastructure and key resources issues.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>ingredient statement - a statement which contains: (1) the name and percentage of each active ingredient, and the total percentage of all inert ingredients, in the pesticide; and (2) if the pesticide contains arsenic in any form, a statement of the percentages of total and water soluble arsenic, calculated as elementary arsenic.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>inherent risk - The potential for waste, loss, unauthorized use, or misappropriation due solely to the nature of an activity itself. Unacceptable or highly undesirable risk becomes the basis for establishing and maintaining management controls.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>inherently Governmental - Functions which are so intimately related to the public interest as to mandate performance by Government employees.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 601, May 18</p> |
| <p>inherently governmental activities - An activity that is so intimately related to the public interest as to mandate performance by government personnel.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>inherently Governmental function - A function that is so intimately related to the public interest as to mandate performance by government employees. A function that is so intimately related to the public interest as to mandate performance by Government employees. A function that is so intimately related to the public interest as to mandate performance by Federal employees. Inherently governmental functions to include those activities that require either the exercise of discretion in applying Government authority or the use of value judgment in making decisions for the Government.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18</p> |
| <p>inherently governmental function - an activity that is so intimately related to the public interest as to mandate performance by U.S. Government personnel. These activities require the exercise of substantial discretion in applying U.S. Government authority and/or in making decisions for the U.S. Government. Inherently governmental activities normally fall into two categories - the exercise of sovereign U.S. Government authority or the establishment of procedures and processes related to the oversight of monetary transactions or entitlements. An inherently governmental activity involves - (1) Binding the United States to take or not to take some action by contract, policy, regulation, authorization, order, or otherwise; (2) Determining, protecting, and advancing economic, political, territorial, property, or other interests by military or diplomatic action, civil or criminal judicial proceedings, contract management, or otherwise; (3) Significantly affecting the life, liberty, or property of private persons; or (4) Exerting ultimate control over the acquisition, use, or disposition of United States property (real or personal, tangible or intangible) including establishing policies or procedures for the collection, control, or disbursement of appropriated and other federal funds.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>inherently governmental function - as a matter of policy, a function that is so intimately related to the public interest as to mandate performance by Government employees. This definition is a policy determination, not a legal determination. An inherently governmental function includes activities that require either the exercise of discretion in applying Government authority, or the making of value judgments in making decisions for the Government. Governmental functions normally fall into two categories: the act of governing, i.e., the discretionary exercise of Government authority, and monetary transactions and entitlements. (1) An inherently governmental function involves, among other things, the interpretation and execution of the laws of the United States so as to - (i) Bind the United States to take or not to take some action by contract, policy, regulation, authorization, order, or otherwise; (ii) Determine, protect, and advance United States economic, political, territorial, property, or other interests by military or diplomatic action, civil or criminal judicial proceedings, contract management, or otherwise; (iii) Significantly affect the life, liberty, or property of private persons; (iv) Commission, appoint, direct, or control officers or employees of the United States; or (v) Exert ultimate control over the acquisition, use, or disposition of the property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, of the United States, including the collection, control, or disbursement of Federal funds. (2) Inherently governmental functions do not normally include gathering information for or providing advice, opinions, recommendations, or ideas to Government officials. They also do not include functions that are primarily ministerial and internal in nature, such as building security, mail operations, operation of cafeterias, housekeeping, facilities operations and maintenance, warehouse operations, motor vehicle fleet management operations, or other routine electrical or mechanical services.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>inherited personal effects - Personal effects that come into an employees possession upon the death of a family member of the employee or the employees spouse or domestic partner as defined in 3 FAM 1610, or when the family member is placed into a custodial care facility.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>inholding - any right, title, or interest, held by a non-Federal entity, in or to a tract of land that lies within the boundary of a federally designated area.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 43, §2302, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>in-house savings - Net life-cycle cost savings achieved by in-house agency staff using VE techniques.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>in-house training - Agency specific training designed and delivered by USAID for USAID personnel.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18</p> |
| <p>initial authorization -the initial risk determination and risk acceptance decision based on a zero-base review of the information system conducted prior to its entering the operations or maintenance phase of the system development life cycle. The zero-base review includes an assessment of all security and privacy controls (i.e., system-specific, hybrid, and common controls) contained in an information system security plan or in a privacy plan and implemented within an information system or the environment in which the system operates.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>initial capabilities document - any capabilities requirement document approved by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council that establishes the need for a materiel approach to resolve a capability gap.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §2366a, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>initial construction - the construction of a highway, bridge, tunnel, or other facility at any time before it is open to traffic.</p> | <p>DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §129, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>initial contingency location - A locale occupied by a force in immediate response to a contingency operation and characterized by austere infrastructure and limited services with little or no external support except through Service-organic capabilities.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-04, May 19</p> |
| <p>initial cost risk - risk associated with “cost creep” or miscalculation of initial costs that result in an inaccurate baseline against which to estimate and compare future costs.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Initial Environmental Examination - The first review of the reasonably foreseeable effects of a proposed action on the environment. Its function is to provide a brief statement of the factual basis for a Threshold Decision as to whether an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement will be required. Also called IEE.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-204, May 18</p> |
| <p>initial equity contribution - the amount or value of contributions made by non-Federal entities for the acquisition of the asset prior to occupancy of facilities.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17</p> |

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| initial equity contribution - the amount or value of contributions made by non-profit organizations for the acquisition of the asset or prior to occupancy of facilities. | White House, OMB, Circular A-122, Mar 17 |
| initial facility - one of the four outpatient facilities identified by the Secretary to participate in the dialysis pilot program prior to the date of the enactment of this Act. | DVA, US Code 38, §1710, Mar 17 |
| initial health evaluation - a medical and exposure history, a physical examination, and additional medical testing as needed to evaluate whether the individual has a WTC-related health condition and is eligible for treatment under the WTC Program. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300mm-5, Jan 17 |
| initial merchant - a person that has obtained a consumer's billing information directly from the consumer through an Internet transaction initiated by the consumer. | DOC, US Code 15, §8402, Mar 17 |
| initial notice - The first demand letter from the management, financial management, or program officer at the post, bureau, or office responsible for the allotment, activity or program under which the debt arises notifying an individual or vendor of a debt owed to the Department of State. The notice informs the debtor of their due process/rights. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| initial operating capability - projected point in a program that indicates that there is major new capability with measurable program benefit available to the designated user(s). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| initial operation and maintenance funds - A term used in the preparation of the construction working estimate (CWE) to cover funding for all costs expected to be incurred for routine operation and maintenance during the first year of occupancy of a new embassy compound (NEC). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 15 FAH-1 H-1211, Mar 17 |
| initial operational capability - 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. Also called IOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 41512, Sep 16 |
| initial operational test and evaluation - operational test and evaluation conducted on production or production representative articles, to determine whether systems are operationally effective and suitable for intended use by representative users to support the decision to proceed beyond Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| initial reception point - In personnel recovery, a secure area or facility under friendly control where initial reception of recovered isolated personnel can safely take place. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| initial response force - The first unit, usually military police, on the scene of a terrorist incident. See also antiterrorism. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| initial summary employee performance rating - summary performance rating assigned or proposed by the rating official, and documentation of accomplishments after evaluating the employee's performance against the established performance elements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| initial summary rating - An overall summary rating level the rating official derives from appraising the executive's performance during the appraisal period and forwards to the Performance Review Board. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 421, May 18 |
| initial unloading period - In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily tactical in character and must be instantly responsive to landing force requirements. See also general unloading period. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| initial visit - refers to the first time a consular officer, or person authorized to act on behalf of a consular officer, sees an U.S. citizen or national under arrest or detention. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| initiate - any action reducing functions or civilian personnel positions but does not include studies, planning, or similar activities carried out before there is a reduction of such functions or positions. | DOD, US Code 10, §2686, Jan 17 |
| initiating directive - An order to a subordinate commander to conduct military operations as directed. Also called ID. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |

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| initiation request for treasury direct - Requests by an employee to enroll in the Voluntary Payroll Savings Plan for the initial deduction must be submitted to the payroll office on Form SF-1199-A, Direct Deposit Sign-Up Form, a FAST START Direct Deposit Sign-Up Form, or electronically through Employee Express. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5482-2, Mar 17 |
| initiator - device that may be used to start a detonation or deflagration may or may not be a detonator. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| injury - (A) physical harm to a natural person; and (B) physical damage to or destruction of tangible property, but only if physical harm described in subparagraph (A) exists. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1369, Jan 17 |
| injury - 1. A term comprising such conditions as fractures, wounds, sprains, strains, dislocations, concussions, and compressions. 2. Conditions resulting from extremes of temperature or prolonged exposure. 3. Acute poisonings (except those due to contaminated food) resulting from exposure to a toxic or poisonous substance. See also casualty. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| injury - accidental injury or death arising out of and in the course of employment, and such occupational disease or infection as arises naturally out of such employment | SOURCE - DOL, US Code 33, §902(2) (May 19) |
| injury - an accidental bodily injury sustained and requiring medical treatment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2412, Mar 17 |
| in-kind - Travel elements (transportation, meals or incidental expenses) that are provided to the traveler at no cost to the Agency. This does not mean that the provider gives the Traveler funds to purchase the specific element, but the element is provide to the traveler at no-cost, e.g., airline tickets or meals are given to the traveler. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 633, May 18 |
| in-kind contribution - The value of non-cash contributions to a training program provided by any third party, including counterpart contributions from host country institutions. In-kind contributions may be in the form of space, equipment, supplies, expendable property, and the value of goods and services directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to a Participant or training program. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| in-kind gifts - Non-cash gifts of property or materials for any purpose authorized in the Foreign Assistance Act. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 628, May 18 |
| inland harbor - a navigation project which is used principally for the accommodation of commercial vessels and the receipt and shipment of waterborne cargoes on inland waters. The term does not include- (A) projects on the Great Lakes; (B) projects that are subject to tidal influence; (C) projects with authorized depths of greater than 20 feet; (D) local access or berthing channels; and (E) projects constructed or maintained by nonpublic interests. | DHS, US Code 33, §2241, Mar 17 |
| inland oil barge - a non-self-propelled vessel carrying oil in bulk as cargo and certificated to operate only in the inland waters of the United States, while operating in such waters. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| inland petroleum distribution system - A multi-product system consisting of both commercially available and military standard petroleum equipment that can be assembled by military personnel and, when assembled into an integrated petroleum distribution system, provides the military with the capability required to support an operational force with bulk fuels. Also called IPDS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03, Sep 16 |
| inland waters of the United States - those waters of the United States lying inside the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured and those waters outside such baseline which are a part of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| inmate - any person incarcerated or detained in any facility who is accused of, convicted of, sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for, violations of criminal law or the terms and conditions of parole, probation, pretrial release, or diversionary program. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §15609, Mar 17 |
| inner transport area - In amphibious operations, an area as close to the landing beach as depth of water, navigational hazards, boat traffic, and enemy action permit, to which transports may move to expedite unloading. See also outer transport area; transport area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| innovation - introduction of a new or significantly improved product (goods or service) or process, a new marketing method, or a new organizational method in business practices, workplace organization or external relations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| innovation lifecycle - the process of innovating through - A) the identification of a need; (B) the establishment of the scope of research to address that need; (C) setting an agenda; (D) carrying out research, development, deployment, and testing of the resulting technology or innovation; and (E) carrying out an evaluation of the costs and benefits of the resulting technology or innovation. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §501, Mar 17 |
| innovative crashworthy safety barrier - a barrier, other than a guardrail or guiderail, classified by the Federal Highway Administration as 'experimental' or that was classified as 'operational' after January 1, 1985, and that meets or surpasses the requirements of the National Cooperative Highway Research Program 350 for longitudinal barriers. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §109, Mar 17 |
| inpatient responsibilities - on-call responsibilities customarily required of a physician by a community hospital as a condition of granting privileges to the physician to practice in the hospital. | DVA, US Code 38, §7431, Mar 17 |
| input - A resource, such as technical assistance, commodities, training, or provision of USAID staff, either Operational Expenses (OE) or Program funded, that is used to create an output. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 300-203, May 18 |
| input [process] - item, whether internal or external to the project, required by a process before that process proceeds may be an output from a predecessor process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| input measure - gauge of the level of resources entering a process in order to achieve an output includes labor, capital, equipment, and raw materials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| inputs - The type and amount of resources that are required and used to deliver a government service. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| inquiry - Incoming letter requesting information. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| inquiry - process of fact finding and analysis in seeking the truth, information or knowledge about something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| insect - any of the numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented, for the most part belonging to the class insecta, comprising six-legged, usually winged forms, as for example, beetles, bugs, bees, flies, and to other allied classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, as for example, spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, and wood lice. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| in-service training - training and professional development of staff usually provided during normal working hours. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| insider - (A) if the debtor is an individual-(i) a relative of the debtor or of a general partner of the debtor;(ii) a partnership in which the debtor is a general partner;(iii) a general partner in a partnership described in clause (ii); or(iv) a corporation of which the debtor is a director, officer, or person in control; (B) if the debtor is a corporation-(i) a director of the debtor;(ii) an officer of the debtor;(iii) a person in control of the debtor;(iv) a partnership in which the debtor is a general partner;(v) a general partner in a partnership described in clause (iv); or (vi) a relative of a general partner, director, officer, or person in control of the debtor; (C) if the debtor is a partnership-(i) a general partner in the debtor;(ii) a relative of a general partner in, a general partner of, or a person in control of the debtor;(iii) another partnership in which the debtor is a general partner; (iv) a general partner in a partnership described in clause (iii); or (v) a person in control of the debtor.1(D) an affiliate, or an insider of an affiliate as if the affiliate were the debtor; and (E) a managing agent of the debtor. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3301, Jan 17 |
| insider - Any person with authorized access to any United States Government resource to include personnel, facilities, information, equipment, networks or systems. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| insider - person with authorized access to any United States Government resource includes access to personnel, facilities, information, equipment, networks, or systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| insider threat - A person, known or suspected, who uses their authorized access to USAID facilities, systems, equipment, information or infrastructure to damage, disrupt operations, commit espionage on behalf of a foreign intelligence entity or support terrorist organizations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 569, Mar 18 |
| insider threat - The threat that an insider will use her/his authorized access, wittingly or unwittingly, to do harm to the security of the United States. This threat can include damage to the United States through espionage, terrorism, unauthorized disclosure of national security information, or through the loss or degradation of departmental resources or capabilities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| insider threat - threat that an insider will use his or her authorized access, wittingly or unwittingly, to do harm to an entity can include damage to the United States through espionage, terrorism, the unauthorized disclosure of classified national security information, or through the loss or degradation of departmental resources or capabilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| insider threat detection activity - activity to ascertain whether an insider threat exists regardless of the authority under which the activity is conducted. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Insider Threat Operations Center - intra-departmental operations center responsible for performing and managing the insider threat activities of the DHS Support Components and coordinating the insider threat activities of the DHS Operational Components managed by the Senior Insider Threat Official subject to the guidance and direction of the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| insider threat oversight group - intra-departmental group responsible for providing oversight, advice, and assistance to support the Insider Threat Program provided to the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis (USIA), the Senior Insider Threat Official (SITO), the Insider Threat Program Manager (ITPM), and the Insider Threat Operations Center (ITOC). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| insider threat program manager - person responsible for the coordination of the DHS Insider Threat Program selected by the Senior Insider Threat Official (SITO). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| insider threat response activity - activity to ascertain whether an insider threat exists and any activity to mitigate such a threat, regardless of the authority under which the activity is conducted. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| insider threat response activity - activity to mitigate an insider threat regardless of the authority under which the activity is conducted. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| in-space transportation services - operations and activities involved in the direct transportation or attempted transportation of a payload or object from one orbit to another by means of an in-space transportation vehicle. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50301, Mar 17 |
| in-space transportation system - the space and ground elements, including in-space transportation vehicles and support space systems, and ground administration and control facilities and associated equipment, necessary for the provision of in-space transportation services. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50301, Mar 17 |
| in-space transportation vehicle - a vehicle designed - (A) to be based and operated in space; (B) to transport various payloads or objects from one orbit to another orbit; and (C) to be reusable and refueled in space. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50301, Mar 17 |
| inspect - critical examination and appraisal of an individual, place or thing either by physical or technological means, to confirm standards and/or laws are met and to detect violations of standards and/or laws or other deviations from a norm for regulatory authorities; it is the act of administering an official review of various criteria (such as documents, facilities, records, and any other assets) that are deemed by the authority to be related to the inspection. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| inspection - examining and testing supplies or services (including, when appropriate, raw materials, components, and intermediate assemblies) to determine whether they conform to contract requirements. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| inspection - process of an organized and thorough examination to assure compliance to a standard norm, laws or rules. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| inspection - the comprehensive process used by the United States Customs and Border Protection to assess goods entering the United States to appraise them for duty purposes, to detect the presence of restricted or prohibited items, and to ensure compliance with all applicable laws. The process may include screening, conducting an examination, or conducting a search. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |

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| inspection - The examination and testing of supplies and services to determine whether they conform to contract requirements. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| institution - any institution, public or private, or, if a multicampus institution, any single campus of such institution, in any State, that (A) is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary school, (B) provides a program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree (or provides not less than a 2-year program which is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree) or more advanced degrees, (C) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association and to which institution Federal financial assistance is extended (directly or indirectly through another entity or person), or which institution receives support from the extension of Federal financial assistance to any of the institution's subunits. | ED, US Code 20, 1011f, Mar 17 |
| institution - any public or private institution of higher education, institute, laboratory, or State or local agency. | DHS, US Code 33, §1122, Mar 17 |
| institution for neglected or delinquent children and youth - (A) a public or private residential facility, other than a foster home, that is operated for the care of children who have been committed to the institution or voluntarily placed in the institution under applicable State law, due to abandonment, neglect, or death of their parents or guardians; or (B) a public or private residential facility for the care of children who have been adjudicated to be delinquent or in need of supervision. | ED, US Code 20, §6472, Mar 17 |
| institution of higher education - an educational institution in any State that - (1) admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate, or persons who meet the requirements; (2) is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education; (3) provides an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or provides not less than a 2-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree, or awards a degree that is acceptable for admission to a graduate or professional degree program, subject to review and approval by the Secretary; (4) is a public or other nonprofit institution; and (5) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or if not so accredited, is an institution that has been granted preaccreditation status by such an agency or association that has been recognized by the Secretary for the granting of preaccreditation status, and the Secretary has determined that there is satisfactory assurance that the institution will meet the accreditation standards of such an agency or association within a reasonable time. | ED, US Code 20, §1001, Mar 17 |
| institution-affiliated organization - (A) any organization that (i) is directly or indirectly related to a covered institution; and (ii) is engaged in the practice of recommending, promoting, or endorsing education loans for students attending such covered institution or the families of such students; (B) may include an alumni organization, athletic organization, foundation, or social, academic, or professional organization, of a covered institution; and (C) notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), does not include any lender with respect to any education loan secured, made, or extended by such lender. | ED, US Code 20, §1019, Mar 17 |
| Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee - committee appointed by the Chief Executive Officer, or equivalent position, of the organization or institution with the experience and expertise to oversee the organization's or institution's program for the care, use, and transportation of animals, facilities, and procedures to ensure compliance with this Instruction, the accompanying Directive, and its authorities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Institutional Contact for Dual Use Research of Concern - person designated to serve as an internal resource for issues regarding compliance with and implementation of the requirements for the oversight of DURC as well as the liaison (as necessary) between the institution and relevant funding agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| institutional contractor - An individual who performs work for on or behalf of any Agency under a contractor and who, in order to perform work specified under the contract, will require access to space, information, information technology systems, staff or other assets of the Federal Government. Such contracts, include, but are not limited to services contracts, contracts between any non-Federal entity and any agency, and sub-contracts between any non- Federal entity and another non-Federal entity to perform work related to the primary contract with the agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |

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| institutional entity - an institution of higher education, a public school district, a local government, a municipal utility, or a designee of 1 of those entities. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h-1, Jan 17 |
| institutional grant - a grant that supports the implementation of a comprehensive science improvement plan, which may include any combination of activities for improving the preparation of minority students for careers in science. | ED, US Code 20, §1067k, Mar 17 |
| Institutional Review Board - entity composed of at least 5 members with varying backgrounds to promote complete and adequate review of research activities commonly conducted at an institution. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Institutional Review Entity - committee established by the research institution and empowered to execute the requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| institutional waste - material discarded by schools, nonmedical waste discarded by hospitals, material discarded by nonmanufacturing activities at prisons and government facilities, and material discarded by other similar establishments or facilities. | DOT, US Code 49, §10908, Mar 17 |
| institutionalization for long-term care - care for an indefinite period of time for mental or other health reasons, rather than temporary rehabilitative or recuperative care even if such rehabilitation or recuperation may last weeks or months. See 9 FAM 302.8 for additional information on public charge ineligibilities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| instruction [DHS Directives System] - document that implements or supplements Directives, Executive Orders, regulations (e.g. Code of Federal Regulations) and Federal Register notices, by providing uniform procedures and/or prescribing the manner or a specific plan or action for carrying out the policy, operating a program or activity, and assigning responsibilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| instructional event - Robert Gagné's instructional strategy for designing and delivering instruction that enhances transfer and retention of learning the nine events are (1) gain attention, (2) inform learners of objectives, (3) stimulate recall of prior learning, (4) present content, (5) provide learner guidance, (6) elicit performance, (7) provide feedback, (8) assess performance, and (9) enhance retention and transfer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| instructional material - instructional content that is provided to a student, regardless of its format, including printed or representational materials, audio-visual materials, and materials in electronic or digital formats (such as materials accessible through the Internet); does not include academic tests or assessments. | ED, US Code 20, §1232h, Mar 17 |
| instructional material - Items prepared and used in a course or program as part of the teaching or general learning process includes; handouts, lesson plans, audiovisual aids, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| instructional strategy - overall plan of activities to achieve an instructional goal includes the sequence of enabling objectives and the learning activities leading to the instructional goal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| instructional technology - use of computers, compact disc, interactive media, modem, satellite, teleconferencing, etc. to support learning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| instructor guide - (See - lesson plan) | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| instructor qualifications - documented outline of the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to lead learning activities in a defined learning environment | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| instructor-led training - method in which an instructor teaches in person or through distance learning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| instrument - A contract, grant, bilateral agreement, or other mechanism that obligates or sub- obligates program or Operating Expenses (OE) funds. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| instrument - Any written document, made and executed as the expression of some legal act, such as a bond, deed, contract, or will. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| instrument approach procedure - A series of predetermined maneuvers for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight conditions from the beginning of the initial approach to a landing or to a point from which a landing may be made visually or the missed approach procedure is initiated. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| instrument meteorological conditions - Meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling, less than minimums specified for visual meteorological conditions. Also called IMC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| instruments of national power - All of the means available to the government in its pursuit of national objectives. They are expressed as diplomatic, economic, informational and military. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| instruments of national power - All of the means available to the government in its pursuit of national objectives. They are expressed as diplomatic, economic, informational, and military. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| insular area - commonwealth, freely associated state, possession or territory controlled by the United States government that is neither a part of one of the fifty states nor a part of the District of Columbia. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| insurance - a contract that provides that for a stipulated consideration, one party undertakes to indemnify another against loss, damage, or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| insurance - National Service Life Insurance. ^(SEP) | DVA, US Code 38, §1901, Mar 17 |
| insurance carrier - an individual or entity engaged in the business of underwriting automobile insurance. | DOT, US Code 49, §30501, Mar 17 |
| insurance carrier - any corporation, association, society, order, firm, company, mutual, partnership, individual aggregation of individuals, or any other legal entity that provides commercial property and casualty insurance. Such term includes any affiliates of a commercial insurance carrier. | DHS, US Code 6, §444, Jan 17 |
| insurance company - a company which is organized as an insurance company, whose primary and predominant business activity is the writing of insurance or the reinsuring of risks underwritten by insurance companies, and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner, or a similar official or agency, of a State or territory or the District of. | DOC, US Code 15, §77b, Mar 17 |
| insured - a servicemember whose life is insured under a policy. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3973, Jan 17 |
| insurer - any firm, corporation, partnership, association, or business that is chartered or authorized to provide insurance and issue contracts or policies by the laws of a State or the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3974, Jan 17 |
| insurgency - Insurgency is the organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify or challenge political control of a region. It is a primarily a political and territorial struggle, in which both sides use armed force to create space for their political, economic, and influence activities to be effective. Insurgency is not always conducted by a single group with a centralized, military-style command structure, but may involve different actors with various aims, loosely connected in networks. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| insurgency - The organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify, or challenge political control of a region. Insurgency can also refer to the group itself. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24, Sep 16 |
| intangible benefits - Benefits to the Government that cannot be measured in terms of dollar savings. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |

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| <p>intangible property and debt instruments means, but is not limited to, trademarks, copyrights, patents and patent applications and such property as loans, notes and other debt instruments, lease agreements, stock and other instruments of property ownership, whether considered tangible or intangible.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integral file block - a distinct component of a file series, that should be maintained as a separate unit in order to ensure the integrity of the records. An integral file block may consist of a set of records covering either a specific topic or a range of time, such as a Presidential administration or a 5-year retirement schedule within a specific file series that is retired from active use as a group. For purposes of automatic declassification, integral file blocks shall contain only records dated within 10 years of the oldest record in the file block.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>integrate and analyze - ability to establish key characteristics of, and analyze data, information, and intelligence about, hazards, threats, people, cargo, conveyances, and infrastructure within the domain includes the ability to obtain situational awareness and inform operators and decision-makers about all pertinent aspects of an event or situation.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated air and missile defense - The integration of capabilities and overlapping operations to defend the homeland and United States national interests, protect the joint force, and enable freedom of action by negating an enemy’s ability to create adverse effects from their air and missile capabilities. Also called IAMD.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18</p> |
| <p>Integrated Approaches (to Development) - An operational principle addressing the complex and multi-dimensional nature of many development challenges, and thus the need to approach them from multiple angles simultaneously. This requires that in many cases program selection and project design be undertaken by multi-disciplinary teams.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18</p> |
| <p>Integrated Baseline Review - An Integrated Baseline Review (IBR) is the technical review of an investment’s budget, schedule, and scope. It provides an opportunity for both the government and contractor to validate the investment performance measurement baseline and identify project risks. Intensive Program Review (the practice of intensive program reviews is currently under review) Conducted at least once every three years by USAID Regional Bureaus for each USAID Mission or Bureau/Independent Office (B/IO) or program for which the Bureau is responsible. The review provides an opportunity to examine planned and actual progress toward results set forth in the Results Framework and Performance Management Plan for each Development Objective, to advise on proposed course corrections in order to improve program outcomes and impact, and to review future resource requirements. Also called IBR.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 203 577, May 18</p> |
| <p>integrated border enforcement team - joint unit composed of U.S. and Canadian law enforcement agencies whose mission is to enhance border integrity and security along the shared Canada/United States border-between designated ports of entry-by identifying, investigating, and interdicting persons, organizations, and goods that threaten the national security of one or both countries or that are involved in organized criminal activity.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated construction project team - group of people with expertise in the areas of sustainable design, energy, environment, commissioning, measurement and verification, water efficiency, facilities, building materials, ventilation and thermal comfort, moisture control, day lighting, indoor air quality, construction waste, and green-building qualifications for the design, construction, commissioning, and operation of a facility project.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated consumable item support - A decision support system that takes time-phased force and deployment data and calculates the ability of the Defense Logistics Agency to support those plans. Also called ICIS.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>Integrated Country Strategies - The strategic plan developed by each mission overseas that serves as a single multi-year overarching strategy that encapsulates U.S. government policy priorities, objectives, and the means by which diplomatic engagement, foreign assistance, and other tools will be used to achieve them. The ICS is developed through a coordinated whole-of-government planning effort and is used to inform budget decisions, drive operational planning decisions, and shape performance reviews. Also called ICS.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>Integrated Country Strategy - A multi-year whole-of-government strategic plan. Based on mission scope and complexity, the ICS will comprise some of or all of the following components: 1) All missions: the Joint Mission Goals, 2) All missions: the Diplomatic Strategy, 3) As warranted: the Security and Justice Strategy, and 4) As warranted: the Development Strategy (consisting of the USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), State, and other agency programs, as necessary). As called for in the QDDR, the Chief of Mission will lead the ICS process. The ICS serves as the foundation and framework for mission resource planning and for the analysis and review of the annual mission resource request, reflecting each mission's efforts to project the regional strategy within that country. Streamlining principles will guide the development of the ICS, ensuring that the process is flexible, depending upon the size and complexity of the mission, and that the utility of the process will be balanced with the level of effort required at the mission level. Also called ICS.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18</p> |
| <p>integrated data environment/global transportation network convergence - The in-transit visibility system of record providing expanded common integrated data and application services enabling a common logistics picture, distribution visibility, and materiel asset/in-transit visibility for distribution solutions. Also called IGC.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>integrated design - method of building and design planning in which all facility stakeholders participate in the design, construction, maintenance, commissioning, and deconstruction phases to properly coordinate all sustainable practices as much as possible.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated education and training - a service approach that provides adult education and literacy activities concurrently and contextually with workforce preparation activities and workforce training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster for the purpose of educational and career advancement.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated English literacy and civics education - education services provided to English language learners who are adults, including professionals with degrees and credentials in their native countries, that enables such adults to achieve competency in the English language and acquire the basic and more advanced skills needed to function effectively as parents, workers, and citizens in the United States. Such services shall include instruction in literacy and English language acquisition and instruction on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and civic participation, and may include workforce training.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated financial operations - The integration, synchronization, prioritization, and targeting of fiscal resources and capabilities across United States departments and agencies, multinational partners, and nongovernmental organizations against an adversary and in support of the population. Also called IFO.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>integrated logistic support - A composite of all the support considerations necessary to assure the effective and economical support of a system for its life cycle. Also called ILS.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>Integrated Logistics Management System - A computerized data and tracking system used by the Office of Logistics Management in the Bureau of Administration. Also called ILMS.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Integrated Logistics Management System - A unified, Web-based information system designed to upgrade the State Department supply chain by allowing one-time data entry and shared information. These improvements affect operations in areas such as purchasing, procurement, warehousing, transportation, property management, personal effects, and Diplomatic Pouch and Mail. See lm.a.state.gov. Also called ILMS.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Integrated Logistics Management System - ILMS is a unified Web-based information system designed to upgrade the State Departments supply chain by improving processing in such areas as purchasing, procurement, warehousing, transportation, receiving, property management, personal effects, diplomatic pouch and mail. Also called ILMS.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated logistics support - management process, applied throughout the system's life that bases all programmatic decisions on the anticipated mission-related and economic benefits derived over the system's life cycle.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated logistics support plan - formal acquisition management document that describes the management approach for obtaining a highly supportable capability with an affordable and effective support structure.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>integrated major acquisition mission need statement - a document that- (A) identifies current and projected gaps in Coast Guard mission capabilities using mission hour targets; (B) explains how each major acquisition program addresses gaps identified under subparagraph (A) if funded at the levels provided for such program in the most recently submitted capital investment plan; and (C) describes the missions the Coast Guard will not be able to achieve, by fiscal year, for each gap identified under subparagraph (A).</p> | <p>DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §569, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>integrated materiel management - The exercise of total Department of Defense-level management responsibility for a federal supply group or class, commodity, or item for a single agency, which normally includes computation of requirements, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and procuring functions. Also called IMM.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>integrated military forces - to military forces that are involved in the planning or execution (or both) of operations involving participants from- (A) more than one military department; or(B) a military department and one or more of the following: (i) Other departments and agencies of the United States. (ii) The military forces or agencies of other countries. (iii) Non-governmental persons or entities.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §668, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>integrated partner team - team established within the DHS requirements definition process that is formed by adding component representatives (especially those with operational perspectives) to a cross functional team; develops Operational Requirements Documents (ORDs).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated planning - A systematic, iterative process for understanding a situation, identifying goals and objectives, developing courses of action, allocating resources, integrating activities in space and time, and evaluating progress towards goals. Effective planning requires assessment, coordination among stakeholders, and evaluation and adjustments during the implementation process.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated priority list - A list of a combatant commander’s highest priority requirements, prioritized across Service and functional lines, defining shortfalls in key programs that, in the judgment of the combatant commander, adversely affect the capability of the combatant commander’s forces to accomplish their assigned mission. Also called IPL.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>integrated product/project team - multi-disciplinary team established within the DHS requirements definition process composed of Component representatives from appropriate functional disciplines responsible for developing Operational Requirements Documents (ORDs) and accountable for planning, budgeting, procurement and life-cycle management of the investment to achieve its cost, schedule and performance goals working together to carry out an acquisition function may include members from both Government (including a contracting officer) and industry, after award, and may also include members of the user community or different office representatives.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>integrated project team - A multi-disciplinary team with experts in project management, resource management, procurement, and other disciplines, as necessary, to evaluate all aspects of the project. The IPTs typically (1) establish or review a baseline inventory of existing assets, (2) analyze and recommend alternative solutions, (3) manage or review the acquisition, if approved, and (4) oversee the asset (or service) once in use.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated renewable energy system - a community-wide energy system that- (A) reduces conventional energy use; and (B) increases the use of energy from renewable sources.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §8109, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated resource planning - a planning process for new energy resources that evaluates the full range of alternatives, including new generating capacity, power purchases, energy conservation and efficiency, cogeneration and district heating and cooling applications, and renewable energy resources, in order to provide adequate and reliable service to its electric customers at the lowest system cost. The process shall take into account necessary features for system operation, such as diversity, reliability, dispatchability, and other factors of risk; shall take into account the ability to verify energy savings achieved through energy conservation and efficiency and the projected durability of such savings measured over time; and shall treat demand and supply resources on a consistent and integrated basis.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §7275, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>integrated resource planning - in the case of a gas utility, planning by the use of any standard, regulation, practice, or policy to undertake a systematic comparison between demand-side management measures and the supply of gas by a gas utility to minimize life-cycle costs of adequate and reliable utility services to gas consumers. Integrated resource planning shall take into account necessary features for system operation such as diversity, reliability, dispatchability, and other factors of risk and shall treat demand and supply to gas consumers on a consistent and integrated basis.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §3202, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| integrated risk management - structured approach that enables the distribution and employment of shared risk information and analysis and the synchronization of independent yet complementary risk management strategies to unify efforts across the enterprise. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| integrated security managements systems - web-based personnel security case management tool designed to support the lifecycle of Department (DHS) personnel security and suitability cases to include the capture of information related to background checks, investigations, and final determinations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Integrated Services Digital Network - A set of communication standards for simultaneous digital transmission of voice, video, data, and other network services over the traditional circuits of the public switched-digital network. Also called ISDN. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593, Mar 17 |
| Integrated Services Digital Network - A telecommunications standard that can integrate data, voice, and video signals over a digital telephone line. Also called ISDN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| integrated staff - A staff in which one officer only is appointed to each post on the establishment of the headquarters, irrespective of nationality and Service. See also multinational staff; joint staff. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| integrated test and evaluation - planning, execution and reporting on the totality of test and evaluation events conducted on a system or equipment throughout the system technology development and acquisition. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| integrated test and evaluation - planning, execution and reporting on the totality of test and evaluation events conducted on a system or equipment throughout the system technology development and acquisition. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| integrated testing - collaborative planning and collaborative execution of test phases and events to provide data in support of independent analysis, evaluation, and reporting by all stakeholders, particularly the DT (contractor and government) and OT communities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| integrated textbook - a college textbook that is (A) combined with materials developed by a third party and that, by third-party contractual agreement, may not be offered by publishers separately from the college textbook with which the materials are combined; or (B) combined with other materials that are so interrelated with the content of the college textbook that the separation of the college textbook from the other materials would render the college textbook unusable for its intended purpose. | ED, US Code 20, 1015b, Mar 17 |
| integration - 1. In force protection, the synchronized transfer of units into an operational commander's force prior to mission execution. (JP 1) 2. The arrangement of military forces and their actions to create a force that operates by engaging as a whole. (JP 1) 3. In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image. (JP 1) 4. In intelligence usage, the application of the intelligence to appropriate missions, tasks, and functions. See also force protection. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, May 18 |
| integration - 1. In force protection, the synchronized transfer of units into an operational commander's force prior to mission execution. 2. The arrangement of military forces and their actions to create a force that operates by engaging as a whole. 3. In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image. See also force protection. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| integration - the process of providing systems engineering and technical direction for a system for the purpose of achieving capabilities that satisfy program requirements. | DOD, US Code 10, §2500, Jan 17 |
| integration testing - testing in which software components, hardware components, or both are combined and tested to evaluate the interaction between them. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| integrity - Guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| integrity - guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |

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| integrity - Safeguards against improper information modification or destruction, including ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| integrity - The safeguarding of information, programs and interfaces from unauthorized modification or destruction. Refers to the security of information -- protection of the information from unauthorized access or revision, to ensure that the information is not compromised through corruption or falsification. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 578, May 18 |
| integrity - the state that exists when information is unchanged from its source and has not been accidentally or intentionally modified, altered, or destroyed. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| integrity [information] - guarding against improper information modification or destruction includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| integrity assurance - Information in an IT system is protected from unauthorized, unanticipated or unintentional modification or destruction. Integrity assurance also addresses the quality of an IT system reflecting the logical correctness and reliability of the operating system; the logical completeness of the hardware and software implementing the protection mechanisms, and the consistency of the data structures and occurrence of the stored data. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| intelink-U - Formerly known as the Open Source Information System (OSIS), Intelink-U is an interagency service provider which is used for information up to the Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) level. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| intellectual property - Intangible property that is the result of intellectual effort and is legally protected. Intellectual property is protected by patents, trademarks, designs, copyright, and so on. Also called IP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| intellectual property - an invention patentable under title 35, or any patent on such an invention, or any work for which copyright protection is available under title 17. | DOC, US Code 15, §278n, Mar 17 |
| intellectual property - property rights in intangible creations or expressions of the mind, such as inventions, literary and artistic works, names, images, and designs used in commerce is divided into various categories such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intellectual property rights - copyrights, trademarks, and other forms of intellectual property rights that are enforced by U.S. Customs and Border Protection or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. | DHS, US Code 19, §4341, Mar 17 |
| intelligence - 1. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. 2. The activities that result in the product. 3. The organizations engaged in such activities. See also acoustic intelligence; all-source intelligence; communications intelligence; critical intelligence; domestic intelligence; electronic intelligence; foreign intelligence; foreign instrumentation signals intelligence; general military intelligence; imagery intelligence; joint intelligence; measurement and signature intelligence; medical intelligence; national intelligence; open-source intelligence; operational intelligence; scientific and technical intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence; target intelligence; technical intelligence; terrain intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| intelligence - foreign intelligence and counterintelligence as defined by Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, as amended, or by a successor order. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| intelligence - foreign intelligence and counterintelligence. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3002, Jan 17 |
| intelligence activities - all activities that elements of the Intelligence Community are authorized to conduct pursuant to law or Executive Order 12333, as amended, or a successor order. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| intelligence activities - all activities that elements of the Intelligence Community are authorized to conduct pursuant to this order. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3001, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| intelligence activity - activity that is an element of the Intelligence Community and authorized to conduct pursuant to law or Executive Order 12333, as amended, or a successor order. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence agency - any department, agency, or other entity of the United States involved in intelligence or intelligence-related activities. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3094, Jan 17 |
| intelligence analyst - an individual who regularly advises, administers, supervises, or performs work in the collection, gathering, analysis, evaluation, reporting, production, or dissemination of information on political, economic, social, cultural, physical, geographical, scientific, or military conditions, trends, or forces in foreign or domestic areas that directly or indirectly affect national security. | DHS, US Code 6, §124h, Jan 17 |
| intelligence and analysis analysis - activity whereby meaning, actual or suggested, is derived through organizing and systematically examining diverse information and applying inductive or deductive logic for the purposes of criminal investigation or assessment. Also called I&A analysis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence and analysis field personnel - employee of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) assigned, detailed, or deployed to federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial offices physically located outside of I&A Headquarters. Also called I&A field personnel. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence and analysis product - physical manifestation, regardless of form or format, of analytic efforts conducted in furtherance of the I&A mission, which represent the analytic assessment, judgment, or other analytic input of I&A or intelligence personnel, and which are intended for dissemination not included are the informal sharing of raw or unevaluated information, analyst-to-analyst exchanges, products issued by the Intelligence Watch and Warning and which may contain limited analytic content, or the sharing of third-party products. Also called I&A product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence and analysis production plan - dynamic document or database representing the proposed analytic research of I&A. Also called I&A production plan. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence and analysis Regional Director - senior I&A manager within a geographic region responsible for managing intelligence processes, technologies, and I&A personnel to meet Intelligence Community, DHS, and state, local, tribal and territorial (SLTT) mission requirements. Also called I&A Regional Director. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence and analysis use - person, including DHS or other Federal Government employees assigned or detailed to I&A, contractor or subcontractor personnel assigned to or working in support of I&A, and others as approved by I&A, authorized to use electronic tools (e-mail, intranet, etc.) as part of their assigned official duties. Also called I&A use. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence assessment - an intelligence-related analytical study of a subject of policy significance and does not include building-block papers, research projects, and reference aids. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3307, Jan 17 |
| intelligence asset - Any resource utilized by an intelligence organization for an operational support role. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| intelligence collection activities - the collection of foreign intelligence and counterintelligence information. | DOD, US Code 10, §431, Jan 17 |
| intelligence collection requirement - specific identified intelligence or information gap pursued through collection operations, intelligence activities, or nominated for collection by the appropriate recipient of the intelligence or information | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence community - All departments or agencies of a government that are concerned with intelligence activity, either in an oversight, managerial, support, or participatory role. Also called IC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| Intelligence Community - an element or agency of the U.S. Government identified in or designated pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| intelligence community - certain designated federal government agencies, services, bureaus, or other organizations that play a role in the gathering or use of national intelligence includes a broad range of personnel in government, the private sector and military, both domestic and foreign, including gatherers, analysts, and end-users of intelligence information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>intelligence community business system - an information system, including a national security system, that is operated by, for, or on behalf of an element of the intelligence community, including a financial system, mixed system, financial data feeder system, and the business infrastructure capabilities shared by the systems of the business enterprise architecture, including people, process, and technology, that build upon the core infrastructure used to support business activities, such as acquisition, financial management, logistics, strategic planning and budgeting, installations and environment, and human resource management.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3100, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>intelligence community business system transformation - (A) the acquisition or development of a new intelligence community business system; or (B) any significant modification or enhancement of an existing intelligence community business system (other than necessary to maintain current services).</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3100, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>Intelligence Community Element - any executive agency or unit thereof determined by the President to have as its principal function the conduct of foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activities, including but not limited to the Office of the DNI, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the National Reconnaissance Office. For purposes of this directive, the term Intelligence Community Element does not include the Federal Bureau of Investigation.</p> | <p>White House, PPD 19 Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified , Terms, Oct 12</p> |
| <p>intelligence component of the Department - any element or entity of the Department that collects, gathers, processes, analyzes, produces, or disseminates intelligence information within the scope of the information sharing environment, including homeland security information, terrorism information, and weapons of mass destruction information, or national intelligence, except- (A) the United States Secret Service; and (B) the Coast Guard, when operating under the direct authority of the Secretary of Defense or Secretary of the Navy, except that nothing in this paragraph shall affect or diminish the authority and responsibilities of the Commandant of the Coast Guard to command or control the Coast Guard as an armed force or the authority of the Director of National Intelligence with respect to the Coast Guard as an element of the intelligence community.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>intelligence discipline - A well-defined area of intelligence planning, collection, processing, exploitation, analysis, and reporting using a specific category of technical or human resources. See also counterintelligence; human intelligence; imagery intelligence; intelligence; measurement and signature intelligence; open-source intelligence; signals intelligence; technical intelligence.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>intelligence estimate - an appraisal of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to an enemy or potential enemy and the probable order of adoption of such courses of action.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3307, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>intelligence estimate - The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or adversary and the order of probability of their adoption.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>intelligence federation - An agreement in which a combatant command joint intelligence operations center receives intelligence support from other joint intelligence centers, Service intelligence organizations, reserve organizations, and national agencies</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18</p> |
| <p>intelligence information - analyzed and synthesized information that is of tactical, operational, or strategic value includes foreign intelligence and counterintelligence information as defined by Executive Order 12333, December 4, 1981, as amended, or by a successor order.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>intelligence information report - A formatted message utilized as the primary vehicle for providing human intelligence information to the customer via automated intelligence community databases. Also called IIR.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18</p> |
| <p>intelligence information report - information delivery vehicle used to report raw, unevaluated information related to collection requirements or national intelligence requirements to federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial, partners as well as foreign and private sector consumers, as appropriate.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>intelligence information report reporter - DHS personnel authorized to produce intelligence information reports (IIRs).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>intelligence information sharing environment - Department approach that facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| intelligence interrogation - The systematic process of using approved interrogation approaches to question a captured or detained person to obtain reliable information to satisfy intelligence requirements, consistent with applicable law. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, Sep 16 |
| intelligence method - The method used to provide support to an intelligence source or operation, and which, if disclosed, is vulnerable to counteraction that could nullify or significantly reduce its effectiveness in supporting the foreign intelligence or foreign counterintelligence activities of the United States, or which would, if disclosed, reasonably lead to the disclosure of an intelligence source or operation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| intelligence method - The method used to provide support to an intelligence source or operation, and which, if disclosed, is vulnerable to counteraction that could nullify or significantly reduce its effectiveness in supporting the foreign intelligence or foreign counterintelligence activities of the United States, or which would, if disclosed, reasonably lead to the disclosure of an intelligence source or operation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| intelligence mission management - A systematic process by an intelligence staff to proactively and continuously formulate and revise command intelligence requirements and track the resulting information through the processing, exploitation, and dissemination process to satisfy user requirements. Also called IMM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| intelligence operations - The variety of intelligence and counterintelligence tasks that are carried out by various intelligence organizations and activities within the intelligence process. See also analysis and production; collection; dissemination and integration; evaluation and feedback; planning and direction; processing and exploitation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| intelligence originator - DHS Component or other department or agency of the United States Government that produced an intelligence product based on information collected in whole or in part by that entity including, but not limited to, elements of the IC). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence personnel - employees, detailees, contractors, and subcontractors assigned to or working on behalf of I&A, regardless of duty location. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence planning - The intelligence component of the Adaptive Planning and Execution system, which coordinates and integrates all available Defense Intelligence Enterprise capabilities to meet combatant commander intelligence requirements. Also called IP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| intelligence preparation of the battlespace - The analytical methodologies employed by the Services or joint force component commands to reduce uncertainties concerning the enemy, environment, time, and terrain. Also called IPB. See also joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3, Sep 16 |
| intelligence process - The process by which information is converted into intelligence and made available to users, consisting of the six interrelated intelligence operations: planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback. See also analysis and production; collection; dissemination and integration; evaluation and feedback; intelligence; planning and direction; processing and exploitation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| intelligence product - physical manifestation, regardless of form of format, of analytic efforts conducted in furtherance of an intelligence activity, which represent the analytic assessment, judgment, or other analytic output of intelligence personnel, and which are intended for dissemination. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence production - The integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of information from single or multiple sources into finished intelligence for known or anticipated military and related national security consumer requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| intelligence questions - current questions of concern (by strategic leaders or operational commanders) about the homeland security threat or operational environment, which must be answered through the collection or production of intelligence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence report - A specific report of information, usually on a single item, made at any level of command in tactical operations and disseminated as rapidly as possible in keeping with the timeliness of the information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| intelligence reporting - Intelligence information prepared by the collector and transmitted to one or more intelligence-producing components | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |

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| intelligence requirement - 1. Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information, or the production of intelligence. 2. A requirement for intelligence to fill a gap in the command's knowledge or understanding of the operational environment or threat forces. Also called IR. See also intelligence; priority intelligence requirement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| intelligence source - A person, organization, or technical means which provides foreign intelligence or foreign counterintelligence and which, if its identity or capability is disclosed, is vulnerable to counteraction that could nullify or significantly reduce its effectiveness in providing foreign intelligence or foreign counterintelligence to the United States. An intelligence source also means a person or organization that provides foreign intelligence or foreign counterintelligence to the United States only on the condition that its identity remains undisclosed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| intelligence source - The means or system that can be used to observe and record information relating to the condition, situation, or activities of a targeted location, organization, or individual. See also intelligence; source. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| intelligence special access program - special access program established primarily to protect the planning and execution of especially sensitive intelligence or counterintelligence operations or collection activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intelligence system - Any formal or informal system to manage data gathering, to obtain and process the data, to interpret the data, and to provide reasoned judgments to decision makers as a basis for action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance - 1. An integrated operations and intelligence activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. 2. The organizations or assets conducting such activities. Also called ISR. See also intelligence; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance visualization; reconnaissance; surveillance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance visualization - The capability to graphically display the current and future locations of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance sensors, their projected platform tracks, vulnerability to threat capabilities and meteorological and oceanographic phenomena, fields of regard, tasked collection targets, and products to provide a basis for dynamic retasking and time-sensitive decision making. Also called ISR visualization. See also intelligence; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; reconnaissance; surveillance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| intelligence/investigations - Different from operational and situational intelligence gathered and reported by the Planning Section. Intelligence/investigations gathered within the Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities (or the individual(s) involved), including terrorist incidents, or information that leads to determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| intelligence-led policing - the collection and analysis of information to produce an intelligence end product designed to inform law enforcement decision making at the tactical and strategic level. | DHS, US Code 6, §124h, Jan 17 |
| intelligent transportation infrastructure - fully integrated public sector intelligent transportation system components, as defined by the Secretary. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §501, Mar 17 |
| intelligent transportation system and ITS - electronics, photonics, communications, or information processing used singly or in combination to improve the efficiency or safety of a surface transportation system. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §501, Mar 17 |
| intended victim - target of credible and specific information indicating an impending threat of intentional killing, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping directed at a person or group of people, an institution, place of business, structure, or location includes both U.S. persons, as defined in EO 12333, and non-U.S. persons. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intent - determination to achieve an objective. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intentional hazard - source of harm, duress, or difficulty created by a deliberate action or a planned course of action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| intentional killing - deliberate killing of a specific person or group of persons. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intentional misconduct - conduct by a person with knowledge (at the time of the conduct) that the conduct is harmful to the health or well-being of another person. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1791, Mar 17 |
| inter (or intra) agency agreement - inter (or intra) agency agreement - written agreement between federal agencies or Components of federal agencies to acquire goods and services as authorized by statute intra-agency agreements is a written agreement between DHS and its Components to acquire goods or services. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| inter/intra Agency Agreement - Refers to an Economy Act agreement representing a valid obligation against the ordering agency's appropriations which authorizes one agency to perform services or provide items to another agency either directly or by contract with a private party. (See Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) / Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).) Also called IAA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| interactive - programs or applications that respond directly to the user in a back and forth fashion. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| interactive computer service - any information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, including specifically a service or system that provides access to the Internet and such systems operated or services offered by libraries or educational institutions. | DOC, US Code 15, §1637, Mar 17 |
| interactive data format - an electronic data format in which pieces of information are identified using an interactive data standard. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| interactive data standard - standardized list of electronic tags that mark information included in the annual report of a resource extraction issuer. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| interagency - Of or pertaining to United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. See also interagency coordination. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| interagency acquisition - a procedure by which an agency needing supplies or services (the requesting agency) obtains them from another agency (the servicing agency), by an assisted acquisition or a direct acquisition. The term includes - (1) Acquisitions under the Economy Act; and (2) Non-Economy Act acquisitions completed under other statutory authorities, (e.g., General Services Administration Federal Supply Schedules and Government wide acquisition contracts (GWACs)). | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| interagency agreement - Any agreement between two Federal agencies by which one agency buys goods or services from the other, including but not limited to an agreement, the Economy Act, the Government Management Reform Act or similar legislation, or by which one agency transfers or allocates funds to another. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |
| interagency agreement - for the purposes of this document, a written agreement entered into between two or more Federal agencies that specifies the goods to be furnished or tasks to be accomplished by one agency (the servicing agency) in support of the other(s) (the requesting agency), including assisted acquisitions as described in OMB Memorandum: Improving the Management and Use of Interagency Acquisitions and other cases. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| interagency agreement - the financial details of an order, terms of reimbursement, itemized costs, and financial obligations when one agency performs services or provides items to another agency. Services and items are either provided directly or by contract with a private party then charged for reimbursement. An IAA is often used with a corresponding Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which describes the general terms and conditions (GT&C) of the service. All parties must agree to the IAAs terms and conditions, and an authorized official from each agency involved must sign it. Also called IAA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153, Mar 17 |

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| <p>Interagency Career Transition Assistance Plan for Displaced Employees - Presidential memorandum dated September 12, 1996 entitled “Career Transition Assistance for Federal Employees” established a special interagency career transition assistance program for Federal employees during a period of severe Federal downsizing. The regulation established the order of selection in filling vacancies, expected to last over 121 days, from outside the agency’s workforce to include in this order, employees eligible under the Agency’s Reemployment Priority List, other employees displaced by the agency, displaced employees from other Federal agencies, from the District of Columbia Department of Corrections or displaced employees from the Panama Canal Zone. Also called ICTAP.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18</p> |
| <p>interagency committee - A committee that includes representatives from another Federal agency.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 105, May 18</p> |
| <p>interagency coordination - Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense and participating United States Government departments and agencies for the purpose of achieving an objective.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19</p> |
| <p>interagency coordination - Within the context of DoD involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of DoD, and engaged USG organizations for the purpose of achieving an objective.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Interagency Country Risk Assessment System - The Interagency Country Risk Assessment System (ICRAS) is an SBU interagency process through which the credit risk associated with U.S. credit assistance to foreign countries is assessed periodically (at least once every three years, and annually for key borrowing nations). An interagency group chaired by OMB uses common standards for country risk assessment to rate countries on a scale of A to F- on the basis of economic and political/social variables. Each country receives two ratings: a sovereign (official government) risk rating and a private risk rating, the latter assessing a country's market environment for non-sovereign transactions. Also called ICRAS.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18</p> |
| <p>interagency reporting - A report form that has a reporting requirement to a Federal department or agency from one or more other Federal departments or agencies.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18</p> |
| <p>Interagency Selection Board - Interagency board that makes recommendations to the President upon reviewing Senior Foreign Service employees nominated by the foreign affairs agencies for Presidential awards. Also called IASB.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18</p> |
| <p>interchange - (A) the act of providing intermodal equipment to a motor carrier pursuant to an intermodal equipment interchange agreement for the purpose of transporting the equipment for loading or unloading by any person or repositioning the equipment for the benefit of the equipment provider; but (B) does not include the leasing of equipment to a motor carrier for primary use in the motor carrier's freight hauling operations.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §31151, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>intercity rail passenger transportation - rail passenger transportation, except commuter rail passenger transportation.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §24102, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>interconnection - The linking of two distinct networks.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>interconnection security agreement - An agreement established between the organizations that own and operate connected IT systems to document the technical requirements of the interconnection. The ISA also supports a Memorandum of Understanding or Agreement (MOU/A) between the organizations. Also called ISA.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>interconnection security agreement - An Interconnection Security Agreement (ISA) documents and formalizes a network or communications interconnection between parties and specifies any security safeguards needed to protect the interconnected systems. An ISA supports the MOA or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the parties.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>interconnection service agreement - agreement between system owners that facilitates the direct connection of two or more information technology (IT) systems for the purpose of sharing data and other information resourcesimpliments a memorandum of agreement or letter of intent by describing the purposes of interconnecting the IT systems, identifying the terms under which interconnection may occur, and the methods and levels of interconnectivity, and addressing potential security risks associated with such interconnection.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| intercontinental ballistic missile - A long-range ballistic missile with a range capability greater than 3,000 nautical miles. Also called ICBM.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| interdependency - mutually reliant relationship between entities (objects, persons, or groups)a relationship where the consequences of a positive or an adverse event affecting one will have cascading effects upon others. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| interdiction - 1. An action to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capability before it can be used effectively against friendly forces, or to achieve enemy objectives. 2. In support of law enforcement, activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, under lawful authority, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, cargo, and money. See also air interdiction. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03, May 18 |
| interdiction - in support of law enforcement, activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, as appropriate, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, and cargo. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| interest - A charge assessed that compensates the Government for the loss of use of funds when the debt is not paid timely. It accrues from the date of the delinquency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| interest - service charges, renewal charges, fees, or any other charges (except bona fide insurance) with respect to an obligation or liability. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3932, Jan 17 |
| interest - The charge assessed on delinquent debts in order to compensate the government for the time value of money owed and not paid when due. The minimum annual rate to be assessed is the Department of the Treasury's "Current Value of Funds Rate;" a higher rate may be used if the billing office unit judges it necessary to protect the government's interests. Interest is accrued and assessed from the date of delinquency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| interest in land - any ownership or possessory right with respect to real property, including ownership in fee, an easement, a leasehold, and any subsurface or mineral rights. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6232, Jan 17 |
| interest method - A method used to amortize the subsidy cost allowance of direct loans. Under this method, the amortization amount of the subsidy cost allowance equals the effective interest minus the nominal interest of the direct loans. The effective interest equals the present value of the direct loans times the effective interest rate (the discount rate). The nominal interest equals the nominal amount (face amount) of the direct loans times the stated interest rate (the rate stated in the loan agreements). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| interest rate reestimate - A reestimate for the subsidy cost of direct loans or loan guarantees due to a change in the interest rates used in present value calculations from the assumed interest rates used in budget preparations to the interest rates that are applicable to the periods in which the direct or guaranteed loans are disbursed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| interested parties - For purposes of challenging the contents of an agency's commercial activities inventory pursuant to the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act, an interested party is (1) a private sector source that is an actual or prospective offeror for a contract or other form of agreement to perform the activity and has a direct economic interest in performing the activity that would be adversely affected by a determination not to procure the performance of the activity from a private sector source; (2) a representative of any business or professional association that includes within its membership private sector sources referred to in (1) above; (3) an officer or employee of an organization within an executive agency that is an actual or prospective offeror to perform the activity; (4) the head of any labor organization. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |

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| <p>interested party - (A) a foreign manufacturer, producer, or exporter, or the United States importer, of subject merchandise or a trade or business association a majority of the members of which are producers, exporters, or importers of such merchandise, (B) the government of a country in which such merchandise is produced or manufactured or from which such merchandise is exported, (C) a manufacturer, producer, or wholesaler in the United States of a domestic like product, (D) a certified union or recognized union or group of workers which is representative of an industry engaged in the manufacture, production, or wholesale in the United States of a domestic like product, (E) a trade or business association a majority of whose members manufacture, produce, or wholesale a domestic like product in the United States, (F) an association, a majority of whose members is composed of interested parties described in subparagraph (C), (D), or (E) with respect to a domestic like product, and (G) in any investigation under this subtitle involving an industry engaged in producing a processed agricultural product, as defined in paragraph (4)(E), a coalition or trade association which is representative of either- (i) processors, (ii) processors and producers, or (iii) processors and growers, but this subparagraph shall cease to have effect if the United States Trade Representative notifies the administering authority and the Commission that the application of this subparagraph is inconsistent with the international obligations of the United States.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Interested Party Message - A method of transmitting telegrams when the Agency has indirect interest in the subject matter. This method is most commonly used to provide assistance to private individuals or companies overseas. In most cases, the Agency rarely initiates this type of telegram.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18</p> |
| <p>intergovernmental affairs - Department of Homeland Security Support Component that facilitates timely and meaningful consultation by the Department and its agencies with state, local, tribal, and territorial partners.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>intergovernmental organization - A group created by a formal agreement, such as a treaty, between two or more governments and established on a global, regional, or functional basis for wide-ranging or narrowly defined purposes; formed to protect and promote national interests shared by member states. Examples include the United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the African Union.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Intergovernmental Personnel Act assignments - Assignments/details to or from state and local governments, institutions of higher education, Indian tribal governments and other eligible organizations which are intended to facilitate cooperation between the Federal Government and the non-Federal entity through the temporary assignment of skilled personnel. These assignments allow civilian employees of Federal agencies to serve with eligible non-Federal organization for a limited period without loss of employee rights and benefits. Employees of State and local government, Indian tribal governments, institutions of higher education and other eligible organizations may serve in Federal agencies for similar periods. Also called IPA.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 432, May 18</p> |
| <p>intergovernmental training - training provided by the Federal Government which permits the attendance of employees from state and local governments, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, and Alaskan native villagers.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>interim acknowledgment - Short response acknowledging receipt of inquiry with date to expect final reply.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>interim approval to operate - Determination applied when a system does not meet the requirements stated in the SSAA [System Security Authorization Agreement], but mission criticality mandates the system become operational. The IATO is a temporary approval that may be issued for no more than a one-year period. {Source: NSTISSI No. 1000} Also called IATO.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>interim contact - the ability of a left-behind parent to communicate with or visit an abducted child during the pendency of an abduction case.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>interim controls - a set of measures designed to reduce temporarily human exposure or likely exposure to lead-based paint hazards, including specialized cleaning, repairs, maintenance, painting, temporary containment, ongoing monitoring of lead-based paint hazards or potential hazards, and the establishment and operation of management and resident education programs.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>interim employee performance rating - written assessment when either the employee or rating official leaves their position before the end of the performance appraisal period.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| interim evaluation - An evaluation covering a period of performance that is long enough to require written documentation of performance against an established performance plan and yet not long enough to be considered representative of the employee's performance for the entire annual rating cycle. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, May 18 |
| interim measure - any short-term method for the management of sewage sludge or industrial waste, which- (A) is used before implementation of an alternative system; and (B) does not require a permit under this Act. | DHS, US Code 33, §1414, Mar 17 |
| interim payment - Any payment that is not a advance payment or a delivery payment. These payments are contract financing payments for prompt payment purposes (i.e., not subject to the interest penalty provisions of the Prompt Payment Act). An interim payment is given to the contractor after some work has been done, whereas a advance payment is given to the contractor when the work for which the contractor is being paid has not been done. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18 |
| interim services - services for reducing the adverse health effects of such abuse, for promoting the health of the individual, and for reducing the risk of transmission of disease, which services are provided until the individual is admitted to such a program. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300x-63, Jan 17 |
| interim summary - review of recent learning/communications to reinforce prior information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Interim Updates - An Interim Update is temporary, mandatory guidance that was issued as a Policy Notice, Policy cable, or Administrator Memorandum. This guidance is codified in the Automated Directives System (ADS) as an Interim Update. IUs are either (1) incorporated into the appropriate Automated Directives System (ADS) chapter or reference or (2) expire on a specified date. Policy Notices are cleared through the ADS clearance process and distributed Agency-wide via the Agency Notice system. After a Policy Notice is released, it is converted to an IU. IUs are posted to the ADS Web site. Also called IU. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, 504, May 18 |
| interlibrary loan - process by which a library requests materials from, or supplies materials to, another library. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intermediary country - a country that exports raw or worked ivory that does not originate in that country. | DOI, US Code 16, §4244, Mar 17 |
| intermediate - Any film copy, other than a camera original, intended for use only in making duplicates, such as a color internegative, a duplicate positive, or a duplicate negative. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| intermediate cost objective - a cost objective that is used to accumulate indirect costs or service center costs that are subsequently allocated to one or more indirect cost pools and/or final cost objectives. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| Intermediate Credit Institution - A host country lending institution which receives USAID funds to use to purchase commodities or to make loans to residents of that country, normally in local currency. Also called ICO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 316, May 18 |
| intermediate ingredient or feedstock - a material or compound made in whole or in significant part from biological products, including renewable agricultural materials (including plant, animal, and marine materials) or forestry materials, that are subsequently used to make a more complex compound or product. | USDA, US Code 7, §8101, Mar 17 |
| intermediate level service school - (A) The United States Army Command and General Staff College.(B) The College of Naval Command and Staff.(C) The Air Command and Staff College. (D) The Marine Corps Command and Staff College. | DOD, US Code 10, §2151, Jan 17 |
| intermediate material - a material that is self-produced, used in the production of a good, and designated. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| intermediate military objective - The measurable objectives that directly contribute to the achievement of theater or functional end states. They reflect objectives achievable by the command within the 5 year timeframe of a campaign plan. Also called IMO. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |

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| intermediate recovery [IT service] - restoration of critical information technology systems and services within 24 to 72 hours. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intermediate result - A component of a results framework in a mission CDCS. An important result that is seen as an essential step to achieving a Development Objective. IRs are measurable results that may capture a number of discrete and more specific lower level results and typically define the purpose of projects. Also called IR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| intermediate staging base - A tailorable, temporary location used for staging forces, sustainment, and/or extraction into and out of an operational area. Also called ISB. See also base; staging base.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, May 18 |
| intermediate-range ballistic missile - A land-based ballistic missile with a range capability from 1,500 to 3,000 nautical miles. Also called IRBM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty - The Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialists Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles entered into force on June 1, 1988. The Treaty is of unlimited duration. Also called INF Treaty. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| intermittent employment - Employment where there has not been established in advance a regular work schedule and where compensation is based on a "When Actually Employed" (WAE) basis. The non-full-time employment of an individual serving under a competitive or excepted service appointment in tenure group I or II without a regularly scheduled tour of duty. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| intermittent leave or leave taken intermittently - Leave taken in separate blocks of time, rather than for one continuous period of time, and may include leave periods of one hour to several weeks. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| intermittent parking permit - A permit that is to be used by employees either coming to the Harry S Truman building or traveling to outside annexes for meetings and not as a supplement to each bureau's individual allotment. This pass requires a letter of justification from the respective bureau executive office. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| intermodal - freight transit system that permits transshipping of cargo among sea, highway, rail and air modes of transportation through use of standardized containers, line-haul assets and handling equipment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| intermodal - Type of international freight system that permits transshipping among sea, highway, rail, and air modes of transportation through use of American National Standards Institute and International Organization for Standardization containers, line-haul assets, and handling equipment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| intermodal equipment – trailing equipment that is used in the intermodal transportation of containers over public highways in interstate commerce, including trailers and chassis. | DOT, US Code 49, §31151, Mar 17 |
| intermodal equipment interchange agreement - the Uniform Intermodal Interchange and Facilities Access Agreement or any other written document executed by an intermodal equipment provider or its agent and a motor carrier or its agent, the primary purpose of which is to establish the responsibilities and liabilities of both parties with respect to the interchange of the intermodal equipment. | DOT, US Code 49, §31151, Mar 17 |
| intermodal equipment provider - any person that interchanges intermodal equipment with a motor carrier pursuant to a written interchange agreement or has a contractual responsibility for the maintenance of the intermodal equipment. | DOT, US Code 49, §31151, Mar 17 |
| intermodal transportation - A system of transportation using containers with common handling characteristics, which allows for efficient handling by different types of carriers. For example, a container that can be attached to a truck bed and/or railcar and subsequently be loaded onto a ship dock for ocean transportation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| intermodal transportation - the successive transportation of a loaded container or trailer from its place of origin to its place of destination by more than one mode of transportation in interstate or foreign commerce, whether under a single bill of lading or under separate bills of lading. | DOT, US Code 49, §5901, Mar 17 |
| intermunicipal agency - an agency established by two or more municipalities with responsibility for planning or administration of solid waste. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| Intern Investment Program - An internship program designed for college sophomores to prepare them for application to the IDI program. Also called IIP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 468, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| internal assessment [environmental compliance] - assessment conducted by personnel directly associated with the evaluated activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| internal audience - In public affairs, United States military members and Department of Defense civilian employees and their immediate families. See also external audience; public. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| internal committee - A committee comprised solely of USAID employees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 105, May 18 |
| internal condition [learning] - learners recall capabilities that must be present for learning to occur. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| internal control - A process, effected by an entity's management and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories - Effectiveness and efficiency of operations; Reliability of financial reporting; and Compliance with applicable laws and regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| internal control - a process, effected by an entity's management and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories: (1) Effectiveness and efficiency of operations; (2) Reliability of financial reporting; and (3) Compliance with applicable laws and regulations. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| internal control - Steps taken to provide reasonable assurance that obligations and costs are in compliance with applicable law; funds, property, and other assets are safeguarded against waste, loss, unauthorized use, or misappropriation; and revenues and expenditures applicable to Agency operations are properly recorded and accounted for to permit the preparation of accounts and reliable financial and statistical reports and to maintain accountability over the assets. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| internal control - The steps taken to provide reasonable assurance that obligations and costs are in compliance with applicable law; funds, property, and other assets are safeguarded; revenues and expenditures applicable to Departmental operations are properly recorded and accounted for; and programs are efficiently and effectively carried out in accordance with law and management policy. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| internal control coordinator - The employee within an assessable unit that is responsible for coordinating all of the internal control activities within that unit, i.e., guidance, assessments, and reporting. (This replaces the former term "management control official") | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| Internal Control Official - The employee within each assessable unit that is responsible for coordinating all of the internal control activities within that unit, i.e., guidance, assessments, and reporting. (This replaces the former term "Management Control Official") Also called ICO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| internal control pertaining to the compliance requirements for Federal programs (Internal control over Federal programs) - A process by which an entity's management and other personnel provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the following objectives for Federal programs - Transactions are properly recorded and accounted for, to permit the preparation of reliable financial statements and Federal reports; maintain accountability over assets; and demonstrate compliance with laws, regulations, and other compliance requirements. Transactions are executed in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have a direct and material effect on a Federal program; any other laws and regulations that are identified in the compliance supplement; and safeguarding funds, property, and other assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| internal control pertaining to the compliance requirements for Federal programs (Internal control over Federal programs) - a process--effected by an entity's management and other personnel--designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the following objectives for Federal programs: (1) Transactions are properly recorded and accounted for to: (i) Permit the preparation of reliable financial statements and Federal reports; (ii) Maintain accountability over assets; and (iii) Demonstrate compliance with laws, regulations, and other compliance requirements; (2) Transactions are executed in compliance with: (i) Laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have a direct and material effect on a Federal program; and (ii) Any other laws and regulations that are identified in the compliance supplement; and (3) Funds, property, and other assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |

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| internal control standards - The standards for internal control within the Federal government developed and issued by the Government Accountability Office. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| internal control standards - The standards issued by the Comptroller General, as revised, to establish, maintain, and evaluate systems of management control. These are applicable to all Department operations and administrative functions but are not intended to limit or interfere with duly granted authority related to developing legislation, rulemaking, or other discretionary policymaking. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| internal control/management control - The plan of organization, policies, and procedures adopted by management to provide reasonable assurance that throughout all organizational elements and activities of the Department, the objectives of management are achieved and the integrity of the programs are safeguarded. The internal control objectives, which are enumerated in the FMFIA, are summarized as follows - (1) Obligations and costs comply with applicable law and regulations; (2) Assets are safeguarded against waste, loss, unauthorized use, and misappropriation; (3) Revenues and expenditures applicable to agency operations are recorded and accounted for properly so that accounts and reliable financial and statistical reports may be prepared and accountability of the assets may be maintained; and (4) Programs are efficiently and effectively carried out in accordance with applicable law and management policy. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| internal controls - The organization, policies, and procedures used to reasonably ensure that (a) programs achieve their intended results; (b) resources are used in accordance with the Agency's mission; (c) programs and resources are protected from waste, fraud, and mismanagement; (d) laws and regulations are followed; and (e) reliable and timely information is obtained, maintained, reported, and used for decision making. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| internal controls - the organization, policies, procedures, actions, and activities that management implements to achieve results and safeguard the integrity of their programs. Internal control is an integral component of an organization's management that provides reasonable assurance that the following objectives are being achieved: □ effectiveness and efficiency of operations; □ reliability of financial reporting; and □ compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Internal controls may be assessed at the entity level as well as at the process, transaction, or application level. Entity level refers to the highest organizational level in which the internal controls have an overarching or pervasive effect on the agency. Specific areas of internal control that should be evaluated at the entity level include the control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring. | White House, OMB, Circular A-123, Mar 17 |
| internal defense and development - The full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and to protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called IDAD. See also foreign internal defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22, Sep 16 |
| internal fund code [financial] - agency defined code used to identify an individual appropriation or fund account for internal reporting. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Internal Mandatory Reference - An internal mandatory reference is a document created and published within the Agency that contains mandatory guidance (often accompanied by additional, non-mandatory guidance), but does not have to be created in ADS chapter format. Adherence to all mandatory guidance contained in internal mandatory references is required by those to whom the reference is applicable. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| internal quality control system - The system includes written policies and procedures and a quality assurance review program designed to provide reasonable assurance that the OIG follows applicable auditing standards and has established and follows adequate policies and procedures. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| internal rate of return - The discount rate that sets the net present value of the stream of net benefits equal to zero. The internal rate of return may have multiple values when the stream of net benefits alternates from negative to positive more than once. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| internal relocation - An action taken where Department personnel and visitors are directed to remain within a building but move to a previously unidentified location of away from the danger (e.g., a conference room or auditorium on the opposite side where the danger is occurring) as a safety precaution because of outside threats. A direction to move to an internal location may occur with little or no warning. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| internal security - The state of law and order prevailing within a nation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| internal system/network - A system/network where - (i) the establishment, maintenance, and provisioning of security controls are under the direct control of organizational employees or contractors; or (ii) cryptographic encapsulation or similar security technology provides the same effect. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| internal use software - Software that is purchased from commercial vendors "off-the-shelf," internally developed, or contractor-developed solely to meet USAID's internal or operational needs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| internally displaced person - Any person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their home or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. Also called IDP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| Internally Required Report - A report required, prepared, and used within USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| international criminal court - the court established by the Rome Statute. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |
| International Affairs Strategic Plan - The IASP is an overarching framework for the international affairs goals of the executive branch of the Federal Government and is prepared by the Secretary of State. Also called IASP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| international agreement - a comprehensive agreement concluded through negotiations at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, relating to (among other matters) the exploration for and commercial recovery of hard mineral resources and the establishment of an international regime for the regulation thereof. | DOI, US Code 30, §1403, Mar 17 |
| International Air Transport Association - The International Air Transport Association is an international industry trade group of airlines headquartered in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The main objective of the organization is to assist airline companies to achieve lawful competition and uniformity in prices. They also regulate the shipping of dangerous goods and publish the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations manual, a globally accepted field source reference for airlines shipping hazardous materials. Also called IATA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| International Atomic Energy Agency - The international organization established by treaty (the IAEA Statute) in 1957 to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy and apply safeguards against its diversion to military purposes. Also called IAEA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17 |
| International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards - the safeguards set forth in an agreement between a country and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as authorized by Article III(A)(5) of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Also called IAEA safeguards. | DOS, US Code 22, §6305, Jan 17 |
| international boundaries - data includes both textual information to describe, and GIS digital cartographic data to depict, both land and maritime international boundaries, other lines of separation, limits, zones, enclaves/exclaves and special areas between States and dependencies. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| international business - profit-oriented business relationships conducted across national boundaries and includes activities such as the buying and selling of goods, investments in industries, the licensing of processes, patents and trademarks, and the supply of services. | ED, US Code 20, §1132, Mar 17 |
| international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response - A United States Government activity that assists a foreign government in responding to the effects from an intentional, naturally occurring, or accidental chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incident on foreign territory to save and sustain lives, stabilize the situation, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Also called ICBRN-R. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 20002, Sep 16 |
| international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response - United States Government activity that assists foreign governments in responding to the effects from an intentional or accidental chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incident on foreign territory. Also called ICBRN-R. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41, May 18 |

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| international conformity assessment procedure - a conformity assessment procedure that is adopted by an international standards organization. | DHS, US Code 19, §2571, Mar 17 |
| international cooperative activity - (A) coordinated research projects, joint research projects, or joint ventures; (B) joint studies or technical demonstrations; (C) coordinated field exercises, scientific seminars, conferences, symposia, and workshops; (D) training of scientists and engineers; (E) visits and exchanges of scientists, engineers, or other appropriate personnel; (F) exchanges or sharing of scientific and technological information; and (G) joint use of laboratory facilities and equipment. | DHS, US Code 6, §195c, Jan 17 |
| International Cooperative Administrative Support Service - The International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) system is the principal means by which the U.S. Government provides and shares the cost of common administrative support at its more than 250 diplomatic and consular posts overseas. The Department of State is the primary service provider and it offers these administrative support services to other agencies. ICASS is, for the most part, a voluntary system. Agencies select from a list of cost centers (which are “bundles” of services) which services they would like to receive via the ICASS system. Agencies may obtain services from non-ICASS sources or self-provide services as long as there is no duplication of the ICASS platform. Also called ICASS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 520, 527, 534, 635, May 18 |
| international cooperative administrative support services - A customer-driven, voluntary interagency mechanism for managing and funding administrative support services abroad. It gives posts the authority to determine how services are delivered, at what cost and by whom; ensures that service providers are formally accountable to the customer; and incorporates a full-cost recovery system through a no-year working capital fund (WCF). Also called ICASS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| international cooperative administrative support services - An interagency program administered by the Department of State through which the U.S. Government provides and shares the cost of common administrative support services. ICASS uses a cost-distribution system based on per capita counts, actual workload counts (such as number of kilometers driven), and other distribution factors (such as square meters occupied, or number of telephone instruments serviced) to share administrative support costs among participating agencies. Also called ICASS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| international cooperative administrative support services - ICASS is a customer-driven, voluntary interagency system for managing and funding administrative support services abroad; gives posts the authority to determine how services are delivered at what cost and by whom; has customer service standards established by the post, with the service provider formally accountable to the customer; and incorporates a full-cost recovery system through a no-year working capital fund. Also called ICASS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| international cooperative administrative support services - It is the policy of the Department of State to provide shared administrative services for U.S. Government agencies at posts abroad using a voluntary interagency mechanism for managing and funding those services, and using a full-cost recovery system which is transparent, fair, and equitable. ICASS applies to the management and funding of all shared administrative services abroad and related costs at participating agencies headquarters. ICASS involves all participating U.S. Government agencies at all posts. Also called ICASS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| international cooperative administrative support services costs - Costs that cannot be directly attributed to an agency and are distributed via ICASS as either post-obligated costs or nonpost-obligated costs (refer to 6 FAH-5 H-300, Definitions). ICASS costs, if applicable, must be discussed in advance and incorporated into the DETO Agreement. Also called ICASS costs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23682, Mar 17 |
| international cyber criminal - an individual- (1) who is believed to have committed a cybercrime or intellectual property crime against the interests of the United States or the citizens of the United States; and (2) for whom- (A) an arrest warrant has been issued by a judge in the United States; or (B) an international wanted notice (commonly referred to as a Red Notice) has been circulated by Interpol. | DHS, US Code 6, §1531, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| International Development Intern Program - A program of specialized and concentrated training for highly qualified entry-level professionals as they launch their Foreign Service careers with USAID. The IDI program provides potential career officers with the training and exposure needed for growth in USAID. The program normally lasts two years plus the time that may be necessary for language training. After completing the program, IDIs are conditionally integrated into USAID's career service. They become full-fledged career employees when they make the transition from career candidate status to career status tenure, usually three to four years after commencing the IDI program and only based on the positive recommendation of the Tenure Board. Also called IDI. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 459, 460, 468, May 18 |
| International Direct Distance Dialing - A tariffed service to assess telephone charges for long-distance international calls. The Department uses a commercial ID3 long-distance service, and callers dial a special access number to access commercial trunks. Also called ID3. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| International Disaster Assistance account - Funding source for OFDA administered disaster responses. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 251, May 18 |
| international financial institution - the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 131, Mar 17 |
| international financial institution - (1) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, and the International Monetary Fund;(2) wherever applicable, the Inter-American Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund; and (3) any similar institution established after April 24, 1996. | DOS, US Code 22, 262p-4q, Jan 17 |
| international financial institution - the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Bank for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Middle East and North Africa. | DOS, US Code 22, §2151aa, Jan 17 |
| international financial institution - the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| international investment - (A) the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by contractual commitment or otherwise, by foreign persons of any interest in property in the United States, or of stock, other securities, or short- and long-term debt obligations of a United States person, and (B) the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by contractual commitment or otherwise, by United States persons of any interest in property outside the United States, or of stock, other securities, or short-and long-term debt obligations of a foreign person. | DOS, US Code 22, §3102, Jan 17 |
| international marriage broker - a corporation, partnership, business, individual, or other legal entity, whether or not organized under any law of the United States, that charges fees for providing dating, matrimonial, matchmaking services, or social referrals between United States citizens or nationals or aliens lawfully admitted to the United States as permanent residents and foreign national clients by providing personal contact information or otherwise facilitating communication between individuals. | DHS, US Code 8, §1375a, Jan 17 |
| international military education and training - Formal or informal instruction provided to foreign military students, units, and forces on a nonreimbursable (grant) basis by offices or employees of the United States, contract technicians, and contractors, and the instruction may include correspondence courses; technical, educational, or informational publications; and media of all kinds. Also called IMET. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-20, May 18 |

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| <p>international organization - (1) a public international organization designated as such pursuant to the International Organizations Immunities Act or a public international organization created pursuant to a treaty or other international agreement as an instrument through or by which two or more foreign governments engage in some aspect of their conduct of international affairs; and (2) an official mission (other than a United States mission) to such a public international organization, including any real property of such an organization or mission and including the personnel of such an organization or mission.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §4309, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>international organization - (A) A public international organization designated as being entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities. (B) A public international organization created pursuant to a treaty or other international agreement as an instrument through or by which two or more foreign governments engage in some aspect of their conduct of international affairs. (C) An official mission, except a United States mission, to a public international organization.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §130, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>international organization - a public international organization or international-organization preparatory commission in which the Government of the United States participates.</p> | <p>USG, US Code 5, §3581, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>international organization - a public international organization in which the United States participates pursuant to any treaty or under the authority of any Act of Congress authorizing such participation or making an appropriation for such participation, and which shall have been designated by the President through appropriate Executive order as being entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities. The President shall be authorized, in the light of the functions performed by any such international organization, by appropriate Executive order to withhold or withdraw from any such organization or its officers or employees any of the privileges, exemptions, and immunities or to condition or limit the enjoyment by any such organization or its officers or employees of any such privilege, exemption, or immunity. The President shall be authorized, if in his judgment such action should be justified by reason of the abuse by an international organization or its officers and employees of the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided in this subchapter or for any other reason, at any time to revoke the designation of any international organization, whereupon the international organization in question shall cease to be classed as an international organization.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §288, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>international organization - An organization with an international membership, scope, or presence.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>international organization providing commercial communications services - (A) the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization established pursuant to the Agreement Relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization; and (B) the International Mobile Satellite Organization established pursuant to the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §78dd-1, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>international organizations - Public International Organizations or International Commissions, identified by OPM after consultation with the Department of State, to which Federal employees may be detailed or transferred with reemployment rights to his/her agency following separation. It is the policy of the U. S. Government to assist international organizations to obtain well- qualified U. S. citizens to serve in their secretariats and technical assistance programs.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 432, May 18</p> |
| <p>international partner astronaut - an individual designated under Article 11 of the International Space Station Intergovernmental Agreement, by a partner to that agreement other than the United States, as qualified to serve as an International Space Station crew member.</p> | <p>SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>international private voluntary organization - A non-U.S. based entity organized under the laws of the country in which it is domiciled that solicits and receives cash contributions from the general public; Is a charitable organization in that it is nonprofit and tax exempt under the laws of its country of domicile and operation, and is not a university, college, accredited degree-granting institution of education, private foundation, hospital, organization engaged exclusively in research or scientific activities, church, synagogue, mosque or other similar entity organized primarily for religious purposes; and Conducts, or anticipates conducting, overseas program activities.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18</p> |
| <p>International Space Station Intergovernmental Agreement - the Agreement Concerning Cooperation on the International Space Station, signed at Washington January 29, 1998.</p> | <p>SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| international standard - a standard, guideline, or recommendation-(A) regarding food safety, adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, including a standard, guideline, or recommendation regarding decomposition elaborated by the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products, food additives, contaminants, hygienic practice, and methods of analysis and sampling; (B) regarding animal health and zoonoses, developed under the auspices of the International Office of Epizootics; (C) regarding plant health, developed under the auspices of the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention in cooperation with the North American Plant Protection Organization; or (D) established by or developed under any other international organization agreed to by the NAFTA countries or by the WTO members. | DHS, US Code 19, §2578b, Mar 17 |
| international standard - any standard that is promulgated by an international standards organization. | DHS, US Code 19, §2571, Mar 17 |
| international standard or recommendation - an engineering standard or recommendation which is (A) formulated and promulgated by an international organization and (B) recommended for adoption by individual nations as a national standard. | DOC, US Code 15, §205c, Mar 17 |
| international standards organization - any organization-(A) the membership of which is open to representatives, whether public or private, of the United States and at least all Members; and(B) that is engaged in international standards-related activities. | DHS, US Code 19, §2571, Mar 17 |
| international standard-setting organization - an organization consisting of representatives of 2 or more countries, the purpose of which is to negotiate, develop, promulgate, or amend an international standard. | DHS, US Code 19, §2578b, Mar 17 |
| international standards-related activity - the negotiation, development, or promulgation of, or any amendment or change to, an international standard, or an international conformity assessment procedure, or both. | DHS, US Code 19, §2571, Mar 17 |
| international student - A student undertaking academic study outside of his or her native country. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2278-4, Mar 17 |
| international student - an individual who (A) is not a citizen or national of, or lawfully admitted for permanent residence in, the United States; (B) does not provide evidence from the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he or she is in the United States for other than temporary purposes with the intention of becoming a citizen of, or lawfully admitted for permanent residence in, the United States; and (C) is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence in American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. | ED, US Code 20, §4351, Mar 17 |
| international supply chain - the end-to-end process for shipping goods to or from the United States beginning at the point of origin (including manufacturer, supplier, or vendor) through a point of distribution to the destination. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |
| international terrorism - activities that - (1) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; (2) appear to be intended - (A) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (B) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (C) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping; and(3) occur totally outside the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| international terrorism - activities that (1) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that violate domestic criminal law or would violate such law if committed in the United States or a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction; (2) appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping; and (3) occur totally outside the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| international terrorism - activities that (A) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State; (B) appear to be intended - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and (C) occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2331, Mar 17 |
| international terrorism - terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than 1 country. | DOS, US Code 22, §2656f, Jan 17 |
| international trade - (A) trade in both goods and services, and (B) foreign direct investment by United States persons, especially if such investment has implications for trade in goods and services. | DHS, US Code 19, §2112, Mar 17 |
| international visitor - All participants in the International Visitor Leadership Program are known as international visitors(IVs). Where the terms participant or visitor are used in this text, they are interchangeable. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| International Voice Gateway - An international telephone network administered by DTS-PO directly linking Washington foreign affairs agency headquarters with field offices abroad via dedicated voice circuitry. The IVG Network also provides connectivity to the Department of State's Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) at Beltsville, MD. Also called IVG. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| international voyage - a voyage by a vessel entitled to fly the flag of one country to or from a port, shipyard, offshore terminal, or other place under the jurisdiction of another country. | DHS, US Code 33, §3801, Mar 17 |
| internationalization of curricula - the incorporation of international or comparative perspectives in existing courses of study or the addition of new components to the curricula to provide an international context for American business education. | ED, US Code 20, §1132, Mar 17 |
| internationally recognized core labor standards - the core labor standards only as stated in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-Up (1998). | DHS, US Code 19, §4210, Mar 17 |
| internationally recognized worker rights - (A) the right of association;(B) the right to organize and bargain collectively;(C) a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor;(D) a minimum age for the employment of children, and a prohibition on the worst forms of child labor, as defined in paragraph (6); and (E) acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health. | DHS, US Code 19, §2467, Mar 17 |
| internegative - A color negative duplicate made from a color positive and used for printing use-copies to protect the originals. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| internet - A worldwide system of computer networks. The Internet is a collection of large, medium, and small networks interconnected to form a robust, self-sustaining digital communications facility. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| internet - publically accessible network of web content. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Internet - The collection of interconnected networks that connect computers around the world. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| internet – the international computer network of both Federal and non-Federal interoperable packet switched data networks. | DOC, US Code 15, §1637, Mar 17 |
| internet (lower-case i) - Any time you connect 2 or more networks together, you have an internet. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| internet (upper-case I) - The commonly accepted name for the vast collection of interconnected networks that all use the TCP/IP protocols and that evolved from the ARPANET of the late 60s and early 70s. The Internet has no access controls and is publicly accessible. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |

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| Internet Protocol address - An identifier for a computer or device on a network employing Transmission-Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). Networks using the TCP/IP protocol route messages based on the IP address of the destination. The format of an IP address is a 32-bit numeric address written as four numbers separated by periods. Each number can be 0 (zero) to 255. The local IP address of your computer is 127.0.0.1. Also called IP address. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| Internet Protocol address - Each machine connected to the Internet has an address known as an Internet Protocol address (IP address). The IP address takes the form of four numbers separated by dots (for example: 123.45.67.890). Also called IP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 557, May 18 |
| inter-office door - An internal door that permits employee access in contiguous office space between bureaus or offices. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| interoperability - 1. The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives. 2. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| interoperability - a system that enables program benefits in the form of an electronic benefit transfer card to be redeemed in any State. | USDA, US Code 7, §2016, Mar 17 |
| interoperability - ability of systems, personnel, and equipment to provide and receive functionality, data, information and/or services to and from other systems, personnel, and equipment, between both public and private agencies, departments, and other organizations, in a manner enabling them to operate effectively together in the realm of information technology, refers to the ability of computer different systems or databases to exchange data in a commonly understood format and the ability to act upon such data without manual intervention. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| interoperability - The ability of emergency management/response personnel to interact and work well together. In the context of technology, interoperability also refers to having an emergency communications system that is the same or is linked to the same system that a jurisdiction uses for nonemergency procedures, and that effectively interfaces with national standards as they are developed. The system should allow the sharing of data with other jurisdictions and levels of government during planning and deployment. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Interoperability - The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services to and to accept services from other systems, units, or forces, and to enable the services to operate effectively together. As applied to the Department of Defense only, the condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/ or their users. The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| interoperability - the ability of the program to electronically share reported information, including each of the required report components, with another State if the information concerns either the dispensing of a controlled substance to an ultimate user who resides in such other State, or the dispensing of a controlled substance prescribed by a practitioner whose principal place of business is located in such other State. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-3, Jan 17 |
| interoperability - the ability to communicate and exchange data accurately, effectively, securely, and consistently with different information technology systems, software applications, and networks in various settings, and exchange data such that clinical or operational purpose and meaning of the data are preserved and unaltered. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300u, Jan 17 |
| interoperability - to the ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged. | White House, NSPD 59 Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National Security, Terms, Jun 08 |
| interoperability lab - A vehicle for testing software and hardware policy reliability and compatibility before full- scale implementation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 544, May 18 |

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| interoperable - the ability of civil U.S. and foreign space-based positioning, navigation, and timing services to be used together to provide better capabilities at the user level than would be achieved by relying solely on one service or signal. | White House, NSPD 39 U.S. Space-Based Positioning and Timing Policy, Terms, Dec 04 |
| interorganizational cooperation - The interaction that occurs among elements of the Department of Defense; participating United States Government departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal agencies; foreign military forces and government agencies; international organizations; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08, May 18 |
| interpretation - A part of the analysis and production phase in the intelligence process in which the significance of information is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge. See also intelligence process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| interpretation of Federal Financial Accounting Standards - a document of narrow scope that provides clarifications of original meaning, additional definitions, or other guidance pertaining to an existing Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS). | White House, OMB, Circular A-134, Mar 17 |
| interpreter - A language-qualified individual under contract to the Department of States Office of Language Services (A/OPR/LS), assigned to accompany and interpret for visitors requiring such services. Interpreters also facilitate visitors travel and help interpret American society and culture. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| inter-rater reliability - concept that individuals utilizing a rubric and looking at the same performance or product should score it similarly. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| interrogatories - Questions posed to a person or entity - Normally, in connection with litigation, the term means written questions given to one party to an action by another party that require response in writing under oath - Cross-interrogatories are questions posed by the opposing party or the attorney of the opposing party. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| inter-service support - action by one Service or element thereof to provide logistics and/or administrative support to another Service or element thereof. See also support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| interstate - (A) from one State into or through any other State; or (B) within the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| interstate agency - an agency of two or more municipalities in different States, or an agency established by two or more States, with authority to provide for the management of solid wastes and serving two or more municipalities located in different States. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| interstate air commerce - the transportation of passengers or property by aircraft for compensation, the transportation of mail by aircraft, or the operation of aircraft in furthering a business or vocation - (A) between a place in - (i) a State, territory, or possession of the United States and a place in the District of Columbia or another State, territory, or possession of the United States; (ii) a State and another place in the same State through the airspace over a place outside the State; (iii) the District of Columbia and another place in the District of Columbia; or (iv) a territory or possession of the United States and another place in the same territory or possession; and (B) when any part of the transportation or operation is by aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| interstate air pollution control agency - (1) an air pollution control agency established by two or more States, or (2) an air pollution control agency of two or more municipalities located in different States. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| interstate air transportation - the transportation of passengers or property by aircraft as a common carrier for compensation, or the transportation of mail by aircraft- (A) between a place in- (i) a State, territory, or possession of the United States and a place in the District of Columbia or another State, territory, or possession of the United States; (ii) Hawaii and another place in Hawaii through the airspace over a place outside Hawaii; (iii) the District of Columbia and another place in the District of Columbia; or (iv) a territory or possession of the United States and another place in the same territory or possession; and (B) when any part of the transportation is by aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |

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| interstate commerce - trade, traffic, or other intercourse- (A) between a place in a State and a point in another State, or between points within the same State but through any place outside that State; or (B) within the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| interstate commerce - (1) commerce between any State or Territory and any place outside thereof, and (2) commerce within the District of Columbia or within any other Territory not organized with a legislative body. | USDA, US Code 21, §321, Mar 17 |
| interstate commerce - commerce between a place in a State and (A) a place in another State; or (B) another place in the same State through another State. | DOT, US Code 49, §32101, Mar 17 |
| interstate commerce – commerce that is: (A) between any State, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or (B) between points within the same State, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof, or within any territory or possession, or the District of Columbia. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| interstate commerce - the transportation for sale, trade, or use between any State, territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof. | DHS, US Code 19, §1308, Mar 17 |
| interstate hazardous liquid pipeline facility - a hazardous liquid pipeline facility used to transport hazardous liquid in interstate or foreign commerce. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| interstate or foreign commerce - commerce between any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof; or within any Territory or possession, or the District of Columbia. A marketing transaction in respect to an agricultural commodity or the product thereof shall be considered in interstate or foreign commerce if such commodity or product is part of that current of interstate or foreign commerce usual in the handling of the commodity or product whereby they, or either of them, are sent from one State to end their transit, after purchase, in another, including all cases where purchase or sale is either for shipment to another State or for the processing within the State and the shipment outside the State of the products so processed. As used herein, the word State includes Territory, the District of Columbia, possession of the United States, and foreign nations. | USDA, US Code 7, §610, Mar 17 |
| interstate transaction - a transaction that is initiated in 1 State by the use of an electronic benefit transfer card that is issued in another State. | USDA, US Code 7, §2016, Mar 17 |
| intertheater airlift - The common-user airlift linking theaters to the continental United States and to other theaters, as well as the airlift within the continental United States. See also intratheater airlift. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| intertheater patient movement - Moving patients between, into, and out of the different theaters of the geographic combatant commands and into the continental United States or another supporting theater. See also en route care; evacuation; intratheater patient movement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| intervention - action performed to direct or influence behavior. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| interview form - conversation protocol used to guide collection of information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| intestate - Without having made a will; also, the term an intestate means a decedent who leaves no will. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| intimidate, threaten, or coerce - The promise or attempt to confer or conferring any benefit, such as an appointment, promotion, or compensation, or effecting or threatening to effect any reprisal, such as deprivation of appointment, promotion, or compensation, or in any other way intimidate, threaten, or coerce. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 482, May 18 |
| intragovernmental payment and collection - A system that allows agencies to issue payments and provide collecting capabilities by going through the Department of the Treasury via the Internet. Also called IPAC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |

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| Intra-governmental Payment and Collection - A system that allows agencies to issue payments and provide collecting capabilities by going through the Department of Treasury via the Internet. Also called IPAC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection System - An Internet application that enables Federal agencies to transmit transactions in a real-time environment on a government-owned platform by the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) of Richmond. Also called IPAC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 635, May 18 |
| intramural research - research that is conducted at DHS sites or is conducted by DHS personnel. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Intranet - A private network belonging to USAID, which is separate from the Internet and accessible only by internal staff. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| intranet - A private network inside a company or organization that, at a minimum, resides behind a firewall and requires a user name and password for access. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| intranet - A restricted-access network that operates in the same manner as the Internet. The purpose of an intranet is to share information and computing resources within the organization without privileged information being made available to everyone with Internet access. The Department of State maintains several intranets including OpenNet, ClassNet, and POEMS. These provide Internet-like services to Department employees, designated cleared contractors, and designated cleared Foreign Service nationals. OpenNet provides e-mail access to the Internet through a firewall. Because ClassNet is used for transmission of National Security Information, there is no connection to the Internet. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| intranet - private network of web content accessible only to specific persons with authorized access. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| in-transit visibility - The ability to track the identity, status, and location of Department of Defense units, and non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants) and passengers; patients; and personal property from origin to consignee or destination across the range of military operations. Also called ITV. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| intra-office report - A report prepared by one or more organizational units within a USAID Bureau, Office, or Mission, at the request of another organizational unit within the same Bureau, Office, or Mission. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| intrastate air carrier - a citizen of the United States undertaking by any means to provide only intrastate air transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| intrastate air transportation - the transportation by a common carrier of passengers or property for compensation, entirely in the same State, by turbojet-powered aircraft capable of carrying at least 30 passengers. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| intrastate fee - any fee, tax, or other type of assessment, including per vehicle fees and gross receipts taxes, imposed on a motor carrier or motor private carrier for the renewal of the intrastate authority or insurance filings of such carrier with a State. | DOT, US Code 49, §14504a, Mar 17 |
| intrastate hazardous liquid pipeline facility - a hazardous liquid pipeline facility that is not an interstate hazardous liquid pipeline facility. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| intratheater airlift - Airlift conducted within a theater with assets assigned to a geographic combatant commander or attached to a subordinate joint force commander. See also intertheater airlift. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| intrusion assessments - actions taken under the intrusion assessment plan to identify and remove intruders in agency information systems. | DHS, US Code 6, §1524, Jan 17 |
| intrusion detection system - An alarm system used to detect and signal unauthorized entry or attempted entry. Also called IDS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| intrusion detection system - security system designed to detect the entry or attempted entry of an individual or vehicle into a protected area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| invasive physical examination - any medical examination that involves the exposure of private body parts, or any act during such examination that includes incision, insertion, or injection into the body, but does not include a hearing, vision, or scoliosis screening. | ED, US Code 20, §1232h, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| invention - Invention means any invention or discovery which is or may be patentable or otherwise protectable. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| invention - invention or discovery. | DOC, US Code 35, §100, Mar 17 |
| inventor - the individual or, if a joint invention, the individuals collectively who invented or discovered the subject matter of the invention. | DOC, US Code 35, §100, Mar 17 |
| inventory - A formal listing of all accountable property items assigned to an agency, along with a formal process to verify the condition, location, and quantity of such items. This term may also be used as a verb to indicate the actions leading to the development of a listing. In this sense, an inventory must be conducted using an actual physical count, electronic means, and/or statistical methods. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| inventory - A list of government personnel, by location, function, and position, performing either commercial activities or inherently governmental activities. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| inventory (for vital records purposes) - A survey of basic and indispensable records necessary for the operational continuity of selected USAID programs under unusual conditions. Inventory is a physical count performed to determine the on-hand quantity of an item or group of items. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 534, May 18 |
| inventory control - That phase of military logistics that includes managing, cataloging, requirements determinations, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. Also called inventory management; materiel control; materiel management; supply management. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| inventory control point - An organizational unit or activity within a Department of Defense supply system that is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel inventory management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for the Defense Department as a whole. Also called ICP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| investigating official - A management official, an Office of Inspector General (OIG) investigator, or security investigator or other comparable officer in the other foreign affairs agencies who is conducting an administrative inquiry. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| investigation - process of a thorough and systematic examination into something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| investigation - Work done by special agents in OIG/INV. This includes, but is not limited to, receiving and investigating complaints and information concerning the possible existence of activity constituting - (1) A violation of law or regulation; (2) Mismanagement, gross waste of funds, or abuse of authority; or (3) A substantial and specific danger to public health or safety. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0571, Mar 17 |
| investigation and prosecution - (I) identification of a person or persons who have committed severe forms of trafficking in persons; (II) location and apprehension of such persons;(III) testimony at proceedings against such persons; or(IV) responding to and cooperating with requests for evidence and information. | DOS, US Code 22, §7104d, Jan 17 |
| investment - (A) a commitment or contribution of funds or property;(B) a loan or other extension of credit; and(C) the entry into or renewal of a contract for goods or services. | DOS, US Code 22, §8532, Jan 17 |
| investment - any contribution or commitment of funds, commodities, services, patents, processes, or techniques, in the form of (1) a loan or loans to an approved project, (2) the purchase of a share of ownership in any such project, (3) participation in royalties, earnings, or profits of any such project, and (4) the furnishing of commodities or services pursuant to a lease or other contract. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 238, Mar 17 |
| investment - resource committed to achieve specific goals and objectives examples of an invested resource include people, assets, equipment, services, supplies, and systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| investment banker - any person engaged in the business of underwriting securities issued by other persons, but does not include an investment company, any person who acts as an underwriter in isolated transactions but not as a part of a regular business, or any person solely by reason of the fact that such person is an underwriter for one or more investment companies. | DOC, US Code 15, §80a-1, Mar 17 |
| investment levels - Funding category 1 IT investments (funded by USAID/W OE, CIF or Cost Recovery used for Agency Operations) are divided into four levels based on their cost and other factors. More details on investment levels can be found in Table 1, Investment Funding Category Documentation and Review Requirements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |

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| investment of assets A) a commitment or contribution of assets; (B) a loan or other extension of credit of assets; and (C) the entry into or renewal of a contract for goods or services. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| investment portfolio - grouping of investments to allow for mission effectiveness and high-level investment review, consisting of functional groups, asset types, mission types, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| investment project aid - Investment project aid comprises (1) schemes to increase and/or improve the recipient’s stock of physical capital and (2) financing the supply of goods and services in support of such schemes. The contribution of planners, engineers, technicians, etc. to the design and implementation of projects (that is, investment-related technical cooperation) should be included as part of the capital project concerned. The category also covers integrated development programs (e.g. rural or urban development) that contain large investment components. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| investment proposal presentations - Developed by the Executive Sponsor in concert with budget, acquisition, and technical staff, each presentation outlines the proposed investment; details the attendant costs, benefits, and risks; and summarizes the associated analyses and plans. The presentations provide decision-makers with information they need when considering an investment decision. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| investment, evaluation, submission and tracking system (*) - system that merges the Investment Management System and the Next-Generation Periodic Reporting System functionality and manages the Capital Planning Investment Control process used by DHS to capture, record, and report investment information captured during the capital planning and investment control process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| investment-grade rating - a rating of BBB minus, Baa3, bbb minus, BBB (low), or higher assigned by a rating agency to project obligations. | DHS, US Code 33, §3901, Mar 17 |
| investments in the people - government policies or programs of an eligible country that promote the health, education, and other factors which contribute to the well-being and productivity of their people, such as decent, affordable housing for all. | DOS, US Code 22, §7702, Jan 17 |
| investors - Investors eligible for the Housing Guaranty include (1) U.S. citizens; (2) domestic U.S. corporations, partnerships, or associations substantially beneficially owned by U.S. citizens; (3) foreign corporations whose share capital is at least 95% owned by U.S. citizens; and (4) foreign partnerships or associations wholly owned by U.S. citizens. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 250, May 18 |
| invitational travel - Authorized travel of individuals either not employed or employed intermittently in the Government service as consultants or experts and paid on a daily when-actually-employed basis and for individuals serving without pay or at \$1 a year when they are acting in a capacity that is directly related to, or in connection with, official activities of the Government. Travel allowances authorized for such persons are the same as those normally authorized for employees in connection with TDY. Participant Training travel is not considered Invitational Travel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-524, May 18 |
| invoice - A bill, written document, or an electronically transmitted document, such as a facsimile copy, scanned copy, email copy, or electronic data interchange, provided by a vendor requesting payment for property received or services rendered. A proper invoice or an electronically transmitted document must meet the requirements of the Prompt Payment Act. The term invoice also includes a receiving report and delivery tickets when contractually designated as invoices. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| invoice - a contractor’s bill or written request for payment under the contract for supplies delivered or services performed (see also “proper invoice”). | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| invoice - a written account, memorandum, list, or catalog, which is issued in connection with any commercial dealing in fur products or furs, and describes the particulars of any fur products or furs, transported or delivered to a purchaser, consignee, factor, bailee, correspondent, or agent, or any other person who is engaged in dealing commercially in fur products or furs. | DOC, US Code 15, §69, Mar 17 |
| invoice cost - The total of the amount paid to the vendor, including related costs such as transportation or installation, if included on the vendor's initial invoice. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| invoice cost - The total of the amount paid to the vendor, including related costs, such as, transportation or installation, if included on the vendor’s initial invoice. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 534, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| involuntarily separated - A separation initiated by the Agency against the employee's will and without the employee's consent for reasons other than cause or charges of misconduct or delinquency. An involuntary separation includes a separation resulting from the employee's actual inability to do the work following genuine efforts to do so, but does not include a separation for reasons that involve culpable wrongdoing on the part of the employee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 467, May 18 |
| involuntary servitude - a condition of servitude induced by means of- (A) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (B) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process. | DOS, US Code 22, §7102, Jan 17 |
| ionizing radiation - Particulate (alpha, beta, and neutron) and electromagnetic (X-ray and gamma) radiation of sufficient energy to displace electrons from atoms, producing ions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| ion-mobility spectrometry - analytical technique used to separate and identify ionized molecules in the gas phase based on their mobility in a carrier buffer gas allows specific identification of substances. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| iron and steel products - the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials. | DHS, US Code 33, §3914, Mar 17 |
| irregular or occasional overtime work - Overtime work that is not part of an employees regularly scheduled administrative workweek; i.e., overtime work that is scheduled after the start of the administrative workweek. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| irregular or occasional overtime work - overtime work that is not scheduled in advance of an employee's administrative workweek. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| irregular warfare - A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). Also called IW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| irrevocable letter of credit - a written commitment by a federally insured financial institution to pay all or part of a stated amount of money, until the expiration date of the letter, pon the Government's (the beneficiary) presentation of a written demand for payment. Neither the financial institution nor the offeror/contractor can revoke or condition the letter of credit. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| irrigation block - an area of arid or semiarid lands in a project in which, in the judgment of the Secretary, the irrigable lands should be reclaimed and put under irrigation at substantially the same time, and which is designated as an irrigation block by order of the Secretary. | DOI, US Code 43, §485a, Mar 17 |
| irrigation water - water made available for agricultural purposes from the operation of reclamation project facilities pursuant to a contract with the Secretary. | DOI, US Code 43, §390bb, Mar 17 |
| isolated person - An official U.S. citizen, and/or eligible family member, or (in some cases as identified by post) a private U.S. citizen, national and/or lawful permanent resident, who is isolated from support and who, if not recovered or assisted, is at risk for serious harm. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| isolated personnel - United States military, Department of Defense civilians and contractor personnel (and others designated by the President or Secretary of Defense) who are separated from their unit (as an individual or a group) while participating in a United States sponsored military activity or mission and are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape. See also combat search and rescue; search and rescue. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| isolated personnel report - A Department of Defense form containing information designed to facilitate the identification and authentication of an isolated person by a recovery force. Also called ISOPREP. See also authentication; evader. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| isolator - A device that inserts a break in the normal hard-wire conduction path that exists in a normal telecommunications medium. An isolator provides a temporary communications channel across that break without establishing an end-to-end metallic connection. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| issuer - every person who issues or proposes to issue any security, or has outstanding any security which it has issued. | DOC, US Code 15, §80a-1, Mar 17 |

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| issue-specific policies - Address specific areas of relevance and concern to the Agency (e.g. e-mail, Internet connectivity, mobile device use). These policies span the entire Agency, and often contain position statements on technology. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| Issuing Official - The USAID official who initiates a Federal Register Notice. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 516, May 18 |
| item - A letter, flat, parcel, or nonconveyable that is processed by the DPM or IMMS system (see also Mail and Correspondence). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| item analysis - (See - test item analysis). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| item difficulty - (See - test item difficulty). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| item discrimination - (See - test item discrimination). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| item manager - An individual within the organization of an inventory control point or other such organization assigned management responsibility for one or more specific items of materiel. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| items of proliferation concern - (A) equipment, materials, or technology listed in - (i) the Trigger List of the Guidelines for Nuclear Transfers of the Nuclear Suppliers Group; (ii) the Annex of the Guidelines for Transfers of Nuclear-Related Dual-Use Equipment, Materials, Software, and Related Technology of the Nuclear Suppliers Group; or (iii) any of the Common Control Lists of the Australia Group; and (B) any other sensitive items. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2902, Jan 17 |
| iterative process - process that repeats its steps (i.e., say or do over again). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| ivory producing country - any African country within which is located any part of the range of a population of African elephants. | DOI, US Code 16, §4244, Mar 17 |
| J-1 visa - A non-immigrant visa issued by the Department of State for an individual who has a residence in a foreign country which he or she has no intention of abandoning and who is coming to the U.S. temporarily as a participant in a program designated by the Department of State. A non-immigrant visa issued by the U.S. Embassy for an individual who has a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning and who is coming temporarily to the U.S. as a Exchange Visitor for the purpose of consulting; demonstrating special skills; presenting; lecturing; conducting research; attending professional meetings, conferences, workshops, or observational study tours; and degree and non-degree academic studies (full course load); and specialty and non- specialty training activities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18 |
| Jadeite - any jadeite classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| jail - a confinement facility of a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency to hold - (A) persons pending adjudication of criminal charges; or (B) persons committed to confinement after adjudication of criminal charges for sentences of 1 year or less. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §15609, Mar 17 |
| Jamming – electronic or mechanical interference which may disrupt the display of aircraft on radar or the transmission/reception of radio communications/ navigation. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| java - A powerful programming language originally developed by Sun Microsystems that is used by software developers to build a variety of applications, including web pages. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| job - specific duty, role, or function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

Terms and Definitions

Terms, May 18

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| job aid - A checklist or other visual aid intended to ensure that specific steps for completing a task or assignment are accomplished. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| job aid - guide providing timely performance support includes simple checklists, document templates, aviation repair procedures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| job analysis - Systematic, documented analysis of a position to be filled to identify the basic duties and responsibilities; the KSAs and level of competence required to perform those duties and responsibilities; and the factors important in evaluating candidates. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| job analysis - The process of identifying the knowledge, skills, abilities, and other characteristics essential to a position in order to provide a job related basis for evaluation and selection for the position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| job code - A six-digit code included in GAO notification letters that identifies and tracks a review in progress. This number is used until issuance of a final report number by GAO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 593, May 18 |
| job opportunity announcement - A document informing potential applicants of a vacancy. JOAs describe the requirements of the job and instruct applicants how to apply for the vacancy. Whenever applications are accepted from sources outside of the Department, a JOA must be posted on the USAJOBS website to satisfy public notice requirements. Also called JOA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| job sharing - A form of part-time employment in which the schedules of two part-time employees are arranged to cover the duties of a single full-time position. Job sharers are subject to the same personnel rules as other part-time employees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| joint - Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| joint - Involving more than one Service (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines). Also purple. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| Joint [Personnel] Reception Center - The facility established in an operational area that receives, accounts for, trains, and processes arriving and departing military and civilian individual augmentees. Also called JRC, JPRC. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| Joint After-Action Report - A written account of significant joint and universal lessons learned that provides the official description of an operational training event. Also called JAAR. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| joint air attack team - A combination of attack and/or scout rotary-wing aircraft and fixed-wing close air support aircraft operating together to locate and attack high priority targets and other targets of opportunity. Also called JAAT. See also close air support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| joint air component coordination element - A general term for the liaison element that serves as the direct representative of the joint force air component commander for joint air operations. Also called JACCE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| joint air operations - Air operations performed with air capabilities/forces made available by components in support of the joint force commander's operation or campaign objectives, or in support of other components of the joint force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| joint air operations center - A jointly staffed facility established for planning, directing, and executing joint air operations in support of the joint force commander's operation or campaign objectives. Also called JAOC. See also joint air operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |

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| joint air operations plan - A plan for a connected series of joint air operations to achieve the joint force commander's objectives within a given time and joint operational area. Also called JAOP. See also joint air operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| joint air-ground integration center - A staff organization designed to enhance joint collaborative efforts to deconflict joint air-ground assets in the division's airspace. Also called JAGIC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| Joint Army, Navy, Air Force Publication - Provides official information and instructions for specialized phases of military communications in a U.S. Government facility. Also called JANAP. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| joint base - In base defense operations, a locality from which operations of two or more of the Military Departments are projected or supported and which is manned by significant elements of two or more Military Departments or in which significant elements of two or more Military Departments are located. See also base. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| joint captured materiel exploitation center - An element responsible for deriving intelligence information from captured enemy materiel. It is normally subordinate to the intelligence directorate of a joint staff. Also called JCMEC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| joint civil-military operations task force - A joint task force composed of civil-military operations units from more than one Service. Also called JCMOTF. See also civil-military operations; joint task force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, Sep 16 |
| joint combined exchange training - A program conducted overseas to fulfill United States forces training requirements and at the same time exchange the sharing of skills between United States forces and host nation counterparts. Also called JCET. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| joint communications network - The aggregation of the joint multichannel trunking and switching system and the joint command and control communications system(s) in a theater. Also called JCN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| joint contracting support board - A board established to coordinate and deconflict common contracting actions in the designated operational area. Also called JCSB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| joint counterintelligence unit - An organization composed of Service and Department of Defense agency counterintelligence personnel that is formed under the authority of the Secretary of Defense, assigned to a combatant commander, and focused on strategic and operational counterintelligence missions. Also called JCIU. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| joint country assistance strategy - A joint country assistance strategy encompasses all USG foreign assistance programs funded under the Foreign Assistance Act. It summarizes and prioritizes the USG's country-specific foreign assistance goals over a five year period. Developed in consultation with the host government as well as with key stakeholders the plan reflects U.S. government commitment to partnership with the host-country and other international donors, both public and private, in addressing the country's development problems. It provides a vision of what the country will look like in five years, if the assistance goals are achieved. (See also USAID Country Strategic Plan) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Joint Country Awards Committee - An advisory group established by the chief of Mission to review nominations for awards for the staff of the agencies under that official's jurisdiction. The Committee will normally include members from all of the agencies represented at post. Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP) The Joint Financial Management Improvement Program defines financial management system requirements in a series of documents called the Federal Financial Management System Requirements. Also called JCAC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| joint data network operations officer - The joint task force operations directorate officer responsible to the commander for integrating data from supporting components into a common database used to generate the common tactical picture. Also called JDNO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| joint deployable intelligence support system - A transportable workstation and communications suite that electronically extends a joint intelligence center to a joint task force or other tactical user. Also called JDISS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| joint deployment and distribution enterprise - The complex of equipment, procedures, doctrine, leaders, technical connectivity, information, shared knowledge, organizations, facilities, training, and materiel necessary to conduct joint distribution operations. Also called JDDE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| joint deployment and distribution operations center - A combatant command movement control organization designed to synchronize and optimize national and theater multimodal resources for deployment, distribution, and sustainment. Also called JDDOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| joint desired point of impact - A unique, alpha-numeric-coded precise aimpoint associated with a target to achieve an explicit weaponeering objective and identified by a three-dimensional (latitude, longitude, elevation) mensurated coordinate. Also called JDPI. See also aimpoint; desired point of impact. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| joint distribution - The operational process of synchronizing all elements of the joint logistics system using the joint deployment and distribution enterprise for end-to-end movement of forces and materiel from point of origin to the designated point of need. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| Joint Doctrine - Fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more military departments, in coordinated action and toward a common objective. This authoritative joint doctrine will be followed except when, in the judgment of the commander, exceptional circumstances dictate otherwise. It will be promulgated by or for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the combatant commands and services. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| joint doctrine - Fundamental principles that guide the employment of United States military forces in coordinated action toward a common objective and may include terms, tactics, techniques, and procedures. See also Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual; doctrine; joint publication; joint test publication; multinational doctrine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 51200, Sep 16 |
| joint doctrine - Fundamental principles that guide the employment of United States military forces in coordinated action toward a common objective and may include terms, tactics, techniques, and procedures. See also Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual; joint publication; joint test publication; multinational doctrine.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI, May 18 |
| joint doctrine development community - The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Services, the combatant commands, the Joint Staff, the combat support agencies, the doctrine development agencies of the Services and the joint community, the National Defense University, the United States Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command, the National Guard Bureau, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff controlled activities. Also called JDDC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 51200, Sep 16 |
| Joint Doctrine Development System - The system of lead agents, Joint Staff doctrine sponsors, primary review authorities, coordinating review authorities, technical review authorities, assessment agents, evaluation agents, Joint Doctrine Planning Conferences, procedures, and the hierarchical framework designed to initiate, develop, approve, and maintain joint publications. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 51200, Sep 16 |
| joint doctrine planning conference - A forum convened by the Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Development that meets semiannually to address and vote on project proposals; discuss key joint doctrinal and operational issues; discuss potential changes to the joint doctrine development process; keep up to date on the status of the joint publication projects and emerging publications; and keep abreast of other initiatives of interest to the members. Also called JDPC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| joint document exploitation center - An element, normally subordinate to the intelligence directorate of a joint staff, responsible for deriving intelligence information from captured documents including all forms of electronic data and other forms of stored textual and graphic information. Also called JDEC. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations - Those interrelated functions of frequency management, host nation coordination, and joint spectrum interference resolution that together enable the planning, management, and execution of operations within the electromagnetic operational environment during all phases of military operations. Also called JEMSMO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-01, Sep 16 |
| joint electromagnetic spectrum operations - Those activities consisting of electronic warfare and joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations used to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic operational environment to achieve the commander's objectives. Also called JEMSO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-01, Sep 16 |
| joint engagement zone - In air and missile defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which multiple air and missile defense systems (surface-to-air missiles and aircraft) are simultaneously employed to engage air and missile threats. Also called JEZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |

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| Joint Event Life Cycle - The design, planning, preparation, execution, analysis, evaluation, and reporting stages of joint training. Also called JELC. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| joint exercise - A joint military maneuver, simulated wartime operation, or other event designated by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or by a combatant commander, that involves planning, preparation, execution, and evaluation. The forces of two or more military departments interact with a combatant commander or subordinate joint force commander, as well as with joint forces and/or staffs. The exercise is conducted using joint doctrine or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| Joint Exercise Control Group - A collection of exercise participants whom the combatant command staff assigns to plan, direct, and control joint exercises. The group includes five subgroups: observer/trainer; controller; modeling and simulations; role players; and the opposition force. Its organization and responsibilities may vary with the combatant command. Also called JECG. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| joint facilities utilization board - A joint board that evaluates and reconciles component requests for real estate, use of existing facilities, inter-Service support, and construction to ensure compliance with Joint Civil-Military Engineering Board priorities. Also called JFUB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| joint field office - A temporary multiagency coordination center established at the incident site to provide a central location for coordination of federal, state, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for incident oversight, direction, or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. Also called JFO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |
| Joint Field Office - The primary Federal incident management field structure. The JFO is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery. The JFO structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with National Incident Management System principles and is led by the Unified Coordination Group. Although the JFO uses an Incident Command System structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site. Also called JFO. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| joint fire support - Joint fires that assist air, land, maritime, and special operations forces to move, maneuver, and control territory, populations, airspace, and key waters. See also fire support; joint fires. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| joint fires - Fires delivered during the employment of forces from two or more components in coordinated action to produce desired effects in support of a common objective. See also fires. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| joint fires element - An optional staff element that provides recommendations to the operations directorate to accomplish fires planning and synchronization. Also called JFE. See also fire support; joint fires. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| joint fires observer - A trained Service member who can request, adjust, and control surface-to-surface fires, provide targeting information in support of Type 2 and 3 close air support terminal attack control, and perform autonomous terminal guidance operations. Also called JFO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| joint force - A force composed of elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander. See also joint force commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| joint force air component commander - The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking air forces; planning and coordinating air operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called JFACC. See also joint force commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| joint force chaplain - The military chaplain designated by the joint force commander to serve as the senior chaplain for the joint force. Also called the JFCH. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |

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| joint force commander - A general term applied to a combatant commander, subunified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. Also called JFC. See also joint force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| joint force land component commander - The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking land forces; planning and coordinating land operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called JFLCC. See also joint force commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| Joint Force Maritime Component Commander - commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible for making recommendations on the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking maritime forces and assets; planning and coordinating maritime operations; or accomplishing such maritime operational missions as may be assigned. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| joint force maritime component commander - The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking maritime forces and assets; planning and coordinating maritime operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called JFMCC. See also joint force commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| joint force special operations component commander - The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking special operations forces and assets; planning and coordinating special operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called JFSOCC. See also joint force commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| joint force surgeon - A Department of Defense medical department officer appointed by the joint force commander to serve as the joint force special staff officer to establish, monitor, or evaluate joint force health services support. Also called JFS. See also health service support; joint force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| joint functions - Related capabilities and activities placed into seven basic groups of command and control, information, intelligence, fires, movement and maneuver, protection, and sustainment to help joint force commanders synchronize, integrate, and direct joint operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| joint harbor operations center - operational command and control facilities focused around a single port and on coordinating operations and information sharing staffed by the Navy and Coast Guard, as well as other port centric stakeholders. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| joint individual augmentee - An unfunded, temporary duty position (or member filling an unfunded, temporary duty position) identified on a joint manning document by a supported combatant commander to augment headquarters operations during contingencies. Also called JIA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19 |
| joint information center - An interagency entity established to coordinate and disseminate information for the public and media concerning an incident. JICs may be established locally, regionally, or nationally depending on the size and magnitude of the incident. Also called JIC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| joint information system - Mechanism that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander; advising the Incident Commander concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort. Also called JIS. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| joint integrated prioritized target list - A prioritized list of targets approved by the joint force commander. Also called JIPTL. See also target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| joint intelligence - Intelligence produced by elements of more than one Service of the same nation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |

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| joint intelligence architecture - A dynamic, flexible structure that consists of the Defense Joint Intelligence Operations Center, combatant command joint intelligence operations centers, and subordinate joint task force intelligence operations centers or joint intelligence support elements to provide national, theater, and tactical commanders with the full range of intelligence required for planning and conducting operations. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| joint intelligence operations center - An interdependent, operational intelligence organization at the Department of Defense, combatant command, or joint task force (if established) level, that is integrated with national intelligence centers, and capable of accessing all sources of intelligence impacting military operations planning, execution, and assessment. Also called JIOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment - The analytical process used by joint intelligence organizations to produce intelligence estimates and other intelligence products in support of the joint force commander's decision-making process. Also called JIPOE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| joint intelligence support element - A subordinate joint force element whose focus is on intelligence support for joint operations, providing the joint force commander, joint staff, and components with the complete enemy and adversary situation. Also called JISE. See also intelligence; joint force; joint operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| joint interagency coordination group - A staff group that establishes regular, timely, and collaborative working relationships between civilian and military operational planners. Also called JIACG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| joint interface control officer - The senior interface control officer for multi-tactical data link networks in the joint force who is responsible for development and validation of the architecture, joint interoperability and management of the multi-tactical data link networks, and overseeing operations of a joint interface control cell. Also called JICO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| joint intermediate level school - the National Defense Intelligence College. | DOD, US Code 10, §2151, Jan 17 |
| joint interrogation and debriefing center - Physical location for the exploitation of intelligence information from detainees and other sources. Also called JIDC. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| joint interrogation operations - 1. Activities conducted by a joint or interagency organization to extract information for intelligence purposes from detainees. 2. Activities conducted in support of law enforcement efforts to adjudicate enemy combatants who are believed to have committed crimes against United States persons or property. Also called JIO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| joint inventor and co-inventor – any 1 of the individuals who invented or discovered the subject matter of a joint invention. | DOC, US Code 35, §100, Mar 17 |
| joint issuances - Joint issuances are Uniform Foreign Affairs Regulations jointly developed by various foreign affairs agencies. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| joint land operations - Land operations performed across the range of military operations with land forces made available by Service components in support of the joint force commander's operation or campaign objectives, or in support of other components of the joint force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| joint land operations plan - A plan for a connected series of joint land operations to achieve the joint force commander's objectives within a given time and operational area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| joint logistics - A prioritized list of targets approved by the joint force commander. Also called JIPTL. See also target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| joint logistics enterprise - A multitiered matrix of key global logistics providers cooperating and structured to achieve a unity of effort without jeopardizing the integrity of their own organizational missions and goals. Also called JLEnt. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| joint logistics operations center - The Joint Logistics Operations Center is the current operations division within the Logistics Directorate of the Joint Staff, which monitors crises, exercises, and interagency actions and works acquisition and cross-servicing agreements as well as international logistics. Also called JLOC. See also logistics. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, May 18 |

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| joint logistics over-the-shore commander - The commander selected by the joint force commander and tasked to organize the efforts of all elements participating in accomplishing the joint logistics over-the-shore mission. See also joint logistics over-the-shore operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| joint logistics over-the-shore operations - Operations in which Navy and Army logistics over-the-shore forces conduct logistics over-the-shore operations together under a joint force commander. Also called JLOTS operations. See also joint logistics; logistics over-the-shore operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| joint manpower program - The policy, processes, and systems used in determination and prioritization within and among joint Service manpower requirements. Also called JMP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| joint matters - matters related to the achievement of unified action by integrated military forces in operations conducted across domains such as land, sea, or air, in space, or in the information environment, including matters relating to- (A) national military strategy; (B) strategic planning and contingency planning;(C) command and control of operations under unified command;(D) national security planning with other departments and agencies of the United States;(E) combined operations with military forces of allied nations; or(F) acquisition matters addressed by military personnel and covered under chapter 87 of this title. | DOD, US Code 10, §668, Jan 17 |
| joint meteorological and oceanographic officer - Officer designated to provide direct meteorological and oceanographic support to a joint force commander. Also called JMO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, Sep 16 |
| joint military requirement - a capability necessary to fulfill a gap in a core mission area of the Department of Defense. | DOD, US Code 10, §181, Jan 17 |
| joint mission-essential task - A mission task selected by a joint force commander deemed essential to mission accomplishment and defined using the common language of the Universal Joint Task List in terms of task, condition, and standard. Also called JMET. See also condition, universal joint task list. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| Joint Mission-Essential Task - An assignment from a joint force commander that is deemed vital to mission accomplishment and that is defined with the conditions and standards language of the universal joint task list. Also called JMET. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| Joint Mission-Essential Task List - A written record of commander-selected work objectives that are deemed critical to mission accomplishment. It includes associated tasks, conditions, standards, as well as command-linked and supporting tasks. Also called JMETL. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| joint mortuary affairs office - Plans and executes all mortuary affairs programs within a theater. Also called JMAO. See also mortuary affairs; personal effects. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06, May 19 |
| joint network operations control center - An element of the communications system directorate of a joint staff established as the single control agency for the management and direction of the joint force communications systems. Also called JNCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| joint nuclear weapons life cycle process - the process developed and maintained by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy for the development, production, maintenance, and retirement of nuclear weapons. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2538b, Jan 17 |
| joint operation - A general term to describe military actions conducted by joint forces and those Service forces employed in specified command relationships with each other, which of themselves, do not establish joint forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, May 18 |
| joint operations area - An area of land, sea, and airspace, defined by a geographic combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander (normally a joint task force commander) conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission. Also called JOA. See also area of responsibility; joint special operations area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| joint operations area forecast - The official baseline meteorological and oceanographic forecast for operational planning and mission execution within the joint operations area. Also called JOAF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, Sep 16 |

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| joint operations center - An interagency command post established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to manage terrorist threats or incidents and investigative and intelligence activities. The JOC coordinates the necessary local, State, and Federal assets required to support the investigation, and to prepare for, respond to, and resolve the threat or incident. Also called JOC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| joint operations center - The current operations division within the logistics directorate of a joint staff, which monitors crises, exercises, and interagency actions and works acquisition and cross-servicing agreements as well as international logistics. Also called JLOC. See also logistics. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41, May 18 |
| joint patient movement requirements center - A joint activity established to coordinate the joint patient movement requirements function for a joint force operating within an operational area. Also called JPMRC. See also health service support; joint force surgeon; joint operations area; medical treatment facility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| joint personnel accountability reconciliation and reporting - A data repository developed and implemented by the Defense Manpower Data Center that consumes and reconciles data from existing Service deployment systems. Also called JPARR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| joint personnel processing center - A center established in an operational area by the appropriate joint force commander with the responsibility for the in-processing and out-processing of personnel upon their arrival in and departure from the theater. Also called JPPC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| joint personnel recovery center - The primary joint force organization responsible for planning and coordinating personnel recovery for military operations within the assigned operational area. Also called JPRC. See also combat search and rescue; search and rescue. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| joint personnel training and tracking activity - The continental United States center established to facilitate the reception, accountability, processing, training, and onward movement of individual augmentees preparing for overseas movement to support a joint military operation. Also called JPTTA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| joint photographic expert group - A method of compressing bitmapped images that allows for variable degrees of compression (low, medium, high, and maximum quality). There is some loss of image quality when a compressed image is decompressed. Also called JPEG. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| joint planning - Planning activities associated with joint military operations by combatant commanders and their subordinate joint force commanders in response to contingencies and crises. See also execution planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System; joint operation planning process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| joint planning and execution community - Those headquarters, commands, and agencies involved in the training, preparation, mobilization, deployment, employment, support, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization of military forces assigned or committed to a joint operation. Also called JPEC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| joint planning group - A planning organization consisting of designated representatives of the joint force headquarters principal and special staff sections, joint force components (Service and/or functional), and other supporting organizations or agencies as deemed necessary by the joint force commander. Also called JPG. See also crisis action planning; joint operation planning. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| joint planning process - An orderly, analytical process that consists of a logical set of steps to analyze a mission, select the best course of action, and produce a joint operation plan or order. Also called JOPP. See also joint operation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| joint procedure - element of joint action that involves developing procedures, processes, and concepts that apply to two or more entities in conducting operations coordination. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| joint professional military education - rigorous and thorough instruction and examination of officers of the armed forces in an environment designed to promote a theoretical and practical in-depth understanding of joint matters and, specifically, of the subject matter covered. The subject matter to be covered by joint professional military education shall include at least the following: (1) National Military Strategy.(2) Joint planning at all levels of war.(3) Joint doctrine.(4) Joint command and control.(5) Joint force and joint requirements development. (6) Operational contract support. | DOD, US Code 10, §2151, Jan 17 |
| joint project/program - project or program that involves DHS Components and outside agencies, whether they are federal, state, local, or other. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| joint proponent - A Service, combatant command, or Joint Staff directorate assigned coordinating authority to lead the collaborative development and integration of joint capability with specific responsibilities designated by the Secretary of Defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, SecDef Memo 03748-09, Sep 16 |
| joint public affairs support element - A deployable unit assigned to assist a joint force commander in developing and training public affairs forces in joint, interagency, and multinational environments. Also called JPASE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| joint publication - A compilation of agreed to fundamental principles, considerations, and guidance on a particular topic, approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that guides the employment of a joint force toward a common objective. Also called JP. See also Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual; joint doctrine; joint test publication. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 51200, Sep 16 |
| Joint Quarterly Readiness Review - A document that provides the Department of Defense leadership with a current, macro-level assessment of military readiness as defined by the national military strategy that emanates from the combatant commands, the services, and defense combat support agencies. Also called JQRR. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| joint reception coordination center - An organization that, when established, ensures that Department of Defense personnel and noncombatant evacuees receive adequate assistance and support for an orderly and expedient debarkation, movement to final destination in the United States, and appropriate follow-on assistance at the final destination. Also called JRCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration - A phase of joint force projection occurring in the operational area during which arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel transition into forces capable of meeting operational requirements. Also called JRSOI. See also integration; joint force; reception; staging. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| joint regional strategies - An integrated strategic plan developed jointly between the State and USAID Regional Bureaus that involves the equities of both agencies, and involves both non-regional bureaus and interagency partners with a stake in the region. The JRS is used to inform budget decisions, advise integrated country strategies, and shape performance reviews. Also called JRS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| Joint Regional Strategy - The JRS is a three-year strategy developed collaboratively by State and USAID regional bureaus to identify the priorities, goals, and areas of strategic focus within a region. The JRS aims to provide a forward-looking and flexible framework within which bureaus and missions can prioritize engagement and resources, and respond to unanticipated events. The JRS process will be led by the State and USAID regional bureaus, with participation and input from relevant functional bureau stakeholders. Missions will be involved in JRS development, as the JRS will set the general parameters to guide mission planning. Bureaus will develop the JRS in the Fall, in advance of the mission and bureau budget-build process, so that it can serve as the foundation and framework for resource planning and for the analysis and review of the annual mission and bureau budget requests. Bureaus will complete a JRS once every three years, with the ability to adjust it in interim years as circumstances necessitate. Also called JRS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| joint requirements coordination team - advisory group that provides requirements-related advice to the Deputy Secretary, and to validate the products of the Strategic Requirements Planning Process (SRPP) as well as confirming alignment of requirements-related acquisition documents with the SRPP. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| joint requirements council - advisory body that governs all Department level and/or multi-Component mission execution requirements efforts and provides the Deputy Management Action Group (DMAG) with recommendations for investment, as well as changes to training, organization, laws, and operational processes and procedures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| joint requirements review board - The subordinate joint force commander's established board to review, validate, approve, and prioritize selected Service and special operations forces component contract support requests. Also called JRRB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| joint research agreement - a written contract, grant, or cooperative agreement entered into by 2 or more persons or entities for the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work in the field of the claimed invention. | DOC, US Code 35, §100, Mar 17 |

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| joint restricted frequency list - A time and geographically oriented listing of TABOO, PROTECTED, and GUARDED functions, nets, and frequencies and limited to the minimum number of frequencies necessary for friendly forces to accomplish objectives. Also called JRFL. See also electronic warfare; guarded frequencies; protected frequencies; TABOO frequencies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| joint security area - A specific surface area, designated by the joint force commander to facilitate protection of joint bases and their connecting lines of communications that support joint operations. Also called JSA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| joint security coordination center - A joint operations center tailored to assist the joint security coordinator in meeting the security requirements in the joint operational area. Also called JSCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| joint security coordinator - The officer with responsibility for coordinating the overall security of the operational area in accordance with joint force commander directives and priorities. Also called JSC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| joint servicing - That function performed by a jointly staffed and financed activity in support of two or more Services. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| joint special operations air component commander - The commander within a joint force special operations command responsible for planning and executing joint special operations air activities. Also called JSOACC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| joint special operations area - An area of land, sea, and airspace assigned by a joint force commander to the commander of a joint special operations force to conduct special operations activities. Also called JSOA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| joint special operations task force - A joint task force composed of special operations units from more than one Service, formed to carry out a specific special operation or prosecute special operations in support of a theater campaign or other operations. Also called JSOTF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| joint staff - 1. The staff of a commander of a unified or specified command, subordinate unified command, joint task force, or subordinate functional component (when a functional component command will employ forces from more than one Military Department), that includes members from the several Services comprising the force. 2. (capitalized as Joint Staff) The staff under the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that assists the Chairman and the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in carrying out their responsibilities. Also called JS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| joint staff doctrine sponsor - A Joint Staff directorate assigned to coordinate a joint doctrine project with the Joint Staff. Also called JSDS. See also joint doctrine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| Joint State/USAID awards - These jointly administered awards are open to employees of the Department of State and USAID and are awarded by the Secretary of State. These awards may or may not contain a monetary component. Joint State/USAID awards are the Secretary's Award, the Award for Heroism, the Luther I. Replogle Award for Management Improvement, and the Herbert Salzman Award for Excellence in International Economic Performance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |
| Joint State/USAID Strategic Plan - Strategic planning and performance management are guided by the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010. The QDDR serves as the new State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP), and sets institutional priorities and provides strategic guidance as a framework for the most efficient allocation of resources. The QDDR also includes directives for improving how posts do business, from strengthening interagency collaboration to increasing State and USAID engagement with civil society, the private sector and others. Also called JSP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| Joint State/USAID summary of performance and financial information report - This report provides a summary of State and USAID performance and financial information. The JSR is one of three annual financial and performance reports that also include the AFR and APR. The JSR provide information on both agencies performance in promoting greater accountability and accessibility to Congress, the American public, and other key constituencies. Also called JSR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |

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| joint state/USAID summary of performance and financial information report (JSR) - This report provides a summary of State and USAID performance and financial information. The JSR is one of three annual financial and performance reports that also include the AFR and APR. The JSR provide information on both agencies performance in promoting greater accountability and accessibility to Congress, the American public, and other key constituencies. Also called JSR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| Joint State-USAID Mission Statement - The joint Mission Statement is “Advance freedom for the benefit of the American people and the international community by helping to build and sustain a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world composed of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and act responsibly within the international system.” | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Joint State-USAID Strategic Plan - The latest version of the Plan covers the period 2007-2012. Issued in June 2007, it articulates a vision of transformational diplomacy focused on five key development objectives, whereby countries receiving USG foreign assistance progress along a continuum from “rebuilding” to “sustainable partnership.” Each stage of the continuum includes a well-defined end goal and a graduation trajectory. Working with host countries on a partnership basis to strengthen their institutional and management capacity is central to the Plan. (See also Joint Country Assistance Strategy, USAID Country Strategic Plan) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| joint strategic capabilities plan - A plan that provides guidance to the combatant commanders and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to accomplish tasks and missions based on current military capabilities. Also called JSCP. See also combatant commander; joint. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| joint strategic planning system - One of the primary means by which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the combatant commanders, carries out the statutory responsibilities to assist the President and Secretary of Defense in providing strategic direction to the Armed Forces. Also called JSPS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| joint table of distribution - A manpower document that identifies the positions and enumerates the spaces that have been approved for each organizational element of a joint activity for a specific fiscal year (authorization year), and those accepted for the four subsequent fiscal years (program years). Also called JTD. See also joint manpower program. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| joint target list - A consolidated list of validated targets of military significance without restrictions within a joint force commander’s operational area. Also called JTL. See also joint; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| joint targeting coordination board - A group formed by the joint force commander to accomplish broad targeting oversight functions that may include, but are not limited to, coordinating targeting information; providing targeting guidance, synchronization, and priorities; and approving the joint integrated prioritized target list. Also called JTCB. See also joint integrated prioritized target list; targeting. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| Joint Task Force - A group of joint warfighters that is designated by the secretary of defense, a combatant commander, a sub-unified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. Also called JTF. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| joint task force - A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. Also called JTF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| joint task force - Based on the complexity and type of incident, and the anticipated level of Department of Defense (DOD) resource involvement, DOD may elect to designate a JTF to command Federal (Title 10) military activities in support of the incident objectives. If a JTF is established, consistent with operational requirements, its command and control element will be co-located with the senior on-scene leadership at the Joint Field Office (JFO) to ensure coordination and unity of effort. The co-location of the JTF command and control element does not replace the requirement for a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)/Defense Coordinating Element as part of the JFO Unified Coordination Staff. The DCO remains the DOD single point of contact in the JFO for requesting assistance from DOD. Also called JTF. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |

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| Joint Task Force Commander - Individual who exercises operational control of Federal military personnel and most defense resources in a Federal response. Some Department of Defense (DOD) entities, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, may respond under separate established authorities and do not provide support under the operational control of a JTF Commander. Unless federalized, National Guard forces remain under the control of a State Governor. Close coordination between Federal military, other DOD entities, and National Guard forces in a response is critical. Also called JTF Commander. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| joint task force-civil support - A standing joint task force established to plan and integrate Department of Defense support to the designated lead federal agency for domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives consequence management operations. Also called JTF-CS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| joint terminal attack controller - A qualified (certified) Service member who, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and other offensive air operations. Also called JTAC. See also terminal attack control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| Joint Terrorism Task Force - multi-jurisdictional task forces established to conduct terrorism-related investigations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| joint test publication - A proposed publication produced for field-testing an emergent concept that has been validated through the Joint Experimentation Program or a similar joint process. Also called JTP. See also Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction; joint doctrine; joint publication. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JCJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| joint training - Military instruction that is based on joint doctrine or tactics, techniques, and procedures, and that prepares joint forces and/or staffs to respond to the strategic and operational mission requirements of combatant commanders. The forces of two or more military departments interact with a combatant commander or subordinate joint force commander, as well as with joint forces and/or staffs. The exercise is conducted using joint doctrine or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| joint transportation board - The body that prioritizes common-user transportation resources assigned or available to the Department of Defense on behalf of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called JTB. See also common-user transportation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, May 18 |
| joint urban operations - Joint operations planned and conducted on, or against objectives within a topographical complex and its adjacent natural terrain, where man-made construction or the density of population are the dominant features. Also called JUOs. See also joint operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| joint use airport - an airport owned by the Department of Defense, at which both military and civilian aircraft make shared use of the airfield. | DOT, US Code 49, §47175, Mar 17 |
| joint worldwide intelligence communications system - The sensitive compartmented information portion of the Defense Information Systems Network, which incorporates advanced networking technologies that permit point-to-point or multipoint information exchange involving voice, text, graphics, data, and video teleconferencing. Also called JWICS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| joint worldwide intelligence communications system - network designed to meet the requirements for secure (TS/SCI) multimedia intelligence communications worldwide. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| judge advocate - An officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Army, Air Force, or Navy, or officers of the Marine Corps or Coast Guard designated as a judge advocate. Also called JA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04, Apr 17 |
| judge advocate - An officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and the United States Coast Guard who is designated as a judge advocate. Also called JA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| judge of the United States - judges of the courts of appeals, district courts, Court of International Trade and any court created by Act of Congress, the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior. | DOJ, US Code 28, §451, Jan 17 |
| judgment - a judgment, order, or decree entered in favor of the United States in a court and arising from a civil or criminal proceeding regarding a debt. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| judgment - any judgment, decree, order, or ruling, final or temporary. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code |

Terms and Definitions

50, §3911, Jan 17

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| Julian date - The number that corresponds to the chronological day of the year. The first day of the year is 001, the second 002, and the last day of the year is 365 (366 in Leap Years). Appears on Format Line 3 after the sending station routing identifier and station serial number. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| jumpmaster - The assigned airborne-qualified individual who controls paratroops from the time they enter the aircraft until they exit. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| junk automobile - an automobile that: (A) is incapable of operating on public streets, roads, and highways; and (B) has no value except as a source of parts or scrap. | DOT, US Code 49, §30501, Mar 17 |
| junk yard - an individual or entity engaged in the business of acquiring or owning junk automobiles for (A) resale in their entirety or as spare parts; or (B) rebuilding, restoration, or crushing. | DOT, US Code 49, §30501, Mar 17 |
| jurat - A certificate added to an affidavit stating when, where, and before whom it was sworn - A jurat is similar to an acknowledgment, except that the jurat contemplates an oath or affirmation, whereas an acknowledgment does not - The usual form of a jurat is - Subscribed and sworn before me this day. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| jurisdiction - A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., Federal, State, tribal, and local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health). | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| jurisdictional agency - The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| jury summons - a summons issued by a clerk of court, jury commission, or their duly designated deputies, containing either a preprinted or stamped seal of court, and containing the name of the issuing clerk imprinted in preprinted, type, or facsimile manner on the summons or the envelopes transmitting the summons. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1869, Jan 17 |
| jury wheel - any device or system similar in purpose or function, such as a properly programed electronic data processing system or device. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1869, Jan 17 |
| justice of the United States - the Chief Justice of the United States and the associate justices of the Supreme Court. | DOJ, US Code 28, §451, Jan 17 |
| just-in-time training - training provided when it is actually needed and used on the job. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| juvenile, juvenile delinquent -a person who has not attained his 18th birthday and defines juvenile delinquency as the violation of a law of the United States committed by a person prior to his or her 18th birthday which might have been considered a crime if committed by an adult. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system - the precursor which plays the most important role in determining the toxic properties of the final product and reacts rapidly with other chemicals in the binary or multicomponent system. | DOS, US Code 22, §6701, Jan 17 |
| key indicator - The most important performance measure used to track progress toward achieving a strategic objective. The Department currently measures these indicators. | DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| key individual - An official of a public or private entity receiving assistance who may be expected to principally control or benefit from the assistance, e.g., the principal operating officer of a firm. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 206, May 18 |
| key intelligence official - senior intelligence official designated by the Heads of Components for their respective CIPs with the approval of the CINT. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| key management - Key management is the supervision and control of the process whereby encryption-keying material, to include fortezza-type certificate, is generated, stored, protected, transferred, loaded, used, and destroyed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |

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| key management - The supervision and control of the process whereby encryption keying material, including fortezza type certificates, is generated, stored, protected, transferred, loaded, used, and destroyed. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| key performance indicator - metric for critical results tied to a service, process, plan, project or other activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| key performance parameter - attributes or characteristics of a system/program/project that are considered critical or essential parts of an effective system/program/project capability failure to meet a key performance parameter normally requires high-level management review (e.g., ADA) of the system/program/project to determine whether to continue pursuit of the particular solution. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| key position - A civilian position, public or private (designated by the employer and approved by the Secretary concerned), that cannot be vacated during war or national emergency. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| key program administrator - The individual in the Business Operations Division (A/LM/AQM/BD) responsible for managing the purchase card program in a specific geographic region and who is the Departments day-to-day liaison with the bank provider. The KPA is authorized to make direct changes to account information on behalf of the individual program participant. Other responsibilities of the KPA include processing applications, fielding questions, processing toolkit requests from the bureaus and posts, monitoring bureau and post transactions, and providing overall program quality control. Also called KPA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4552, Mar 17 |
| key resources - Any publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| key resources - publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government. | DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17 |
| key specification - characteristic of a material, product, or service, including, but not limited to, physical attributes, history of use, maintenance record, and purpose. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| key stakeholders - actors engaged in efforts to advance global food security programs and objectives, including- (A) relevant Federal departments and agencies;(B) national and local governments in target countries;(C) other bilateral donors;(D) international and regional organizations;(E) international, regional, and local financial institutions;(F) international, regional, and local private voluntary, nongovernmental, faith-based, and civil society organizations;(G) the private sector, including agribusinesses and relevant commodities groups; (H) agricultural producers, including farmer organizations, cooperatives, small-scale producers, and women; and (I) agricultural research and academic institutions, including land-grant universities and extension services. | DOS, US Code 22, §9303, Jan 17 |
| key strategy - Represents a key approach or initiative that will be pursued to advance the related objective. These may include, but are not limited to major organizational or business model change, service delivery model change, new focus, new strategic approach, value chain refinement, spreading promising practices, and/or process improvement reforms. | DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| key terrain - Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| keystone publications - Joint doctrine publications that establish the doctrinal foundation for a series of joint publications in the hierarchy of joint publications. See also capstone publications; joint publication. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CICS M 51200, Sep 16 |
| kickback - any money, fee, commission, credit, gift, gratuity, thing of value, or compensation of any kind that is provided to a prime contractor, prime contractor employee, subcontractor, or subcontractor employee to improperly obtain or reward favorable treatment in connection with a prime contract or a subcontract relating to a prime contract. | DOD, US Code 41, §8701, Mar 17 |
| kidnapping - intentional taking of an individual or group through force or threat of force. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| kidnapping - The unlawful abduction or holding of a person for any purpose. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| kill box - A three-dimensional permissive fire support coordination measure with an associated airspace coordinating measure used to facilitate the integration of fires. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| Kimberley process certificate - a forgery resistant document of a Participant that demonstrates that an importation or exportation of rough diamonds has been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and contains the minimum elements set forth in Annex I to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. | DHS, US Code 19, §3902, Mar 17 |
| Kimberley process certification scheme - those standards, practices, and procedures of the international certification scheme for rough diamonds presented in the document entitled Kimberley Process Certification Scheme referred to in the Interlaken Declaration on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds of November 5, 2002. | DHS, US Code 19, §3902, Mar 17 |
| kind - one or more related species or subspecies singly or collectively known by one common name, such as soybean, flax, or radish. | USDA, US Code 7, §2401, Mar 17 |
| knock - the combustion of a fuel spontaneously in localized areas of a cylinder of a spark-ignition engine, instead of the combustion of such fuel progressing from the spark. | DOC, US Code 15, §2821, Mar 17 |
| knowingly - a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1708, Jan 17 |
| knowingly - that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| knowingly - that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result. | DOS, US Code 22, §8801, Jan 17 |
| knowingly - with knowledge or having reason to know. | DOS, US Code 22, §6023, Jan 17 |
| knowledge - comprehension and awareness of concepts and their relationships in a particular context is developed through a fluid mix of experience, values, intelligence, insight, and inspiration that provides a framework for decision-making. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| knowledge management - process in which an enterprise consciously and systematically gathers, organizes, shares, and exploits its vital knowledge in pursuit of its objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| knowledge management strategy - detailed plan outlining how to implement knowledge management principles and practices in order to achieve organizational objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| knowledge product - document containing conclusions from a study or assessment conducted by a project or service function that is delivered to a customer or released to the public can be captured in written form such as a study report, best practices/guidelines, standard, intellectual property, product specification, manual, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| knowledge, skill, and ability - series of narrative statements that are required when applying to federal government job openings. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| knowledge, skill, and attitude - end state training objectives that identify the capabilities and characteristics that enable a job holder to accomplish the activities described in a task statement describing what the job holder does. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities - The attributes required to perform a job as generally demonstrated through qualifying experience, education, and/or training. Knowledge is a body of information applied directly to the performance of a function. Skill is a present, observable competence to perform a task proficiently. Ability is a present competence to perform an observable behavior or a behavior resulting in an observable product. Also called KSAs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |

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| known error - problem for which the root cause is understood and there is a temporary workaround or a permanent fix has been identified. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| known error database - database containing all known error records. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| known error record - document containing the details of a known error and documents the lifecycle of a known error includes the status, root cause and workaround. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| known wind resource - a site with an estimated average annual wind velocity of at least twelve miles per hour. | DOE, US Code 42, §9202, Mar 17 |
| Korean conflict - the period beginning on June 27, 1950, and ending on January 31, 1955. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| kost pouch - Any pouch-out-of-control not recovered. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| label - Any address, return address, registry, or identifying label affixed to an item of mail. In ILMS DPM, the bar-coded label affixed to the pouch tag. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| labeling - all labels and all other written, printed, or graphic matter-(A) accompanying the pesticide or device at any time; or (B) to which reference is made on the label or in literature accompanying the pesticide or device, except to current official publications of the Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the Department of Health and Human Services, State experiment stations, State agricultural colleges, and other similar Federal or State institutions or agencies authorized by law to conduct research in the field of pesticides. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| labor dispute - any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. | DOL, US Code 29, §113, Mar 17 |
| labor dispute - any controversy concerning terms, tenure, or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 18 |
| labor laws - the statutes and regulations, or provisions thereof, of a party to the negotiations that are directly related to core labor standards as well as other labor protections for children and minors and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health, and for the United States, includes Federal statutes and regulations addressing those standards, protections, or conditions, but does not include State or local labor laws. | DHS, US Code 19, §4210, Mar 17 |
| labor market area - an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence. Such an area shall be identified in accordance with criteria used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor in defining such areas or similar criteria established by a Governor. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| labor organization - a labor organization engaged in an industry affecting commerce and includes any organization of any kind, any agency, or employee representation committee, group, association, or plan so engaged in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours, or other terms or conditions of employment, and any conference, general committee, joint or system board, or joint council so engaged which is subordinate to a national or international labor organization, other than a State or local central body. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 18 |

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| labor organization - any employee organization accorded recognition as the exclusive employee representative. For the Department of State, USIA, USAID, and Foreign Service employees in the USDA and the Department of Commerce, the exclusive employee representative is the American Foreign Service Association. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412, Mar 17 |
| labor organization - any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work. | FEC, US Code 52, §30118, Mar 17 |
| labor relations consultant - any person who, for compensation, advises or represents an employer, employer organization, or labor organization concerning employee organizing, concerted activities, or collective bargaining activities. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, Mar 17 |
| labor surplus area - a geographical area identified by the Department of Labor as an area of concentrated unemployment or underemployment or an area of labor surplus. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| labor surplus area concern - a concern that together with its first-tier subcontractors will perform substantially in labor surplus areas. Performance is substantially in labor surplus areas if the costs incurred under the contract on account of manufacturing, production, or performance of appropriate services in labor surplus areas exceed 50 percent of the contract price. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| laboratory - any facility or vehicle that is owned by an individual or a public or private entity and is equipped and operated for the purpose of carrying out pesticide residue analysis on agricultural products for commercial purposes. | USDA, US Code 7, §138, Mar 17 |
| laboratory [organization] - organization that has, as one of its missions, the performance of research, development, or engineering. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| laboratory-directed research and development - research and development work of a creative and innovative nature which, under the regulations prescribed, is selected by the director of a laboratory for the purpose of maintaining the vitality of the laboratory in defense-related scientific disciplines. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2791, Jan 17 |
| labor-hour contract - A contract that provides for the procurement of services on the basis of direct labor-hours at specified, fixed hourly rates (which include direct and indirect labor, overhead, and profit). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| land control operations - The employment of land forces, supported by maritime and air forces (as appropriate) to control vital land areas. See also sea control operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31, Sep 16 |
| land domain - sphere of knowledge, influence and activity concerning areas and things on the surface or in the subsurface of the earth includes people, cargo, conveyances, and infrastructure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| land domain - The area of the Earth's surface ending at the high water mark and overlapping with the maritime domain in the landward segment of the littorals. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31, Sep 16 |
| land domain awareness - effective understanding of information, threats, and anything associated with the land domain that could affect the safety, security, commerce, or environment of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| land forces - Personnel, weapon systems, vehicles, and support elements operating on land to accomplish assigned missions and tasks. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31, Sep 16 |
| land remote sensing - the collection of data which can be processed into imagery of surface features of the Earth from an unclassified satellite or satellites, other than an operational United States Government weather satellite. | SPACE, US Code 51, §60101, Mar 17 |
| land rights - Land rights are interests and privileges held by USAID in land owned by others, such as leaseholds, easements, water and water power rights, diversion rights, submersion rights, rights-of-way, and other like interests in land. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| land use control - physical, legal, or administrative mechanism that restricts the use of, or limit access to, contaminated property to reduce risks to human health and the environment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| landfill [facility] - waste disposal site in which waste is generally spread out in thin layers, compacted, and covered with a fresh layer of soil each day. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| landholding - total irrigable acreage of one or more tracts of land situated in one or more districts owned or operated under a lease which is served with irrigation water pursuant to a contract with the Secretary. In determining the extent of a landholding the Secretary shall add to any landholding held directly by a qualified or limited recipient that portion of any landholding held indirectly by such qualified or limited recipient which benefits that qualified or limited recipient in proportion to that landholding. | DOI, US Code 43, §390bb, Mar 17 |
| landing aid - Any illuminating light, radio beacon, radar device, communicating device, or any system of such devices for aiding aircraft in an approach and landing. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04, Sep 16 |
| landing area - 1. That part of the operational area within which are conducted the landing operations of an amphibious force. 2. In airborne operations, the general area used for landing troops and materiel either by airdrop or air landing. 3. Any specially prepared or selected surface of land, water, or deck designated or used for takeoff and landing of aircraft. See also airfield; amphibious force; landing beach; landing force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| landing area - a place on land or water, including an airport or intermediate landing field, used, or intended to be used, for the takeoff and landing of aircraft, even when facilities are not provided for sheltering, servicing, or repairing aircraft, or for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| landing area diagram - A graphic means of showing the beach designations, boat lanes, organization of the line of departure, scheduled waves, landing ship area, transport areas, and the fire support areas in the immediate vicinity of the boat lanes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing beach - That portion of a shoreline required for the landing of an amphibious force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing craft - A craft employed in amphibious operations specifically designed for carrying troops and their equipment and for beaching, unloading, retracting, and resupply operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing craft and amphibious vehicle assignment table - A table showing the assignment of personnel and materiel to each landing craft and amphibious vehicle and the assignment of the landing craft and amphibious vehicles to waves for the ship-to-shore movement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing craft availability table - A tabulation of the type and number of landing craft that will be available from each ship of the transport group. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing diagram - A graphic means of illustrating the plan for the ship-to-shore movement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing force - A Marine Corps or Army task organization, which is part of the amphibious force, formed to conduct amphibious operations. Also called LF. See also amphibious force; amphibious operation; amphibious task force; task organization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing force operational reserve material - A temporary landing force organization composed of Navy and landing force elements that facilitates the ship-to-shore movement and provides initial combat support and combat service support to the landing force. Also called LFSP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing force support party - A temporary landing force organization composed of Navy and landing force elements, that facilitates the ship-to-shore movement and provides initial combat support and combat service support to the landing force. Also called LFSP. See also combat service support; combat support; landing force; ship-to-shore movement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing group - In amphibious operations, a subordinate task organization of the landing force capable of conducting landing operations, under a single tactical command, against a position or group of positions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing plan - In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared amphibious task force and landing force documents that, taken together, present, in detail, all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing sequence table - A document that incorporates the detailed plans for ship-to-shore movement of nonscheduled units. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |

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| landing signalman enlisted - Enlisted man responsible for ensuring that helicopters/tiltrotor aircraft, on signal, are safely started, engaged, launched, recovered, and shut down. Also called LSE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing signals officer - Officer responsible for the visual control of aircraft in the terminal phase of the approach immediately prior to landing. Also called LSO. See also terminal phase. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing site - 1. A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points. See also airfield. 2. In amphibious operations, a continuous segment of coastline over which troops, equipment and supplies can be landed by surface means. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| landing zone - Any specified zone used for the landing of aircraft. Also called LZ. See also airfield. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| landmass - large continuous area of land. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lands beneath navigable waters - (1) all lands within the boundaries of each of the respective States which are covered by nontidal waters that were navigable under the laws of the United States at the time such State became a member of the Union, or acquired sovereignty over such lands and waters thereafter, up to the ordinary high water mark as heretofore or hereafter modified by accretion, erosion, and reliction; (2) all lands permanently or periodically covered by tidal waters up to but not above the line of mean high tide and seaward to a line three geographical miles distant from the coast line of each such State and to the boundary line of each such State where in any case such boundary as it existed at the time such State became a member of the Union, or as heretofore approved by Congress, extends seaward (or into the Gulf of Mexico) beyond three geographical miles,1 and (3) all filled in, made, or reclaimed lands which formerly were lands beneath navigable waters, as hereinabove defined. | DOI, US Code 43, §1301, Mar 17 |
| Landsat 6 contractor - the private sector entity which was awarded the contract for spacecraft construction, operations, and data marketing rights for the Landsat 6 spacecraft. | SPACE, US Code 51, §60101, Mar 17 |
| Landsat 7 - the follow-on satellite to Landsat 6. | SPACE, US Code 51, §60101, Mar 17 |
| Landsat system - Landsats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and any follow-on land remote sensing system operated and owned by the United States Government, along with any related ground equipment, systems, and facilities owned by the United States Government. | SPACE, US Code 51, §60101, Mar 17 |
| language categories - The Department uses the following groupings to distinguish language difficulty and normal course of study - Category I Languages (World Languages) French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, Spanish, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish Category II Languages (Difficult World Languages) German, Indonesian, Malay, and Swahili Category III Languages (Hard Languages) Most non-Romance/Germanic except Arabic, Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin,) Japanese and Korean Category IV Languages (Super Hard Languages) Arabic, Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin), Japanese and Korean. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 39112, Mar 17 |
| language minorities or language minority group - persons who are American Indian, Asian American, Alaskan Natives or of Spanish heritage. | FEC, US Code 52, §10310, Mar 17 |
| language-designated position - A language-designated position (LDP) is a position officially designated by the Department as requiring a specified level of language competence on the part of the incumbent. Also called LDP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 39112, Mar 17 |
| language-preferred position - A position that bears a language designation of 0/0 is language preferred. Also called LPP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 39112, Mar 17 |
| laptop - portable electronic device, usually a traditional notebook computer with a folding screen, with features such as an internal hard drive, standard communications, and peripheral data ports that are similar to those on a standard desktop computer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| large employer – an employer who employed an average of at least 51 employees on business days during the preceding calendar year and who employs at least 2 employees on the first day of the plan year. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |

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| large group market - the health insurance market under which individuals obtain health insurance coverage (directly or through any arrangement) on behalf of themselves (and their dependents) through a group health plan maintained by a large employer. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| large hub airport - a commercial service airport (as defined in section 47102) that has at least 1.0 percent of the passenger boardings. | DOT/FAA , US Code 49, §40102, Definitions, May 19 |
| large Mission - Large Missions conduct USAID's major programs worldwide and manage a program of four or more strategic goal areas. Large Missions usually consist of more than nine U.S. Direct-Hire employees, including typically two senior managers and a full complement of program, technical, and administrative staff. They typically have greater than \$75 million in program funding. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| large trader - every person who, for his own account or an account for which he exercises investment discretion, effects transactions for the purchase or sale of any publicly traded security or securities by use of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce or of the mails, or of any facility of a national securities exchange, directly or indirectly by or through a registered broker or dealer in an aggregate amount equal to or in excess of the identifying activity level. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| large vehicle-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) built into any large ground-based vehicle (e.g., dump truck, panel truck, bongo truck, commercial bus, tanker, etc.) and/or serves as the concealment means for a large amount of explosives (2000 lbs.) | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| large wind energy system - a wind energy system which is not a small wind energy system. | DOE, US Code 42, §9202, Mar 17 |
| large yacht - a vessel that exceeds 79 feet in length, is used primarily for recreation or pleasure, and has been previously sold by a manufacturer or dealer to a retail consumer. | DHS, US Code 19, §1484b, Mar 17 |
| laser rangefinder - A device that uses laser energy for determining the distance from the device to a place or object. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| laser seeker - A device based on a direction-sensitive receiver that detects the energy reflected from a laser designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to the receiver. See also laser-guided weapon. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| laser spot - The area on a surface illuminated by a laser. See also spot. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| laser spot tracker - A device that locks on to the reflected energy from a laser-marked or designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to itself. Also called LST. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| laser target designator - A device that emits a beam of laser energy that is used to mark a specific place or object. Also called LTD. See also target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| laser-guided weapon - A weapon that uses a seeker to detect laser energy reflected from a laser-marked/designated target and provides guidance commands to a control system that guides the weapon to the target. Also called LGW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| late charges - Interest, penalties, and administrative costs related to the debt. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| late enrollee - a participant or beneficiary who enrolls under the plan other than during- (A) the first period in which the individual is eligible to enroll under the plan, or (B) a special enrollment period. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-3, Jan 17 |
| late enrollee - with respect to coverage under a group health plan, a participant or beneficiary who enrolls under the plan other than during- (A) the first period in which the individual is eligible to enroll under the plan, or (B) a special enrollment period. | DOL, US Code 29, §1181, Mar 17 |
| latent defect - a defect that exists at the time of acceptance but cannot be discovered by a reasonable inspection. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| lateral mail - Mail sent directly from one Foreign Service post to another. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| lateral pouch - A diplomatic pouch sent directly from one Foreign Service post to another. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| latest acquisition cost - Includes all amounts, except interest, paid to a vendor to acquire an item. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| latest arrival date - A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by the supported combatant commander as the latest date when a unit, resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. Also called LAD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| launch - to place or try to place a launch vehicle or reentry vehicle and any payload or human being from Earth - (A) in a suborbital trajectory; (B) in Earth orbit in outer space; or (C) otherwise in outer space, including activities involved in the preparation of a launch vehicle or payload for launch, when those activities take place at a launch site in the United States. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17 |
| launch - to place, or attempt to place, a launch vehicle and its payload, if any, in a suborbital trajectory, in Earth orbit in outer space, or otherwise in outer space. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50501, Mar 17 |
| launch area denied - The geographic area from which an enemy targeting a designated defended area cannot launch a ballistic missile without it being engaged by the ballistic missile defenses. Also called LAD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| launch on remote - Use of nonorganic sensor data or ballistic missile defense system track to launch a weapon, with additional data provided by a different sensor(s) to complete the engagement. Also called LOR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| launch property - an item built for, or used in, the launch preparation or launch of a launch vehicle. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17 |
| launch services - (A) activities involved in the preparation of a launch vehicle, payload, crew (including crew training), government astronaut, or space flight participant for launch; and (B) the conduct of a launch. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17 |
| launch services - activities involved in the preparation of a launch vehicle and its payload for launch and the conduct of a launch. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50501, Mar 17 |
| launch site - the location on Earth from which a launch takes place (as defined in a license the Secretary issues or transfers under this chapter) and necessary facilities at that location. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17 |
| launch support facilities - facilities located at launch sites or launch ranges that are required to support launch activities, including launch vehicle assembly, launch vehicle operations and control, communications, flight safety functions, and payload operations, control, and processing. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50501, Mar 17 |
| launch vehicle - (A) a vehicle built to operate in, or place a payload or human beings in, outer space; and (B) a suborbital rocket. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17 |
| launch vehicle - any vehicle constructed for the purpose of operating in, or placing a payload in, outer space. | SPACE, US Code 51, §70103, Mar 17 |
| launch vehicle - any vehicle constructed for the purpose of operating in or placing a payload in outer space or in suborbital trajectories, and includes components of that vehicle. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50501, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement [activity] - activity directed toward the preservation of public order and safety, including protection of persons and property (real and other) in accordance with a statutory authority includes efforts as authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for any violation of law, and has statutory powers of arrest.

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| law enforcement agency - an agency of a State, a political subdivision of a State, or a Federally recognized tribe that is authorized by law to supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §70131, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement agency - an agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796II-3, Jan 17 |
| law enforcement agency - Any of a number of agencies (outside the Department of Defense) chartered and empowered to enforce United States laws in a state or territory (or political subdivision) of the United States, a federally recognized Native American tribe or Alaskan Native Village, or within the borders of a host nation. Also called LEA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| law enforcement intelligence - information collected, received, processed, exploited, analyzed, produced, or disseminated under law enforcement or regulatory authorities that has tactical, operational, or strategic value. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement officer - a public servant authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of an offense. | DOJ, US Code 18, §3673, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement officer - an employee, the duties of whose position are primarily the investigation, apprehension, prosecution, detention, or supervision of individuals suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States, including any law enforcement officer. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3845, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement officer - any officer or employee of the United States, any State, any political subdivision of a State, or the District of Columbia, while engaged in the enforcement or prosecution of any of the criminal laws of the United States, a State, any political subdivision of a State, or the District of Columbia; and such term shall specifically include members of the National Guard, members of the organized militia of any State, or territory of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia not included within the National Guard, and members of the Armed Forces of the United States, while engaged in suppressing acts of violence or restoring law and order during a civil disorder. | DOJ, US Code 18, §232, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement officer - any officer, agent, or employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796II-3, Jan 17 |
| law enforcement officer - position occupied by an employee authorized by statute to enforce the laws of the United States, carry firearms, and make criminal arrests in the performance of their assigned duties includes designated U.S. Coast Guard and other military officers and members. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement officer position - position occupied by an employee whose primary duties are the investigation, apprehension, or detention of persons suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States or the protection of officials of the United States against threats to personal safety includes an employee engaged in these activities who is transferred to a supervisory or administrative position; excludes an employee whose primary duties involve maintaining law and order, protecting life and property, guarding against or inspecting for violations of law, or investigating persons other than persons who are suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement online - virtual private network accredited and approved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for sensitive but unclassified information used by all levels of the law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety communities to support investigative operations, send notifications and alerts, and provide an avenue to remotely access other law enforcement and intelligence systems and resources. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| law enforcement personnel - an employee of a Federal, State, or local government agency, including an Indian tribal agency, who has successfully completed law enforcement training approved by the Secretary and is authorized to carry firearms, make arrests, and execute service of process to enforce criminal laws of his or her employing jurisdiction. | DOI, US Code 43, §373c, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement personnel – individuals who are: (1) authorized to carry and use firearms; (2) vested with the degree of the police power of arrest the Under Secretary of Transportation for Security considers necessary; and (3) identifiable by appropriate indicia of authority. | DOT, US Code 49, §44903, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement related position - position occupied by an employee authorized by statute to carry firearms in the execution of their assigned duties, but does not otherwise meet the restrictive definition of law enforcement officer includes: seized property custodian, physical security specialist, protective support technician | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement sensitive - marking sometimes applied, in addition to the marking “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY,” by the Department of Justice and other activities in the law enforcement community, including DHS. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| law enforcement statistics - describe the occurrence of events (including incidences, offenses and arrests) geospatially located, related to ordinance and statutory violations and the individuals involved in those occurrences. Also included are data related to deployment of law enforcement resources and performance measures. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised , Mar 17 |
| law enforcement technology - investigative and forensic technologies, corrections technologies, and technologies that support the judicial process. | DHS, US Code 6, §163, Jan 17 |
| law of armed conflict - See law of war. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| law of war - That part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities. Also called the law of armed conflict. See also rules of engagement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| lawful permanent resident - status accorded to an individual who has been lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant in accordance with immigration laws, such status not having changed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lawfully admitted - the status of having been lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant in accordance with the immigration laws, such status not having changed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| lawfully admitted for permanent residence - the status of having been lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant in accordance with the immigration laws, such status not having changed. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| layover - The period of time between connecting flights during travel. Per diem including lodging may be authorized for layovers that encompass any hours of darkness during which it could normally be expected that the traveler would need to sleep between flights. Per diem including lodging may be authorized for extended daytime layovers in circumstances during which it could normally be expected that the traveler would need bed-rest; for example, travelers with special needs or families with infants. (See the definition of per diem.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| lead - In intelligence usage, a person with potential for exploitation, warranting additional assessment, contact, and/or development. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| lead agency - The United States Government agency designated to coordinate the interagency oversight of the day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08, May 18 |
| lead agent - 1. An individual Service, combatant command, or Joint Staff directorate assigned to develop and maintain a joint publication. (CJCSM 5120.01) 2. In medical materiel management, the designated unit or organization to coordinate or execute day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation or function. Also called LA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 512001, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| lead aircraft - 1. The airborne aircraft designated to exercise command of other aircraft within the flight. 2. An aircraft in the van of two or more aircraft. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |

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| lead federal agency - The federal agency that leads and coordinates the overall federal response to an emergency. Also called LFA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41, Sep 16 |
| lead free - (A) not containing more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux; and (B) not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300g-6, Jan 17 |
| lead free - each part or component of the cooler which may come in contact with drinking water contains not more than 8 percent lead, except that no drinking water cooler which contains any solder, flux, or storage tank interior surface which may come in contact with drinking water shall be considered lead free if the solder, flux, or storage tank interior surface contains more than 0.2 percent lead. The Administrator may establish more stringent requirements for treating any part or component of a drinking water cooler as lead free for purposes of this part whenever he determines that any such part may constitute an important source of lead in drinking water. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300j-21, Jan 17 |
| lead nation -The nation with the will, capability, competence, and influence to provide the essential elements of political consultation and military leadership to coordinate the planning, mounting, and execution of a multinational operation. Also called LN. See also multinational force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16, May 19 |
| lead service or agency for common-user logistics - A Service component or Department of Defense agency that is responsible for execution of common-user item or service support in a specific combatant command or multinational operation as defined in the combatant or subordinate joint force commander's operation plan, operation order, and/or directives. See also common-user logistics. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| lead technical authority - person or office with primary responsibility for the component's technical capabilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lead-based paint - paint or other surface coating that contains lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm ²) or 0.5 percent by weight, unless otherwise identified by state regulations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lead-based paint - paint or other surface coatings that contain lead in excess of limits. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| lead-based paint abatement - measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards includes, but is not limited to: 1.) The removal of LBP and lead-contaminated dust, the permanent enclosure or encapsulation of LBP, the replacement of lead painted surfaces or fixtures, and the removal or covering of lead contaminated soil. 2.) Preparation, cleanup, disposal, and post-abatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lead-based paint hazard - any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the appropriate Federal agency. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| lead-based paint hazard - condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or lead-based paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as identified by the Environmental Protection Agency or authorized regulatory agency pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lead-contaminated dust - surface dust in residential dwellings that contains an area or mass concentration of lead in excess of levels determined by the appropriate Federal agency to pose a threat of adverse health effects in pregnant women or young children. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| lead-contaminated dust - surface dust that contains an area or mass concentration of lead at, or in excess of, levels identified by the Environmental Protection Agency or authorized regulatory agency pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lead-contaminated soil - bare soil on residential real property that contains lead at or in excess of the levels determined to be hazardous to human health by the appropriate Federal agency. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, |

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| lead-contaminated soil - exposed soil that contains lead at, or in excess of, levels identified by the Environmental Protection Agency or authorized regulatory agency pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| leadership and education - professional development of leaders as the product of a learning continuum that comprises training, experience, education, and self-improvement . | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| leadership in energy and environmental design - internationally-recognized green building certification system encourages and accelerates global adoption of sustainable green-building and development practices through the creation and implementation of universally understood and accepted tools and performance criteria. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| leadership system - a high-end computing system that is among the most advanced in the world in terms of performance in solving scientific and engineering problems. | DOC, US Code 15, §5541, Mar 17 |
| leading change - development and implementation of an organizational vision that integrates key organizational and program goals, priorities, values, and other factors to be able to assess and adjust to changing situations includes: implementing innovative solutions to make organizational improvements, ranging from incremental improvements to major shifts in direction or approach, as appropriate; balancing change and continuity, continually striving to improve service and program performance; creating a work environment that encourages creative thinking, collaboration, and transparency; and maintaining program focus, even under adversity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| leading people - designing and implementing strategies that maximize employee potential, connects the organization horizontally and vertically, and fosters high ethical standards in meeting the organization's vision, mission, and goals includes ; providing an inclusive workplace that fosters the development of others to their full potential; allowing for full participation by all employees; facilitating collaboration, cooperation, and teamwork; and supporting constructive resolution of conflicts. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lead-lined tank - a water reservoir container in a drinking water cooler which container is constructed of lead or which has an interior surface which is not lead free. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300j-21, Jan 17 |
| learning - A continuous process of analyzing a wide variety of information sources and knowledge (including evaluation findings, monitoring data, innovations and new learning that bring to light new best practices or call into question received wisdom, and collected observations and tacit knowledge from those who have particularly deep or unique insight in a given area), leading to iterative adaptation of strategy, project design and/or implementation, in order to sustain the most effective and efficient path to achieving development objectives. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| learning - process of gaining knowledge, understanding, and/or skill by study, instruction, or experience. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| learning activity - event intended to promote knowledge or performance transfer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| learning curve - graphic representation reflecting the rate of improvement in performing a new task as a learner practices and uses the newly acquired skills. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| learning decay - decrease of learned skills over a period of time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| learning environment - physical setting in which instruction practice or study takes place includes the classroom, computer center, conference, job site or in the individual's home or other place. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| learning hierarchy - visual representation of the logical relationships among learning objectives in which some must be mastered before others can be learned. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| learning map - (See - concept map). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| learning object [SCORM] - reusable chunk of information that is media independent and easily shared among different leaning management systems includes reusable information objects (RIOs), educational objects, content objects, training components, nuggets, and chunks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| learning objective - statement in specific and measurable terms that describes what the learner will know or be able to do as a result of engaging in a learning activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| learning outcome - (See - objective). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| learning style inventory - tool used to determine a person's preferred mode of learning or processing information includes visual, auditory, or tactile styles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| lease - a contract conveying the right to occupy and use property for a specific period of time in consideration of rent or other compensation. Leases must be created in accordance with Department of State requirements, local laws, and market conditions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 5351, Mar 17 |
| lease (leasehold) costs - Gross rent including the payment of value added tax (VAT) to the landlord, to the extent that the U.S. Government is not granted an exemption from VAT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| leased - subjected to a grant of primary possession entered into for a gainful purpose with a determinable fee remaining in the hands of the grantor. With respect to a lease that conveys rights of exploration and development, the exemptions listed in paragraph (1) shall continue with respect to that portion of the leased tract that is used solely for the purposes of exploration. | DOI, US Code 43, §1636, Mar 17 |
| leased line - A direct electrical connection between two points leased from a commercial company to provide exclusive use and operation by the lessee. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| leasehold improvements - Leasehold improvements include, but are not limited to, the cost of acquiring and installing new ceilings, permanent walls, lighting, carpeting, air conditioning, and safety and protective devices with a useful life longer than two years, and additions and betterments to buildings and other facilities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| leasing - Entering into a contract to convey real estate, equipment, or facilities for a specified term and for a specified rent, from one entity or person to another. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, May 18 |
| leasing company - a lessor that is engaged in the business of leasing or renting for compensation motor vehicles without drivers to a motor carrier, motor private carrier, or freight forwarder. | DOT, US Code 49, §14504a, Mar 17 |
| least cost option - an option for providing reliable electric services to electric customers which will, to the extent practicable, minimize life-cycle system costs, including adverse environmental effects, of providing such service. To the extent practicable, energy efficiency and renewable resources may be given priority in any least-cost option. | DOE, US Code 42, §7275, Mar 17 |
| least developed countries - Those listed in the annual reports of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Secretariat and of the Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Also called LDC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, 310, May 18 |

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| least developed country - a country which the Trade Representative determines is- (i) a country referred to as a least developed country within the meaning of paragraph (a) of Annex VII to the Subsidies Agreement, or (ii) any other country listed in Annex VII to the Subsidies Agreement, but only if the country has a per capita gross national product of less than \$1,000 per annum as measured by the most recent data available from the World Bank. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2, Mar 17 |
| least developed country - any country on the United Nations General Assembly list of least developed countries. | DHS, US Code 19, §2518, Mar 17 |
| least privilege - The principle requiring that each subject be granted the most restrictive set of privileges needed for the performance of authorized tasks. Application of this principle limits the damage that can result from accident, error, or unauthorized use of an information system. The security objective of granting users only those accesses they need to perform their official duties. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| least privilege - The principle requiring that each subject be granted the most restrictive set of privileges that still allows the performance of authorized tasks. Application of this principle limits the damage that can result from accident, error, or unauthorized use of an information system (IS). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| least restrictive alternative principle - a principle under which a member of the armed forces committed for hospitalization and treatment shall be placed in the most appropriate and therapeutic available setting- (A) that is no more restrictive than is conducive to the most effective form of treatment; and (B) in which treatment is available and the risks of physical injury or property damage posed by such placement are warranted by the proposed plan of treatment. | DOD, US Code 10, §1090a, Jan 17 |
| leave bank - A pooled fund of annual leave established by an agency for use by the leave bank members in case of a medical emergency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| leave bank member - A leave contributor who has contributed, in an open enrollment period (or individual enrollment period, as applicable) of the current leave year, at least the minimum amount of annual leave required. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| leave contributor - An employee who contributes annual leave to the annual leave account of a leave recipient or to the leave bank board, where such contribution has been approved by the employee's employing agency or leave bank board. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| leave donor - A Federal employee whose application for transfer of annual leave from the employee's annual leave account to the annual leave account of an approved leave recipient has been approved. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 482, May 18 |
| leave recipient - A current employee or a leave bank member who has been approved to receive leave from one or more leave donors and/or the leave bank. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| leave recipient - A Federal employee whose application to receive annual leave from the annual leave accounts of one or more leave donors has been approved by the appropriate approving official. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 482, May 18 |
| leave repurchase - The "buy back" and re-accredit of leave used by an employee during a period of disability caused by an injury or occupational disease or illness after the employee's claim for compensation has been approved. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| leave without pay - An absence from duty in a nonpay status. Leave without pay may be taken only for those hours of duty comprising an employee's basic workweek. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| leave year - the period beginning with the first day of the first complete pay period in a calendar year and ending with the day immediately before the first day of the first complete pay period in the following calendar year. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422, Mar 17 |
| leave year - The period from the beginning of the first complete pay period in the calendar year to the beginning of the first complete pay period in the following calendar year. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| left-behind parent - an individual or legal custodian who alleges that an abduction has occurred that is in breach of rights of custody attributed to such individual. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| legacy - A disposition of real or personal property by will. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |

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| <p>legacy systems - Any existing Department messaging system, including the Common LAN Outbound Telegram (CLOUT) system, the Terminal Equipment Replacement (TERP) system, CableXpress, and the Enhanced Alternate Communications Terminal (EACT). Although SMART currently interfaces with the legacy systems, it will eventually replace these systems.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>legal and financial rights record - type of vital documentary material essential to protect the legal and financial rights of the government and of the persons directly affected by its activities includes accounts receivable records, social security records, payroll records, retirement records, and insurance records.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>legal and financial rights records - A second type of vital records. (See the term Vital Records.) These records are essential to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and of the individuals directly affected by its activities. They include, but are not limited to, accounts receivable records, Social Security records, payroll records, retirement records, insurance records. These records are also referred to as rights and interests records.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>legal and law enforcement measures - (A) the enactment and implementation of laws and regulations or the implementation of existing laws and regulations to provide for the progressive control, reduction, and gradual elimination of the illicit cultivation, production, processing, transportation, and distribution of narcotic drugs and other controlled substances; and (B) the effective organization, staffing, equipping, funding, and activation of those governmental authorities responsible for narcotics control.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 481, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>legal and law enforcement measures - (A) the enactment and implementation of laws and regulations or the implementation of existing laws and regulations to provide for the progressive control, reduction, and gradual elimination of the illicit cultivation, production, processing, transportation, and distribution of narcotic drugs and other controlled substances; and(B) the effective organization, staffing, equipping, funding, and activation of those governmental authorities responsible for narcotics control.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2291, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>legal custodian - the individual who, or entity that, has legal custody of a child. Legal custody means having legal responsibility for a child under the order of a court of law, a public domestic authority, competent authority, public foreign authority, or by operation of law. (A public foreign authority is an authority operated by a national or sub-national government of a Convention country.) b. In Convention adoptee cases, the legal custodian could be the state, a child welfare organization, or other body appointed by a competent authority. The legal custodian could also include birth parent(s), a non-birth parent (i.e., a step-parent or adoptive parent), or other individual who has legal custody in accordance with the law of the Convention country. c. Generally speaking, the reason behind a legal custodians having legal custody of the child (abandonment, desertion, etc.) is not relevant to a determination of eligibility for the Convention adoptee classification. As long as the legal custodian is able to establish that it has legal custody of the child and all other aspects of the consent meet the requirements described below, his, her, or its consent to the adoption is considered valid</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>legal custody - the assumption of responsibility for a minor by an adult under the laws of the state and under the order or approval of a court of law or other appropriate government entity. This provision requires that a legal process involving the courts or other recognized government entity take place. An informal custodial or guardianship document, such as a sworn affidavit signed before a notary public, is insufficient for this purpose. b. The legal custody requirement may be fulfilled either prior to or after the child's adoption. If the adopting parent was granted legal custody by the court or recognized governmental entity prior to the adoption, that period may be counted toward fulfillment of the two-year legal custody requirement. However, if custody was not granted prior to the adoption, the adoption decree must be deemed to mark the commencement of legal custody. c.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>legal hold - A suspension of disposition action(s) of records and the imposition of an obligation not to destroy, alter, modify, or transfer records or other materials whether paper or electronic, that do not fall within the definition of records because of legal, audit, investigative, or other needs.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4314, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>legal representative - a parent or an individual who qualifies as a legal guardian under State law.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300aa-33, Jan 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| legal representative - In its broadest sense means someone who stands in place of, and has legal authority to represent the interests of, another. For the purpose of the handling of estates by consular officers the term legal representative is - (1) An executor designated by will intended to operate in the country where the death occurred or in the country where the deceased was residing at the time of death to take possession and dispose of the decedents personal estate; (2) An administrator appointed by a court of law in intestate proceedings in the country where the death occurred or in the country where the deceased was residing at the time of death to take possession and dispose of the decedents personal estate; (3) The next of kin, if authorized in the country where the death occurred or in the country where the deceased was residing at the time of death to take possession and dispose of the decedents personal estate; or (4) An authorized agent of the individuals described in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| legal representative - the person authorized to act in all matters relating to the death and disposition of the remains of a U.S. citizen who has died abroad. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2131, Mar 17 |
| legalized alien an alien lawfully admitted for temporary or permanent residence who was provided - (A) temporary or permanent residence status under the Immigration and Nationality Act, (B) temporary or permanent residence status under the Immigration and Nationality Act], or (C) permanent residence status under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. | DHS, US Code 8, §1255a, Jan 17 |
| legatee - A person to whom a legacy is given. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| legitimate law enforcement purpose - function falling within an agency or law enforcement official's sphere of lawful enforcement authority in preventing, detecting, investigating, or prosecuting an offense or a potential offense, or assisting that agency or law enforcement official in such prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution does not include personal or collateral purposes not related to the official function of the Law Enforcement Official. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lend - a purchase coupled with an agreement by the vendor to repurchase; borrow includes a sale coupled with a similar agreement. | DOC, US Code 15, §80a-1, Mar 17 |
| lender - (except when used as part of the terms eligible lender and private educational lender) - (A) (i) in the case of a loan made, insured, or guaranteed, an eligible lender; (ii) in the case of any loan issued or provided to a student under part D of subchapter IV, the Secretary; and (iii) in the case of a private education loan, a private educational lender; and (B) any other person engaged in the business of securing, making, or extending education loans on behalf of the lender. | ED, US Code 20, §1019, Mar 17 |
| length of service - The amount of Government service a competing member has based on the official service computation date (SCD). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583, Mar 17 |
| lesson learned - concise description of knowledge derived from a particular experience includes good work practice or innovative approach to promote repeat applications, or an adverse work practice or experience to avoid a recurrence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lesson map - diagrammatic representation of the lesson structure based on the choice of instructional strategies, feedback mechanisms, remediation methods, and types of learner interactions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| lesson plan - written guide for trainers or instructors used to achieve intended learning outcomes and provides specific direction for accomplishing the learning objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| lessons learned - The conclusions extracted from reviewing a development program or activity by participants, managers, customers or evaluators with implications for effectively addressing similar issues/problems in another setting. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| lessor - a person owning a pipeline that is leased to and operated by a carrier providing transportation under this part. | DOT, US Code 49, §15721, Mar 17 |
| lethal chemical agent and munition - a chemical agent or munition that is designed to cause death, through its chemical properties, to human beings in field concentrations. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1521, Jan 17 |

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| letter - According to the USPS Domestic Mail Manual, letter-size mail is - (1) Not less than 5 inches long, 3-1/2 inches high, and 0.007-inch thick; and (2) Not more than 11-1/2 inches long, or more than 6-1/8 inches high, or more than 1/4-inch thick; (3) Not more than 3.5 ounces; and (4) Rectangular, with four square corners and parallel opposite sides. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| letter contract - A written authorization for the contractor to begin work issued prior to the negotiation of a formal contract. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| letter of agreement - An agreement between the U.S. Government and a foreign government under the terms of which a specific project is carried out and reflects the commitments made by both parties to accomplish the project objectives; The instrument that legally obligates executive agency funds to finance an activity; and A summary of the total project and its expected results as agreed upon by the U.S. Government. Also called LOA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| letter of assessment - document that states a short assessment by Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) that provides the Acquisition Decision Authority with an oversight judgment of operational test execution and subsequent conclusions and recommendations reported by the Operational Test Agent (OTA) will also contain an assessment of the adequacy of the operational test, a concurrence or non-concurrence on the OTA evaluation of operational suitability and operational effectiveness, and any further independent analysis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| letter of assist - A contractual document issued by the United Nations to a government authorizing it to provide goods or services to a peacekeeping operation. Also called LOA. See also peacekeeping. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06, Sep 16 |
| letter of authorization - A document issued by the procuring contracting officer or designee that authorizes contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force to travel to, from, and within an operational area and outlines authorized government support authorizations within the operational area, as agreed to under the terms and conditions of the contract. Also called LOA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| Letter of Credit - Letter of Credit is a method of advance payment for qualifying organizations under assistance agreements and certain contract awards that is negotiated and authorized by the Contracts or Agreement Officer. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is responsible for the payment and liquidation processes of USAID agreements using this method of financing. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, 630, May 18 |
| letter of intent - preliminary, non-binding written agreement documenting the intention of two entities to engage in some joint activity for the limited purpose of determining whether a formal, enduring relationship is appropriate signifies the genuine interest of all parties in reaching a final agreement contingent upon more detailed due diligence and negotiations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| letter of intent - The LOI is a notice to the Claims Office that the employee intends to file a claim for the loss, damage, and/or theft of personal property. The LOI must include an itemized list of the items lost, damaged, or stolen, be received by the claims office, and bear a postmark which is within 75 days of the accrual date. Also called LOI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17 |
| letter of offer and acceptance - Standard Department of Defense form on which the United States Government documents its offer to transfer to a foreign government or international organization United States defense articles and services via foreign military sales pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act. Also called LOA. See also foreign military sales. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08, Sep 16 |
| letter of offer and acceptance - U.S. Department of Defense letter by which the U.S. Government offers to sell to a foreign government or international organization U.S. defense articles, defense services, and training pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. The LOA lists the items and/or services, estimated costs, and the terms and conditions of sale; it also provides for the signature of an appropriate foreign government official to indicate acceptance. Also called LOA. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| letter of request - term used to identify a request from an eligible FMS participant country for the purchase of U.S. defense articles, services, and training. The request may be submitted in a variety of formats. Also called LOR. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| letter rogatory - A formal request for judicial assistance from a court in one country to a court in another country. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| letters of administration - An official document, issued by a court, which authorizes a person to administer the estate of a decedent - who dies intestate or makes a will without naming any executors; when the executor named in the will is incompetent or refuses to act; or when the executor in the will is deceased. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| letters testamentary - An official document issued by a court authorizing the executor named in the will to administer the estate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| levee - a manmade barrier (such as an embankment, floodwall, or other structure)- (i) the primary purpose of which is to provide hurricane, storm, or flood protection relating to seasonal high water, storm surges, precipitation, or other weather events; and (ii) that is normally subject to water loading for only a few days or weeks during a calendar year. | DHS, US Code 33, §3301, Mar 17 |
| levee feature - a structure that is critical to the functioning of a levee, including- (A) an embankment section; (B) a floodwall section; (C) a closure structure; (D) a pumping station; (E) an interior drainage work; and (F) a flood damage reduction channel. | DHS, US Code 33, §3301, Mar 17 |
| levee system - 1 or more levee segments, including all levee features that are interconnected and necessary to ensure protection of the associated leveed areas- (A) that collectively provide flood damage reduction to a defined area; and (B) the failure of 1 of which may result in the failure of the entire system. | DHS, US Code 33, §3301, Mar 17 |
| level 1 acquisition - (A) an acquisition by the Coast Guard- (i) the estimated life-cycle costs of which exceed \$1,000,000,000; or (ii) the estimated total acquisition costs of which exceed \$300,000,000; or (B) any acquisition that the Chief Acquisition Officer of the Coast Guard determines to have a special interest- (i) due to- (I) the experimental or technically immature nature of the asset; (II) the technological complexity of the asset; (III) the commitment of resources; or (IV) the nature of the capability or set of capabilities to be achieved; or (ii) because such acquisition is a joint acquisition. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §581, Jan 17 |
| level 2 acquisition - an acquisition by the Coast Guard- (A) the estimated life-cycle costs of which are equal to or less than \$1,000,000,000, but greater than \$300,000,000; or (B) the estimated total acquisition costs of which are equal to or less than \$300,000,000, but greater than \$100,000,000. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §581, Jan 17 |
| Level C Armored Vehicle - Level C Armored Vehicles are treated with ballistic resistant opaque and transparent armor materials to afford the occupants' protection against 7.62/AK 47 level ballistic threat. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 563, May 18 |
| Level D Armored Vehicle - Level D Armored Vehicles are treated with ballistic resistant opaque and transparent armor which afford the occupants' protection against 5.56 M-16/M-4 level ballistic threat. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 563, May 18 |

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| <p>level of detail - Within the current joint planning and execution system, movement characteristics for both personnel and cargo are described at six distinct levels of detail. Levels I, V, and VI describe personnel and Levels I through IV and VI for cargo. Levels I through IV are coded and visible in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System automated data processing. Levels V and VI are used by Joint Operation Planning and Execution System automated data processing feeder systems. a. level I - personnel: expressed as total number of passengers by unit line number. Cargo: expressed in total short tons, total measurement tons, total square feet, and total thousands of barrels by unit line number. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants is expressed by thousands of barrels by unit line number. b. level II - cargo: expressed by short tons and measurement tons of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air transportable cargo by unit line number. Also square feet for vehicles and non self-deployable aircraft and boats by unit line number. c. level III - cargo: detail by cargo category code expressed as short tons and measurement tons as well as square feet associated to that cargo category code for an individual unit line number. d. level IV - cargo: detail for individual dimensional data expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches, and weight/volume in short tons/measurement tons, along with a cargo description. Each cargo item is associated with a cargo category code and a unit line number). e. level V - personnel: any general summarization/aggregation of level VI detail in distribution and deployment. f. level VI - personnel: detail expressed by name, Service, military occupational specialty and unique identification number. Cargo: detail expressed by association to a transportation control number or single tracking number or item of equipment to include federal stock number/national stock number and/or requisition number. Nested cargo, cargo that is contained within another equipment item, may similarly be identified. Also called JOPES level of detail.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 312201A, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>level of protection - degree of security provided by a particular countermeasure or set of countermeasures.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>level of risk - combined measure of the threat, vulnerability, and consequences posed to a facility from a specified undesirable incident.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>level-of-effort contract - A contract that specifies the number and type of person-hours that the contractor will apply in pursuing the project.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>level-of-learning - degree to which a learner attains an instructional objective within the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>leverage - In the context of planning, a relative advantage in combat power and/or other circumstances against the enemy or adversary across any variable within or impacting the operational environment sufficient to exploit that advantage. See also operational art; operational design.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18</p> |
| <p>leveraging - Significant resource mobilization. In the case of public-private alliances, USAID seeks the mobilization of resources of other actors on a 1:1 or greater basis. Resources may include funds, in-kind contributions, and intellectual property.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18</p> |
| <p>L-hour - 1. The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. (JP 5-0) 2. In amphibious operations, the time at which the first helicopter or tiltrotor aircraft of the airborne ship-to-shore movement wave touches down or is scheduled to touch down in a landing zone.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, JP 3-02, May 19</p> |
| <p>liability insurance - insurance for legal liabilities incurred by the insured resulting from- (i) loss of or damage to property of others; (ii) ensuing loss of income or extra expense incurred because of loss of or damage to property of others; ;(iii) bodily injury (including) to persons other than the insured or its employees; or (iv) loss resulting from debt or default of another.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §444, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>liaison - That contact or intercommunication maintained between related offices and other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 569, May 18</p> |
| <p>liaison officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| liaison officer - A subject matter expert drawn from bureaus/offices already engaged in the Departments domestic emergency response effort but who need not be from the bureau/office leading the IMT. From their assigned national command structure element (e.g., FEMA's National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), the National Operations Center (NOC), etc.), LOFRs provide the Executive Secretary's Crisis Management Support unit (S/ES-O/CMS) with periodic situation reports for inclusion, as appropriate, in briefing materials for the Secretary and Department Principals; or for dissemination, as appropriate, to other bureaus/offices or to U.S. missions overseas. All LOFRs must be trained on the NRF and NIMS per FEMA standards and LOFRs assigned to the NOC must have Top Secret clearances. Also called LOFR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| liaison officer - temporary detail of an employee to another agency to coordinate efforts of the parent organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| library - information facility where services are provided centered on a collection of information resources, in print or in other formats, which is organized and made accessible for reading or study. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| library services - Procures all periodicals, books and newspapers for the Department. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |
| license - an agreement that sets terms to allow another party to occupy the property of another without becoming a trespasser. It creates no transferable rights for the licensee and can be revoked at any time by the licensor (owner). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 5351, Mar 17 |
| license [intellectual property] - contract under which the owner of the intellectual property rights (the licensor) grants a second party (the licensee) the rights to make, use, and sell such intellectual property with or without financial consideration, having however the legal ownership of such intellectual property remaining with the licensor. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| license [profession] - right or permission granted to an individual by a competent authority to engage in some business or occupation, to do some act, or to engage in some transaction, which but for such license would be unlawful. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| license agreement - A revocable agreement that formalizes the terms of temporary occupancy of property without creating a leasehold right to occupy the property for a specified time. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| licensee - a citizen of the United States holding a valid license for the ownership, construction, and operation of a deepwater port that was issued, transferred, or renewed pursuant to this chapter. | DHS, US Code 33, §1502, Mar 17 |
| lie detector - a polygraph, deceptograph, voice stress analyzer, psychological stress evaluator, or any other similar device (whether mechanical or electrical) that is used, or the results of which are used, for the purpose of rendering a diagnostic opinion regarding the honesty or dishonesty of an individual. | DOL, US Code 29, §2001, Mar 17 |
| lien - a lien for storage, repair, or cleaning of the property or effects of a servicemember or a lien on such property or effects for any other reason. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3932, Jan 17 |
| lien creditor - a creditor having a lien on a motor vehicle and includes an assignee for benefit of creditors from the date of assignment, a trustee in a case under title 11 from the date of filing of the petition in that case, and a receiver in equity from the date of appointment of the receiver. | DOT, US Code 49, §14301, Mar 17 |
| life cycle - series of stages through which something passes during its lifetime. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| life cycle - The total phases through which an item passes from the time it is initially developed until the time it is either consumed in use or disposed of as being excess to all known materiel requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| life cycle [records] - period of time that records are in existence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| life cycle cost - 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. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |

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| <p>life cycle cost - sum of the present value of capital costs, installation costs, operating costs, maintenance costs, and disposal costs over the lifetime of the project, product, or measure of total cost of acquiring, operating, supporting, and, if applicable, disposing of the items being acquired includes all costs associated with the research, development, procurement, operation, integrated logistics support and disposal of an individual system, or capability, to include its supporting infrastructure that plans, manages, and executes the system or capability over its full life and common support items incurred as a result of the system or capability.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>life cycle cost - The total cost of owning, operating, and maintaining a building over its useful life (including its fuel and water, energy, labor, and replacement components), determined on the basis of a systematic evaluation and comparison of alternative building systems. In the case of leased buildings, the life cycle must be calculated over the effective remaining term of the lease. The overall estimated cost for a particular program alternative over the time period corresponding to the life of the program, from concept development through termination, evaluation, and archival. Archival refers to storage and maintenance of an application when it becomes inactive. Life-cycle cost includes direct and indirect initial costs plus any periodic or continuing costs of operation and maintenance. This includes all direct and indirect costs for planning, procuring, operating and maintaining, as well as disposal of specified IT components. Procurement costs include purchase price and all other costs incurred to bring an IT component to form and location suitable for its intended use. Operations and maintenance would also include costs associated with service contracts.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 548, May 18</p> |
| <p>life cycle cost - the total costs of owning, operating, and maintaining a building over its useful life (including such costs as fuel, energy, labor, and replacement components) determined on the basis of a systematic evaluation and comparison of alternative building systems, except that in the case of leased buildings, the life cycle costs shall be calculated over the effective remaining term of the lease.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §8259, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>life cycle cost effective - indication that the life cycle costs of a product, project, or measure are estimated to be equal to, or less than the base-case costs i.e., the costs associated with a current or standard practice or product.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>life cycle cost estimate - assessment that provides an exhaustive and structured accounting of all resources and associated cost elements required to develop, produce, deploy, and sustain a particular program.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>life cycle cost risk - risk associated with misestimating life cycle costs and exceeding forecasts, reliance on a small number of vendors without sufficient cost controls.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>life cycle costs for commodities - The project costs that include all estimates associated with the planning, procurement, site preparation, installation, operations, maintenance, and retirement of IT resources.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 546, May 18</p> |
| <p>life cycle model - framework containing the processes, activities, and activities involved in the development, operation, and maintenance of a software product, spanning the life of the system from the definition of its requirements to the termination of its use.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>life cycle of the record - Management concept that records pass through three stages: creation, maintenance and use, and disposition.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18</p> |
| <p>life science - field of natural science involved in the scientific study of living organisms (microbes, human beings, animals, and plants) and their products all disciplines and methodologies of biology such as aerobiology, agricultural science, plant science, animal science, bioinformatics, genomics, proteomics, synthetic biology, environmental science, public health, modeling, engineering of living systems, and all applications of the biological sciences.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>life-cycle cost - all costs for development, procurement, construction, and operations and support for a particular capability or asset, without regard to funding source or management control.</p> | <p>DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §581, Jan 17</p> |

life-cycle cost - Lease-purchase analyses should compare the net discounted present value of the life-cycle cost of leasing with the full costs of buying or constructing an identical asset. The full costs of buying include the asset's purchase price plus the net discounted present value of any relevant ancillary services connected with the purchase. (Guidance on the discount rate to use for lease-purchase analysis) (2) Economic Life. For purposes of lease-purchase analysis, the economic life of an asset is its remaining or productive lifetime. It begins when the asset is acquired and ends when the asset is retired from service. The economic life is frequently not the same as the useful life for tax purposes. (3) Purchase Price. The purchase price of the asset for purposes of lease-purchase analysis is its fair market value, defined as the price a willing buyer could reasonably expect to pay a willing seller in a competitive market to acquire the asset. (a) In the case of property that is already owned by the Federal Government or that has been donated or acquired by condemnation, an imputed purchase price should be estimated. (b) If public land is used for the site of the asset, the imputed market value of the land should be added to the purchase price. (c) The asset's estimated residual value, as of the end of the period of analysis, should be subtracted from its purchase price. (4) Taxes. In analyzing the cost of a lease, the normal payment of taxes on the lessor's income from the lease should not be subtracted from the lease costs since the normal payment of taxes will also be reflected in the purchase cost. The cost to the Treasury of special tax benefits, if any, associated with the lease should be added to the cost of the lease. Examples of such tax benefits might include highly accelerated depreciation allowances or tax-free financing. (5) Ancillary Services. If the terms of the lease include ancillary services provided by the lessor, the present value of the cost of obtaining these services separately should be added to the purchase price. Such costs may be excluded if they are estimated to be the same for both lease and purchase alternatives or too small to affect the comparison. Examples of ancillary services include: (a) All costs associated with acquiring the property and preparing it for use, including construction, installation, site, design, and management costs. (b) Repair and improvement costs (if included in lease payments). (c) Operation and maintenance costs (if included in lease payments). (d) Imputed property taxes (excluding foreign property taxes on overseas acquisitions except where actually paid). The imputed taxes approximate the costs of providing municipal services such as water, sewage, and police and fire protection. (e) Imputed insurance premiums. (6) Estimating Imputed Costs. Certain costs associated with the Federal purchase of an asset may not involve a direct monetary payment. Some of these imputed costs may be estimated as follows. (a) Purchase Price. An imputed purchase price for an asset that is already owned by the Federal Government or which has been acquired by donation or condemnation should be based on the fair market value of similar properties that have been traded on commercial markets in the same or similar localities. The same method should be followed in estimating the imputed value of any Federal land used as a site for the asset. (b) Property Taxes. Imputed property taxes may be estimated in two ways. (i) Determine the property tax rate and assessed (taxable) value for comparable property in the intended locality. If there is no basis on which to estimate future changes in tax rates or assessed values, the first-year tax rate and assessed value (inflation adjusted for each subsequent year) can be applied to all years. Multiply the assessed value by the tax rate to determine the annual imputation for property taxes. (ii) As an alternative to step (i) above, obtain an estimate of the current local effective property tax rate from the Building Owners and Managers Association's Regional Exchange Reports. Multiply the fair market value of the government-owned property (inflation adjusted for each year) by the effective tax rate. (c) Insurance Premiums. Determine local estimates of standard commercial coverage for similar property from the Building Owners and Managers Association's Regional Exchange Reports.

White House,
OMB, Circular
A-89, Mar 17

life-cycle cost - the total cost of a system, building, program, project, or other product, computed over its useful life. It includes all relevant costs involved in acquiring, owning, operating, maintaining, and disposing of the system, project or product over a specified period of time, including environmental and energy costs.

White House,
OMB, Circular
A-131, Mar 17

life-cycle cost - the total of the direct, indirect, recurring, and nonrecurring costs, including the construction of facilities and civil servant costs, and other related expenses incurred or estimated to be incurred in the design, development, verification, production, operation, maintenance, support, and retirement of a program over its planned lifespan, without regard to funding source or management control.

DHS, US Code
33, §878a,
Mar 17

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| life-cycle cost - the total of the direct, indirect, recurring, and nonrecurring costs, including the construction of facilities and civil servant costs, and other related expenses incurred or estimated to be incurred in the design, development, verification, production, operation, maintenance, support, and retirement of a program over its planned lifespan, without regard to funding source or management control. | SPACE, US Code 51, §30104, Mar 17 |
| lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions - the aggregate quantity of greenhouse gas emissions (including direct emissions and significant indirect emissions such as significant emissions from land use changes), as determined by the Administrator, related to the full fuel lifecycle, including all stages of fuel and feedstock production and distribution, from feedstock generation or extraction through the distribution and delivery and use of the finished fuel to the ultimate consumer, where the mass values for all greenhouse gases are adjusted to account for their relative global warming potential. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| life-cycle management - Life-cycle management is the ordered sequential process of planning, applying, and controlling the use of funds, human resources and physical resources from the inception of a project throughout the operational life of the program. This includes defining user requirements, concepts, and systems specifications; acquisition planning, source selection, system implementation, deployment, operations and maintenance, and deactivation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| lifespan respite care - a coordinated system of accessible, community-based respite care services for family caregivers of children or adults with special needs. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii, Jan 17 |
| lifestyle counseling - communication process between a trained health professional and an individual or group as a patient education approach offering information and technical skills stages of counseling include 1) building a relationship, 2) making an informed assessment, 3) establishing agreed upon goals and objectives, and 4) developing an implementation plan. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lift station - wastewater collection device or system that pumps wastewater from a gravity sewer to a sewer or treatment plant at a higher elevation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| light / photo-electric sensor - sensor acting as a switch that is looking for a change in ambient light (either light to dark or dark to light). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| light armored vehicle - LAVs are treated with ballistic resistant opaque and transparent armor materials to afford the occupants protection against handgun fire. Also called LAV. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| light bulb/flash bulb initiator - device used as electric initiator that incorporates an improvised use of the bulb to initiate primary or low explosives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| light duty - The temporary or permanent assignment to productive duty of an employee partially disabled from a work-related injury or illness and unable to perform their regular duties. The employee's return to work must be recommended by an appropriate medical authority and the assigned tasks must be consistent with specified physical limitations. Means any motor vehicle whose gross vehicle weight is 8,500 pounds or less. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| light duty vehicle - (individuals and entities) that are excluded government wide from Federal procurement and/or sales programs because of debarment, suspension, or proposed debarment under the procedures of FAR Subpart 9.4. The second section lists persons (individuals and entities) excluded from certain types of Federal financial and nonfinancial assistance and benefits. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 313, May 18 |
| light pipe - a device designed to transport visible solar radiation from its collection point to the interior of a building while excluding interior heat gain in the nonheating season. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17173, Mar 17 |
| light rail - form of urban rail public transportation that generally has a lower capacity and lower speed than heavy rail and metro systems, but higher capacity and higher speed than traditional street-running tram systems usually two-car trains and driven electrically with power being drawn from an overhead electric line. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| light sensitive trigger - proximity trigger that senses changes in the amount of light in the environment near the sensor and causes a circuit to be completed, firing the device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| light truck - A motor vehicle on a truck chassis whose gross vehicle weight may be up to 8,500 pounds. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| light-duty motor vehicle - Any four-wheeled passenger car, pickup truck, van, or sport utility vehicle (SUV) that has a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of less than 8,500 pounds, is self-propelled, and is capable of exceeding 25 miles per hour on level, paved surfaces. Also called LDMV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| lighterage - The process in which small craft are used to transport cargo or personnel from ship-to-shore using amphibians, landing craft, discharge lighters, causeways, and barges. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| lignocellulosic feedstock - any portion of a plant or coproduct from conversion, including crops, trees, forest residues, and agricultural residues not specifically grown for food, including from barley grain, rapeseed, rice bran, rice hulls, rice straw, soybean matter, and sugarcane bagasse. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §16232, Mar 17 |
| likelihood - chance of something happening, whether defined, measured or estimated objectively or subjectively, or in terms of general descriptors (such as rare, unlikely, likely, almost certain), frequencies, or probabilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| likelihood [statistical] - conditional probability of observing a particular event given the hypothesis under consideration is true. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Likert Scale - multi-point response scale used in training surveys, questionnaires, and evaluations to incrementally measure attitude/reaction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| limitation - An action required or prohibited by higher authority, such as a constraint or a restraint, and other restrictions that limit the commander's freedom of action, such as diplomatic agreements, rules of engagement, political and economic conditions in affected countries, and host nation issues. See also constraint; restraint. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| limitations to test - test conditions that impact resolution of Critical Operating Issues (COIs) and subsequently impact the ability to evaluate operational effectiveness and operational suitability. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Limited Career Extension - Appointment extensions to career Senior Foreign Service employees who have reached their maximum Time-in-Class. Members of the Service serving under such limited career extensions continue to be career members of the Service. Also called LCE. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 440, 422, 463, May 18 |
| limited English proficient person - person that does not speak English as their primary language and has a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| limited non-career appointment - a Foreign Service non-career appointment to a vacant Foreign Service permanent position with a specific time limitation of more than one year and less than five years. The Foreign Service position is funded from the central salaries account. Employees on these appointments are eligible for those allowances and differentials for which they qualify. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| limited recipient - any legal entity established under State or Federal law benefiting more than twenty-five natural persons. | DOI, US Code 43, §390bb, Mar 17 |
| limited rights - When the U.S. Government (USG) has limited rights in data, it may reproduce and use the data within the USG, but it may not use the data for manufacture or disclose the data to the public without permission of the contractor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| limited rights data - Data, other than computer software, that embody trade secrets or are commercial or financial and confidential or privileged, to the extent that such data pertain to items, components, or processes developed at private expense, including minor modifications. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| limited test-ban treaty - The Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water entered into force October 10, 1963. The treaty prohibits nuclear weapons tests or any other nuclear explosion in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. While not banning tests underground, the treaty does prohibit nuclear explosions in this environment if they cause radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the state under whose jurisdiction or control the explosions were conducted. The treaty is of unlimited duration. Also called LTBT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| limiting factor - A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently, impedes mission accomplishment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |

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| line detection sensor - detecting device that detects along a line. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| line item - the basic structural element in a procurement instrument that describes and organizes the required product or service for pricing, delivery, inspection, acceptance, invoicing, and payment. The use of the term "line item" includes "subline item," as applicable. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| line item number - either a numeric or alphanumeric format to identify a line item. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| line of business - grouping within a tiered hierarchy of the Federal Enterprise Architecture Business Reference Model that represents the sub-set of functions within a business area of the Federal Government. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| line of business chief - delegated person within the Management Directorate with responsibilities for a set of one or more highly related services (administrative, financial, human resources, information technology, procurement, and security) includes the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Human Capital Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Procurement Officer, Chief Readiness Support Officer, and Chief Security Officer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| line of communications - A route, either land, water, and/or air, that connects an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. Also called LOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3, Sep 16 |
| line of credit - an arrangement or agreement between the lender and the borrower whereby a loan is paid out by the lender to the borrower in annual installments, or whereby the lender agrees to make, in addition to the initial loan, additional loans in subsequent years. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292o, Jan 17 |
| line of demarcation - A line defining the boundary of a buffer zone used to establish the forward limits of disputing or belligerent forces after each phase of disengagement or withdrawal has been completed. See also buffer zone; disengagement; peace operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-073, Sep 16 |
| line of departure - 1. In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements. Also called LD. 2. In amphibious operations, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line, which is located at the seaward end of a boat lane, to assist in the landing of landing craft and amphibious vehicles on designated beaches at the scheduled times. Also called LOD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31, Sep 16 |
| line of effort - In the context of planning, using the purpose (cause and effect) to focus efforts toward establishing operational and strategic conditions by linking multiple tasks and missions. Also called LOE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| line of operation - A line that defines the interior or exterior orientation of the force in relation to the enemy or that connects actions on nodes and/or decisive points related in time and space to an objective(s). Also called LOO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| line of sight - A concept that clearly articulates the cause-and-effect relationship between inputs, outputs, and outcomes. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| line supervision [current] - means where a known voltage is present on the line to the alarm panel. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lineal consanguinity - The relationship between persons of whom one is descended or ascended in a direct line from the other, as between a particular person and the persons father, grandmother, or great-grandfather. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| line-of-sight sensor - detecting device that performs acceptably only when installed on flat ground with a clear line-of-sight in the detection space. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| liner - A vessel sailing between specified ports on a regular basis that is used for the carriage of heterogeneous marked cargoes in parcel lots. Any cargo may be carried in these vessels, including part cargoes of dry bulk items or, when carried in deep tanks, bulk liquids such as petroleum and vegetable oils. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, 315, May 18 |
| liner shipment - Shipment by a "liner" vessel, which operates on published sailing and arrival dates between named ports. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| lines of business - Descriptions of the services and products the Government provides to its stakeholders. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| link - 1. A behavioral, physical, or functional relationship between nodes. 2. In communications, a general term used to indicate the existence of communications facilities between two points. 3. A maritime route, other than a coastal or transit route, that connects any two or more routes together. See also node. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| linkage - Connected; combining data from various sources to provide information that can be analyzed. This analyzed information allows meaningful inferences to be made about various aspects of a system. (An example would be linking EMS dispatch records, out-of-hospital patient care records and hospital discharge data.) | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |
| liquefied natural gas - natural gas in a liquid or semisolid state. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| liquefied natural gas accident - a release, burning, or explosion of liquefied natural gas from any cause, except a release, burning, or explosion that, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, does not pose a threat to public health or safety, property, or the environment. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| liquefied natural gas conversion - conversion of natural gas into liquefied natural gas or conversion of liquefied natural gas into natural gas. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| liquid explosive - explosive material in a liquid stantenitric acid esters (e.g. nitroglycerin, nitroglycol) and EDGN. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| liquidating account - the budget account that includes all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments made prior to October 1, 1991. These accounts shall be shown in the budget on a cash basis. | Congress, US Code 2, §661a, Mar 17 |
| liquidating account - The budget account that includes all cash flows to and from the government resulting from pre-FY 1992 direct loans or loan guarantees (those originally obligated or committed before Oct. 1, 1991) except those pre-FY 1992 direct loans and loan guarantees that have been directly modified and transferred to a financing account. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| listening watch - A continuous receiver watch established for the reception of communication addressed to, or of interest to, the unit maintaining the watch, with complete log optional. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| lists of actual voters - the official lists of persons actually voting in either the most recent State or the most recent Federal general election. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1869, Jan 17 |
| listserve - A communication tool that offers its subscribed members the chance to post questions, suggestions, or comments to a large number of people concurrently. The submission is distributed to all subscribed members on the list. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| literacy - an individual's ability to read, write, and speak in English, compute, and solve problems, at levels of proficiency necessary to function on the job, in the family of the individual, and in society. | DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17 |
| litigation - Legal action or process taken for full or partial debt recovery. Debt of \$2,500 or more is referred to the Department of Justice for litigation purposes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| litigation hold - A suspension of disposition action(s) of paper and ESI following the commencement of a legal proceeding or due to the reasonable anticipation of litigation, and the imposition of an obligation not to destroy, alter, modify, or transfer records or other materials, whether paper or electronic, that do not fall within the definition of records. Records that may be responsive to a discovery request, regardless of physical location, are required to be kept for as long as a hold is in place. A litigation hold is one type of legal hold. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4314, Mar 17 |
| litigation support contractor - a contractor (including an expert or technical consultant) under contract with the Department of Defense to provide litigation support. | DOD, US Code 10, §129d, Jan 17 |
| littoral - The littoral comprises two segments of operational environment: 1. Seaward: the area from the open ocean to the shore, which must be controlled to support operations ashore. 2. Landward: the area inland from the shore that can be supported and defended directly from the sea. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |

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| live poultry dealer - any person engaged in the business of obtaining live poultry by purchase or under a poultry growing arrangement for the purpose of either slaughtering it or selling it for slaughter by another, if poultry is obtained by such person in commerce, or if poultry obtained by such person is sold or shipped in commerce, or if poultry products from poultry obtained by such person are sold or shipped in commerce. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| livestock - (A) cattle (including dairy cattle); (B) bison; (C) poultry; (D) sheep; (E) swine; (F) horses; and (G) other livestock, as determined by the Secretary. | DHS, US Code 19, §2497, Mar 17 |
| livestock - cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules, or goats-whether live or dead. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| livestock- (A) cattle (including dairy cattle); (B) bison; (C) poultry; (D) sheep; (E) swine; (F) horses; and (G) other livestock, as determined by the Secretary. | USDA, US Code 7, §1531, Mar 17 |
| livestock products - all products and byproducts (other than meats and meat food products) of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry derived in whole or in part from livestock. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| living cases of HIV/AIDS - (i) the number of living non-AIDS cases of HIV in the area; and (ii) the number of living cases of AIDS in the area. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-88, Jan 17 |
| Living Quarters Allowance - An allowance intended to cover the average costs of rent and utilities incurred by American citizen civilian employees living in a foreign area by reason of employment with the U.S. Government. The LQA is available if Government quarters are not provided. The amount of the allowance varies by post, employee grade/rank, and size of family . Also called LQA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 477, 535, May 18 |
| living quarters allowance - An allowance intended to cover the average costs of rent and utilities incurred by U.S. citizen civilian employees living in a foreign area by reason of employment with the U.S. Government. The LQA is available if U.S. Government quarters are not provided. The amount of the allowance varies by post, employee grade or rank, and size of family. Also called LQA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| living will - Advance Directive, Durable Power of Attorney - Legal instruments that enable a person to indicate their wishes regarding medical treatment and disposition of remains in the event of a catastrophic condition. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2132, Mar 17 |
| load signal - In personnel recovery, a visual signal displayed in a covert manner to indicate the presence of an individual or object at a given location. See also evasion; recovery operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| loaded firearm - a starter gun or a weapon designed or converted to expel a projectile through an explosive, that has a cartridge, a detonator, or powder in the chamber, magazine, cylinder, or clip. | DOT, US Code 49, §46505, Mar 17 |
| loading plan - All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, present, in detail, all instructions for the arrangement of personnel and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel highway, water, rail, or air transportation.or material moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| load-serving entity - a distribution utility or an electric utility that has a service obligation. | DOI, US Code 16, §824q, Mar 17 |
| loan - a Federal loan or loan guarantee received or administered by a non-Federal entity. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| loan - A Federal loan or loan guarantee received or administered by a non-Federal entity. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| loan guarantee - any guarantee or other pledge by the Secretary or the Administrator to pay all or part of the principal of, and interest on, a loan or other debt obligation issued by an obligor and funded by a lender. | DHS, US Code 33, §3901, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| loan guarantee - any guarantee, insurance, or other pledge with respect to the payment of all or a part of the principal or interest on any debt obligation of a non-Federal borrower to a non-Federal lender, but does not include the insurance of deposits, shares, or other withdrawable accounts in financial institutions. | Congress, US Code 2, §661a, Mar 17 |
| loan guarantee - Any guarantee, insurance, or other pledge with respect to the payment of all or part of the principal or interest on any debt obligation of a non-Federal borrower to a non-Federal lender, but does not include the insurance of deposits, shares, or other withdrawable accounts in financial institutions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| loan guarantee commitment - a binding agreement by a Federal agency to make a loan guarantee when specified conditions are fulfilled by the borrower, the lender, or any other party to the guarantee agreement. | Congress, US Code 2, §661a, Mar 17 |
| loan guarantee commitment - A binding agreement by a Federal agency to make a loan guarantee when specified conditions are fulfilled by the borrower, the lender, or any other party to the guarantee agreement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| loan loss rate - The total principal on loans written off as uncollectible during a particular reporting period, as a percentage of the average unpaid balance on outstanding loans over the same reporting period. In the context of this guidance, all loans past due one year or more must be written off as uncollectible; institutions may set stricter standards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| loan/guarantee origination fee - Equals a percentage of the authorized amount (also known as the commitment fee or the facility fee) (generally due 30 days after the signing of the agreement). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| loan/guarantee utilization fee - Equals a percentage of the guaranteed portion of the outstanding principal balance per annum (billed semi-annually). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| loaned executive - unpaid, temporary federal employee with specialized private sector expertise. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| loaned executive program - mechanism by which DHS can obtain expertise from the private sector to provide critical skills that cannot be obtained through other existing hiring mechanisms. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| loaned executive program board - decision making body for the purpose of reviewing and approving position descriptions to be filled by the Loaned Executive Programs comprised of a representative from the Office of Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO), Office of the General Counsel (OGC)/General Law Directive (GLD), Private Sector Office (PSO), Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO), and the Designated Agency Ethics Official (DAEO). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| loaned permit - A permit that is loaned to another person due to primary permit holder travel, vacation, etc. The person loaning the permit is responsible for ensuring that the person using the permit is aware of all the parking requirements. Any infractions incurred during that time will be assigned to the primary permit holder. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| local - (A) a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; and (B) a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity as defined in the Homeland Security Act of 2002. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| local [community] - (A) a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; (B) an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; and (C) a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| local alarm - security device that annunciates at the location of a locking device, to discourage or announce intrusion attempts. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| local area network - A number of interconnected data communication protocols and devices joining a wide variety of devices such as computers, printers, storage devices, and other peripheral equipment within a single building or a campus of buildings. LANs provide the capability to share files and other resources among multiple users. Also called LAN. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| local area network - A system that links together electronic office equipment, such as computers, servers, and peripheral equipment, and forms a network within an office or building. Also called LAN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| local area networks - A user-owned and operated data transmission facility connecting a number of communicating devices such as computers, terminals, printers, and storage devices within a single building or a campus of buildings to provide a capability to share files and other resources among several users. Also called LANs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| local board - an intercounty local board in the case of any registrant who is subject to the jurisdiction of an intercounty local board. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3814, Jan 17 |
| local commuting area - The geographic area that usually constitutes one area for employment purposes as determined by the agency. It includes any population center (or two or more neighboring ones) and the surrounding localities in which people live and can reasonably be expected to travel back and forth daily to their usual employment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914, Mar 17 |
| local commuting area - The geographic area that usually constitutes one area for employment purposes. It includes any population center (or two or more neighboring ones) and the surrounding localities, in which people live and can reasonably be expected to travel, to their place of employment on a daily basis. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, 452, May 18 |
| Local Compensation Plan - Each post's official system of FSN pay, consisting of the local salary schedule, which includes salary rates, statements and authorizing benefits payments, premium pay rates, and other pertinent aspects of the FSN employee compensation. Also called LCP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 495, May 18 |
| local compensation plan - The official system of compensation for locally employed staff at a Foreign Service post or an office of the American Institute in Taiwan, established in the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended. The LCP consists of salary schedule(s) and salary rates; benefit plans authorizing various types of benefit payments and premium pay rates; and other pertinent facets of local compensation. Also called LCPs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17 |
| local configuration control board - A formally constituted group of stakeholders responsible for maintaining control of their own hardware and software change processes within the bounds of the IT CCB Standard Operating Procedure. Also called Local CCB. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| local country - The country to which assistance is being provided. (See also host country and cooperating country.) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 305, May 18 |
| local educational agency - an elementary school, secondary school, school district, or local board of education that is the recipient of funds under an applicable program, but does not include a postsecondary institution. | ED, US Code 20, §1232h, Mar 17 |
| local financial institution - (1) any bank or financial institution that is organized under the laws of any country or area in which the Corporation operates; but (2) does not include a branch, however organized, of a bank or other financial institution that is organized under the laws of a country in which the Corporation does not operate. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 238, Mar 17 |
| local government - a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (whether or not incorporated as a non-profit corporation under State law), any other regional or interstate government entity, or any agency or instrumentality of a local government. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| local government - (A) a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; (B) an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; and (C) a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. | DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| local government - A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal entity, or in Alaska a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| local government - any borough, city, county, parish, town, township, village, or other political subdivision of a State. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| local government - Any unit of local government within a state, including a county, borough, municipality, city, town, township, parish, local public authority, special district, school district, intrastate district, council of governments or other instrumentality of local government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| local government - any unit of local government within a State, including a county, borough, municipality, city, town, township, parish, local public authority, special district, school district, intrastate district, council of governments, and any other instrumentality of local government. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| local government - public entities responsible for the security and welfare of a designated area as established by law includes county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments; regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, a native village or native cooperation; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity; State governments are separate entities and are not included in the definition of local government. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| local governmental authority - (A) a political subdivision of a State; (B) an authority of at least 1 State or political subdivision of a State; (C) an Indian tribe; and (D) a public corporation, board, or commission established under the laws of a State. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| local last mile - DPM funds mail movement to the nearest local Airport for a given country or Regional DPO location. Any costs associated with onward movement of mail items are at the cost of the Regional DPO and those locations supported per local agreement. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| local operating agency - (A) a local educational agency to which a State educational agency makes a subgrant under this part; (B) a public or private agency with which a State educational agency or the Secretary makes an arrangement to carry out a project under this part; or (C) a State educational agency, if the State educational agency operates the State's migrant education program or projects directly. | ED, US Code 20, §6399, Mar 17 |
| Local Private Voluntary Organization - A non-U.S. based organization that meets the definition of an International Private Voluntary Organization, except that it operates only in the same oreign country in which it is organized. LPVOs are not required to register with USAID/Washington but USAID Missions may require some other eligibility method when making awards. Also called LPVO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| local procurement - The use of appropriated funds to finance the procurement of goods or services from businesses, dealers, or producers in the host country, with payment normally being made in the currency of the host country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 311, May 18 |
| local sponsor - An individual or entity in an American community arranging a visitors program in that locality. The local sponsor is typically a member of National Council for International Visitors (NCIV). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| locality rates - The maximum per diem rates prescribed for specific localities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| locally employed staff - All personnel hired and funded at post such as Foreign Service nationals (FSNs), temporary and part-time U.S. citizens, third-country nationals (TCNs), and personal services agreement (PSA) employees. Also called LE Staff. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| locally or regionally produced agricultural food product - any agricultural food product that is raised, produced, and distributed in: (I) the locality or region in which the final product is marketed, so that the total distance that the product is transported is less than 400 miles from the origin of the product; or (II) the State in which the product is produced. | USDA, US Code 7, §1932, Mar 17 |

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| locate - In personnel recovery, the task where actions are taken to precisely find and authenticate the identity of isolated personnel. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| location - any geographic point or area declared or identified by the United States or specified by the International Atomic Energy Agency. | DOS, US Code 22, §8102, Jan 17 |
| location - particular place or position. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| locomotive horn - a train-borne audible warning device meeting standards specified by the Secretary of Transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §20153, Mar 17 |
| locomotive visibility - the enhancement of day and night visibility of the front end unit of a train, considering in particular the visibility and perspective of a driver of a motor vehicle at a grade crossing. | DOT, US Code 49, §20143, Mar 17 |
| lodging - See the definition of per diem. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| lodging-plus per diem system - A single worldwide computation system that includes two components - (1) A fixed maximum rate for commercial or other lodging as prescribed by the appropriate agency's regulations (the authorizing officer may specify a lesser rate under certain circumstances); and (2) A fixed locality rate for meals and incidental expenses that requires no receipts or traveler certification. These rates are prescribed by the appropriate agency's regulations (the authorizing officer may specify a lesser rate under certain circumstances). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| lodgment - A designated area in a hostile or potentially hostile operational area that, when seized and held, makes the continuous landing of troops and materiel possible and provides maneuver space for subsequent operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| logbook - a) A step-by-step written record of the activities of making a motion picture/video. Separate logs are usually kept for camera and sound recording activities; and b) a listing, usually in chronological order, of still photographs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| logged on but unattended - A workstation is considered logged on but unattended when the user is - (1) Logged on but is not physically present in the area; and (2) There is no one else present with an appropriate level of clearance safeguarding access to the workstation. Coverage must be equivalent to that which would be required to safeguard hard copy information if the same employee were away from his or her desk. Users of logged on but unattended classified workstations are subject to the issuance of security violations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| logical access controls - The means by which the ability to do something is explicitly enabled or restricted. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| logical data model - graphical representation of the information requirements of a business area at a more granular level than a Conceptual Data Model and includes data objects and their interrelationships. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Logical Framework (Logframe) - A rigorous methodology used for project design that focuses on the causal linkages between project inputs, outputs, and desired outcome (or purpose). When completed, LogFrame components will be detailed enough to provide specific and clear information for preparing project authorization documentation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 201-203, May 18 |
| logically disconnect - Although the physical connection between the control unit and a terminal remains intact, a system enforced disconnection prevents communication between the control unit and the terminal. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| logistic support, supplies, and services - food, billeting, transportation (including airlift), petroleum, oils, lubricants, clothing, communications services, medical services, ammunition, base operations support (and construction incident to base operations support), storage services, use of facilities, training services, spare parts and components, repair and maintenance services, calibration services, and port services. Such term includes temporary use of general purpose vehicles and other nonlethal items of military equipment which are not designated as significant military equipment on the United States Munitions List promulgated pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act. | DOD, US Code 10, §2350, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| logistics - detailed coordination of complex operations involving many resources encompasses the efficient planning, integration, and management of resources to achieve mission objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| logistics - Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| logistics - The science of planning and implementing the acquisition and use of the resources necessary to sustain business operations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112, Mar 17 |
| logistics over-the-shore operation area - That geographic area required to conduct a logistics over-the-shore operation. Also called LOA. See also logistics over-the-shore operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| logistics over-the-shore operations - The loading and unloading of ships without the benefit of deep draft-capable, fixed port facilities; or as a means of moving forces closer to tactical assembly areas dependent on threat force capabilities. Also called LOTS operations. See also joint logistics over-the-shore operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| logistics section - (1) Incident Command - Section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident. (2) Joint Field Office (JFO) - Section that coordinates logistics support to include control of and accountability for Federal supplies and equipment; resource ordering; delivery of equipment, supplies, and services to the JFO and other field locations; facility location, setup, space management, building services, and general facility operations; transportation coordination and fleet management services; information and technology systems services; administrative services such as mail management and reproduction; and customer assistance. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| logistics supportability analysis - Combatant command internal assessment for the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan on capabilities and shortfalls of key logistic capabilities required to execute and sustain the concept of support conducted on all level three and four plans with the time phased force deployment data. Also called LSA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| lone offender - person motivated by one or more violent extremist ideologies that, operating alone, supports or engages in acts of unlawful violence in furtherance of that ideology or ideologies that may involve influence from a larger terrorist organization or a foreign actor. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| long range cordless telephone switch - switch utilizing a cordless telephone that has the capability to transmit signal significantly further than a normal telephone from the base station. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| long range identification and tracking - reporting system for tracking vessels greater than 300 gross tons beyond the normal range of the Automatic Identification System (AIS) requiring ships to transmit information including the ship's identity, location and date and time of the position when the mandatory SOLAS amendments come into force. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| longitudinal study - study which measurements are repeated and extend over a period of time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| longshore work - any activity relating to the loading or unloading of cargo, the operation of cargo-related equipment (whether or not integral to the vessel), and the handling of mooring lines on the dock when the vessel is made fast or let go, in the United States or the coastal waters thereof. | DHS, US Code 8, §1288, Jan 17 |
| long-term contract - in relation to solid waste supply, a contract of sufficient duration to assure the viability of a resource recovery facility (to the extent that such viability depends upon solid waste supply). | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| long-term firm power service contract - any contract for the sale by Western Area Power Administration of firm capacity, with or without energy, which is to be delivered over a period of more than one year. | DOE, US Code 42, §7275, Mar 17 |
| long-term lease - A single lease of more than 180 days, or repetitive or intermittent leases under a single activity within a one-year period totaling more than 180 days, for the same type of commodity. A real property lease for ten years or longer. It also includes any lease which was subsequently renewed for a period less than ten years in which the original lease was a long-term lease. (FAM06-0700) A single lease of more than 180 days, or repetitive or intermittent leases under a single activity or program within a one-year period totaling more than 180 days. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| long-term recovery - A process of recovery that may continue for a number of months or years, depending on the severity and extent of the damage sustained. For example, long-term recovery may include the complete redevelopment of damaged areas. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| long-term training - Full-time training for more than 120 days. Training provided in a structured learning environment, including but not limited to degree-earning programs, with duration of six months or longer. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, 253, May 18 |
| loss - death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property, including business interruption loss. | DHS, US Code 6, §444, Jan 17 |
| loss - the involuntary severance or detachment of the child from the parents in a permanent manner such as that caused by a natural disaster, civil unrest, or other calamitous event beyond the control of the parents, as verified by a competent authority in accordance with the laws of the foreign sending country. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| loss of employment - (1) Letter from the employer; (2) Official records indicating that the business was completely destroyed; or (3) Other documentation showing the complete destruction of the business. b. The PATRIOT Act notes that if the principal alien is able to continue in the employment of the business at a different location, after destruction on September 11, such an alien is not considered to have lost employment as a result of the September 11 attacks. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| loss ratio - the ratio of all sums paid by the Corporation as indemnities under any eligible crop insurance policy to that portion of the premium designated for anticipated losses and a reasonable reserve, other than that portion of the premium designated for operating and administrative expenses. | USDA, US Code 7, §1502, Mar 17 |
| lost pouch - Any pouch-out-of-control not recovered. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| lot - a group of one or more livestock that is identified for the purpose of a single transaction between a buyer and a seller. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635a, Mar 17 |
| low explosive - combustible materials which are characterized by deflagration (rapid burn) does not produce a shock wave and generally requiring confinement to explode. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| low greenhouse gas emitting vehicle - A vehicle that emits green house gases during operation in a level below a certain threshold defined for that specific vehicle by EPA. This term applies generically to both LDMVs and MDPVs within the context of this policy document. Also called LGHGEV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| low incidence disability - (A) a visual or hearing impairment, or simultaneous visual and hearing impairments; (B) a significant cognitive impairment; or (C) any impairment for which a small number of personnel with highly specialized skills and knowledge are needed in order for children with that impairment to receive early intervention services or a free appropriate public education. | ED, US Code 20, §1462, Mar 17 |
| low or no emission vehicle - (i) a passenger vehicle used to provide public transportation that the Secretary determines sufficiently reduces energy consumption or harmful emissions, including direct carbon emissions, when compared to a comparable standard vehicle; or (ii) a zero emission vehicle used to provide public transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §5312, Mar 17 |
| low power radio controlled improvised explosive device transmitter - radio controlled improvised explosive (RCIED) device transmitter with an output power less than 0.35 watt. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| low rate initial production - minimum number of production representative articles for operational test and evaluation (OT&E), to establish an initial production base, and to permit an orderly increase in the production rate sufficient to lead to full rate production (FRP) upon successful completion of operational testing. Also called LRIP. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| low velocity drop - A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| low-altitude missile engagement zone - In air and missile defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air and missile threats normally rests with low- to medium-altitude surface-to-air missiles. Also called LOMEZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| low-Btu gas - a fuel gas with a heating value of less than 250 Btu per standard cubic foot measured as the higher heating value resulting from the inclusion of noncombustible gases, including nitrogen, helium, argon, and carbon dioxide. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17 |
| low-enriched uranium - uranium enriched below 20 percent in the isotope 235. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2569, Jan 17 |
| lower living standard income level - that income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban, and rural differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based on the most recent lower living family budget issued by the Secretary. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| lower-risk traveler - person determined by a DHS Component to be eligible for expedited travel screening and processing for a limited period of time and based on specific travel arrangements determination includes a risk-based assessment of government information and conclusion that the threat the person may pose to public safety and national security is commensurate with the level of expedited screening and processing afforded. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| lowest achievable emission rate - that rate of emissions which reflects (A) the most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any State for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable, or (B) the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more stringent. | DOE, US Code 42, §7501, Mar 17 |
| lowest price technically acceptable - A process used in competitive negotiated contracting where the best value is expected to result from selection of the technically acceptable proposal with the lowest evaluated price. Also called LPTA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| lowest-class steamer accommodations - The least expensive class of reserved accommodations available on a steamer. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| low-impact system - An information system in which all three security objectives (i.e., confidentiality, integrity, and availability) are assigned a FIPS 199 potential impact value of low. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| low-impact system - An information system in which all three security objectives (i.e., confidentiality, integrity, and availability) are assigned a FIPS 199 potential impact value of low. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| low-income families - those families whose incomes do not exceed 80 per centum of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that the Secretary may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80 per centum of the median for the area on the basis of the Secretary's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or unusually high or low family incomes. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a, Mar 17 |
| low-income individual - an individual from a family whose taxable income for the preceding year did not exceed 150 percent of an amount equal to the poverty level determined by using criteria of poverty established by the Bureau of the Census. | ED, US Code 20, §1070a-11, Mar 17 |
| low-income individual - an individual who- (i) receives, or in the past 6 months has received, or is a member of a family that is receiving or in the past 6 months has received, assistance through the supplemental nutrition assistance program, the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families program, or the supplemental security income program, or State or local income-based public assistance; (ii) is in a family with total family income that does not exceed the higher of- (I) the poverty line; or (II) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; (iii) is a homeless individual or a homeless child or youth); (iv) receives or is eligible to receive a free or reduced price lunch; (v) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made; or (vi) is an individual with a disability whose own income meets the income requirement of clause (ii), but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet this requirement. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, May 18 |

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| low-income migrant or seasonal farmworker - an individual- (1) who has, during any consecutive 12 month period within the preceding 24 month period, performed farm work for wages; (2) who has received not less than one-half of such individual's total income, or been employed at least one-half of total work time in farm work; and (3) whose annual family income within the 12 month period referred to in paragraph (1) does not exceed the higher of the poverty level or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5177a, Jan 17 |
| low-income veteran - a veteran whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for an area, as determined by the Secretary. | DVA, US Code 38, §2023, Mar 17 |
| low-level transit route - A temporary corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risk to friendly aircraft from friendly air defenses or surface forces. Also called LLTR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| low-polluting fuel - methanol, ethanol, propane, or natural gas, or any comparably low-polluting fuel. In determining whether a fuel is comparably low-polluting, the Administrator shall consider both the level of emissions of air pollutants from vehicles using the fuel and the contribution of such emissions to ambient levels of air pollutants. For purposes of this paragraph, the term methanol includes any fuel which contains at least 85 percent methanol unless the Administrator increases such percentage as he deems appropriate to protect public health and welfare. | DOE, US Code 42, §7554, Mar 17 |
| low-visibility operations - Sensitive operations wherein the diplomatic-military restrictions inherent in covert and clandestine operations are either not necessary or not feasible; actions are taken as required to limit exposure of those involved and/or their activities and with the knowledge that the action and/or sponsorship of the operation may preclude plausible denial by the initiating power. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| lubricating oil - the fraction of crude oil which is sold for purposes of reducing friction in any industrial or mechanical device. Such term includes re-refined oil. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| lump-sum credit - the unrefunded amount consisting of retirement deductions made from a participant's basic pay and amounts deposited by a participant covering earlier service, including any amounts deposited. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2001, Jan 17 |
| lunch break - The lunch break is in addition to the daily work requirement. For USAID/W employees, the lunch break is 45 minutes. For overseas missions, the lunch break is established in coordination with officials at post. Lunch breaks are unpaid time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |
| macro - A custom-made command or sequence of actions that is named and stored. Macros can be assigned to keys or menus. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| magnetic [detection] - use of a magnetic field to detect the presence of metallic objects within the search area | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| magnetic attachment improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) employment in which the device is attached to the target using magnets. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| magnetic contact - magnetically actuated switch and a magnet, typically used on doors and windows to detect opening by changing the position of the magnet. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| magnetic fusion - the use of magnetic fields to confine a very hot, fully ionized gas of light nuclei, so that the fusion process can occur. | DOE, US Code 42, §9302, Mar 17 |
| magnetic media - Devices that employ magnetic materials and technology to record and store information in digital form, such as magnetic tapes, floppy disks, hard disks etc. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18 |
| magnetic mine - A mine that responds to the magnetic field of a target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| magnetic strip encoding - strip of magnetic material located along one edge of the badge that is encoded with data. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| magnetic trigger - proximity trigger that senses magnetic alterations in the area around the sensor and causes a circuit to be completed, firing the device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mail - United States mail and foreign transit mail. | DOT/FAA , US Code 49, §40102, Definitions, May 19 |
| mail - A letter, flat, parcel, or nonconveyable on which U.S. postage has been paid and which is deposited into the U.S. Postal System either domestically or via a DPO. Mail that is delivered to DPM/C and DPM/U for transmittal to a post abroad by diplomatic pouch becomes an item upon delivery into the DPM system, at which point it ceases to be subject to USPS rules and regulations and becomes subject to Department rules and regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| mail control officer - Direct-hire U.S. citizen, cleared at the appropriate level for the mail and correspondence handled, who is responsible for enforcing regulations relating to mail, correspondence, and items at bureaus and posts abroad. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| mail embargo - A temporary shutdown or redirection of mail flow to or from a specific location. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| Mail Management Operations - The Central Mail Facility in the State Department building and the satellite Mail Centers in various off-site locations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 513, May 18 |
| mail operations center - The facilities at HST, SA-44, and SA-1 that are operated by A/LM/PMP/DPM and that process mail, items, and correspondence for the Department. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| mail screening facility - At posts abroad, a facility outside the main building, preferably a removable modular facility, or in an area or device that has its own ventilation system, where mail is screened for suspicious characteristics before entry into the U.S. Government facility. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| mail stop - A physical location where an internal messenger system picks up and delivers mail. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| Mail Stops - 4-digit zip codes assigned to all USAID/W Offices to identify mail delivery locations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 513, May 18 |
| main operating base - A facility outside the United States and its territories with permanently stationed operating forces and robust infrastructure. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-04, May 19 |
| main state messaging center administrator - An administrator at SMART's central site, the Departments Messaging Center. Also called MSMC administrator. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| main supply route - The route or routes designated within an operational area upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. Also called MSR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| mainframe - A high-performance information system designed to support a large organization, handle intensive computational tasks, support a large number of users, and make use of large volumes of secondary storage. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| mainland state - a State other than an offshore State. | USDA, US Code 7, §1359aa, Mar 17 |
| maintain - Includes collecting, updating, use or disseminating information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| maintainability - ability of a system or product to be retained in, or restored to a specified condition when maintenance is performed by personnel having the specified skill levels, using prescribed procedures and resources, at each prescribed level of maintenance and repair. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| maintenance - 1. All action, including inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation, taken to retain materiel in a serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceability. 2. All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission. 3. The routine recurring work required to keep a facility in such condition that it may be continuously used at its original or designed capacity and efficiency for its intended purpose. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| maintenance - Activities undertaken to assure that equipment and energy-using systems operate effectively and efficiently. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| maintenance - Organizations must - (1) Perform periodic and timely maintenance on organizational information systems; and (2) Provide effective controls on the tools, techniques, mechanisms, and personnel used to conduct information system maintenance. Also called MA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| maintenance - the work required to preserve and to maintain residential and nonresidential real property in such condition that it may be effectively used for its designated purpose. Maintenance includes cyclic work done to prevent damage that would be more costly to restore than to prevent, as well as work to sustain components. Examples include painting, caulking, refastening loose siding, sealing bituminous pavements, and the preventive maintenance of building systems. Painting done in connection with repair work (i.e., as a result of the repairs) is properly classified as repair. This maintenance excludes building operating expenses (BOE) as defined in 15 FAM 120. BOE is funded by the posts Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP), the occupant agency, or ICASS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 6211, Mar 17 |
| maintenance and repair - Funds allotted to posts by the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) to cover the cost of major repairs to U.S. Government-owned/long-term leased buildings to keep them in usable and livable condition. Also called M&R. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| maintenance and upkeep - all maintenance and general upkeep of a levee performed on a regular and consistent basis that is not repair and rehabilitation. | DHS, US Code 33, §701n, Mar 17 |
| maintenance applicator - any individual who, in the principal course of such individual's employment, uses, or supervises the use of, a pesticide not classified for restricted use (other than a ready to use consumer products pesticide); for the purpose of providing structural pest control or lawn pest control including janitors, general maintenance personnel, sanitation personnel, and grounds maintenance personnel. The term maintenance applicator does not include private applicators; individuals who use antimicrobial pesticides, sanitizers or disinfectants; individuals employed by Federal, State, and local governments or any political subdivisions thereof, or individuals who use pesticides not classified for restricted use in or around their homes, boats, sod farms, nurseries, greenhouses, or other noncommercial property. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| maintenance of PII - Collection, use, sharing, disclosure, transfer, and storage of personally identifiable information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| maintenance of records - All operations incidental to the upkeep of an organized filing system. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| maintenance planning - process of detailing actions necessary to retain or restore an item to a specified condition and consists of: preventive maintenance, corrective maintenance, event maintenance, and scheduled maintenance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| major acquisition - capital assets that, in the determination of the Department or agency, require special management attention because of their importance to the agency mission; high development, operating, or maintenance costs; high risk; high return; or their significant role in the administration of agency programs, finances, property, or other resources. | White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17 |
| major alteration project - a nuclear weapon system alteration project of the Administration the cost of which exceeds \$750,000,000. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2753, Jan 17 |
| major application - A major application means an application that requires special attention to security due to the risk and magnitude of the harm resulting from the loss, misuse, or unauthorized access to or modification of the information in the application. Note: All Federal applications require some level of protection. Certain applications, because of the information in them, however, require special | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

management oversight and should be treated as major. Adequate security for other applications should be provided by security of the system in which they operate.

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| <p>major application - An application that requires special attention to security due to the risk and magnitude of harm resulting from the loss, misuse, or unauthorized access to or modification of the information in the application. Note - All federal applications require some level of protection. Certain applications, because of the information in them, however, require special management oversight and should be treated as major. Adequate security for other applications should be provided by security of the systems in which they operate.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major application - An application that requires special attention to security due to the risk and magnitude of the harm resulting from the loss, misuse, or unauthorized access to or modification of the information in the application. A breach in a major application might compromise many individual application programs and hardware, software and telecommunications components. Major applications can be either a major software application or a combination of hardware/software where the only purpose of the system is to support a specific mission-related function.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major business case - budget justification and report on investments required by OMB Circular A-11 (Capital Planning Guidance) that are also referred to as capital asset plans and business cases.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major contract - each of the 6 largest prime, associate, or Government-furnished equipment contracts under a major system that is in excess of \$40,000,000 and that is not a firm, fixed price contract.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3099, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>major defense acquisition program - a Department of Defense acquisition program that is a major defense acquisition program or that is designated as such a program by the Director.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §139, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>major Department of Defense headquarters activities - (A) Each of the following organizations: (i) The Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff.(ii) The Office of the Secretary of the Army and the Army Staff.(iii) The Office of the Secretary of the Navy, the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and Headquarters, Marine Corps.(iv) The Office of the Secretary of the Air Force and the Air Staff.(v) The Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the National Guard Joint Staff. (B)(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), headquarters elements of each of the following:(I) The combatant commands, the sub-unified commands, and subordinate commands that directly report to such commands.(II) The major commands of the military departments and the subordinate commands that directly report to such commands.(III) The component commands of the military departments.(IV) The Defense Agencies, the Department of Defense field activities, and the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense. (V) Department of Defense components that report directly to the organizations.(ii) Subordinate commands and direct-reporting components otherwise described in clause (i) that do not have significant functions other than operational, operational intelligence, or tactical functions, or training for operational, operational intelligence, or tactical functions, are not headquarters elements.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §111, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>major disaster - any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this chapter to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5122, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>major disaster - natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>major disaster - Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States that, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>major drug producing country - a country that illicitly produces during a fiscal year 5 metric tons or more of opium or opium derivative, 500 metric tons or more of coca, or 500 metric tons or more of marijuana.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §2495, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major drug-transit country - a country (A) that is a significant direct source of illicit narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances significantly affecting the United States; or (B) through which are transported such drugs or substances.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 481, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major drug-transit country - (A) that is a significant direct source of illicit narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances significantly affecting the United States; or (B) through which are transported such drugs or substances.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2291, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>major drug-transit country - a country (A) that is a significant direct source of illicit narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances significantly affecting the United States; (B) through which are transported such drugs or substances; or (C) through which significant sums of drug-related profits or monies are laundered with the knowledge or complicity of the government.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §2495, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major emitting facility - any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants which emit, or have the potential to emit, one hundred tons per year or more of any air pollutant from the following types of stationary sources: fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred and fifty million British thermal units per hour heat input, coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers), kraft pulp mills, Portland Cement plants, primary zinc smelters, iron and steel mill plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants, primary copper smelters, municipal incinerators capable of charging more than fifty tons of refuse per day, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants, petroleum refineries, lime plants, phosphate rock processing plants, coke oven batteries, sulfur recovery plants, carbon black plants (furnace process), primary lead smelters, fuel conversion plants, sintering plants, secondary metal production facilities, chemical process plants, fossil-fuel boilers of more than two hundred and fifty million British thermal units per hour heat input, petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand barrels, taconite ore processing facilities, glass fiber processing plants, charcoal production facilities. Such term also includes any other source with the potential to emit two hundred and fifty tons per year or more of any air pollutant. This term shall not include new or modified facilities which are nonprofit health or education institutions which have been exempted by the State.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §7479, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major enhanced-use lease - an enhanced-use lease that includes consideration consisting of an average annual rent of more than \$10,000,000.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §8161, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major event - planned, non-emergency activity that draws national attention a significant or designated non-emergency activity requiring additional security, such as inaugurations, State of the Union addresses, the Olympics, and international summit conferences.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major force - A military organization comprised of major combat elements and associated combat support, combat service support, and sustainment increments.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>major functions of an institution - instruction, organized research, other sponsored activities and other institutional activities as defined below: a. Instruction means the teaching and training activities of an institution. Except for research training, this term includes all teaching and training activities, whether they are offered for credits toward a degree or certificate or on a non-credit basis, and whether they are offered through regular academic departments or separate divisions, such as a summer school division or an extension division. Also considered part of this major function are departmental research, and, where agreed to, university research. (1) Sponsored instruction and training means specific instructional or training activity established by grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. For purposes of the cost principles, this activity may be considered a major function even though an institution's accounting treatment may include it in the instruction function. (2) Departmental research means research, development and scholarly activities that are not organized research and, consequently, are not separately budgeted and accounted for. Departmental research, for purposes of this document, is not considered as a major function, but as a part of the instruction function of the institution.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major hazard - natural or human-induced phenomenon that has the potential for significant and substantial harm to human health, property, activity, and/or animals or the environment.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major illicit drug producing country - a country in which- (A) 1,000 hectares or more of illicit opium poppy is cultivated or harvested during a year; (B) 1,000 hectares or more of illicit coca is cultivated or harvested during a year; or (C) 5,000 hectares or more of illicit cannabis is cultivated or harvested during a year, unless the President determines that such illicit cannabis production does not significantly affect the United States.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 481, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major illicit drug producing country - A) 1,000 hectares or more of illicit opium poppy is cultivated or harvested during a year; (B) 1,000 hectares or more of illicit coca is cultivated or harvested during a year; or(C) 5,000 hectares or more of illicit cannabis is cultivated or harvested during a year, unless the President determines that such illicit cannabis production does not significantly affect the United States.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2291, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>major incident [IT service] - highest category of impact for an incident.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major industrial country - any such country and any instrumentality of such a country.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §2518, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major information system - a system that is part of an investment that requires special management attention and agency policies, a “major automated information system” or a system that is part of a major acquisition consisting of information resources.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major information system - information system that requires special management attention because of its importance to an agency mission; its high development, operating, or maintenance costs; or its significant role in the administration of agency programs, finances, property, or other resources.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major information technology investment - an investment that requires special management attention as defined in OMB guidance and agency policies, a “major automated information system”, or a major acquisition consisting of information resources.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major investment - A system or acquisition requiring special management attention because of its importance to the mission or function of the Agency, a component of the Agency or another organization; is for financial management and obligates more than \$500,000 annually; has significant program or policy implications; has high executive visibility; has high development, operating, or maintenance costs; is funded through other than direct appropriations; or is defined as major by the Agency’s capital planning and investment control process. OMB may work with the Agency to declare other investments as major investments. Systems not considered “major” are “non-major.”</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18</p> |
| <p>major investment - investments that require an Exhibit 300 includes all Level 1 and 2 investments, as well as Level 3 IT investments in accordance with the investment thresholds defined in Directive 102-01.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>major life activities - These activities include, but are not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, and working. A major life activity also involves the operation of major bodily functions, including, but not limited to functions of the immune</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18</p> |

system; normal cell growth; and digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive functions.

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| major life activity - basic activities that the average person can perform with little or no difficulty includes (but not limited to) caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, concentrating, thinking, interacting with others, and working; can also include the operation of a major bodily function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| major manufacturing industry - the aerospace, automotive, electronics, shipbuilding, construction, home building, furniture, textile, and apparel industries and such other industries as the Director designates. | DOC, US Code 15, §278g-5, Mar 17 |
| major money laundering country - a country whose financial institutions engage in currency transactions involving significant amounts of proceeds from international narcotics trafficking. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 481, Mar 17 |
| major non-NATO ally - a country which is designated as a major non-NATO ally for purposes of this Act and the Arms Export Control Act. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| major non-NATO ally - a country that has been so designated in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |
| major non-NATO ally - a country which is designated as a major non-NATO ally for purposes of this chapter and the Arms Export Control Act. | DOS, US Code 22, §2403, Jan 17 |
| major oil company - any person who, individually or together with any other person with respect to which such person has an affiliate relationship or significant ownership interest, produced during a prior 6-month period specified by the Secretary, an average daily volume of 1,600,000 barrels of crude oil, natural gas liquids equivalents, and natural gas equivalents. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6213, Jan 17 |
| major operation - 1. A series of tactical actions (battles, engagements, strikes) conducted by combat forces of a single or several Services, coordinated in time and place, to achieve strategic or operational objectives in an operational area. 2. For noncombat operations, a reference to the relative size and scope of a military operation. See also operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| major program - A Federal program determined by the auditor to be a major program in accordance with A-133 __.520 or a program identified as a major program by a Federal agency or pass-through entity in accordance with A-133 __.215(c). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| major program - a Federal program determined by the auditor to be a major program or a program identified as a major program by a Federal agency or pass-through entity. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| major program - an activity approved to proceed to implementation that has an estimated life-cycle cost of more than \$250,000,000. | DHS, US Code 33, §878a, Mar 17 |
| major program - an activity approved to proceed to implementation that has an estimated life-cycle cost of more than \$250,000,000. | SPACE, US Code 51, §30104, Mar 17 |
| major range and test facility base - the test and evaluation facilities and resources that are designated by the Secretary of Defense as facilities and resources comprising the Major Range and Test Facility Base. | DOD, US Code 10, §196, Jan 17 |
| major renovation - work to an existing facility that is beyond cosmetic (e.g., replacing carpeting, painting, or hanging wallpaper) that affects more than 10,000 square feet or that costs \$200,000 or more. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| major source - any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit considering controls, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants. The Administrator may establish a lesser quantity, or in the case of radionuclides different criteria, for a major source than that specified in the previous sentence, on the basis of the potency of the air pollutant, persistence, potential for bioaccumulation, other characteristics of the air pollutant, or other relevant factors. | DOE, US Code 42, §7412, Mar 17 |
| major stationary source and major emitting facility - any stationary facility or source of air pollutants which directly emits, or has the potential to emit, one hundred tons per year or more of any air pollutant (including any major emitting facility or source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by the Administrator). | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| major subprogram - a major subprogram of a major defense acquisition program designated. | DOD, US Code 10, §2366a, Jan 17 |
| major system - a combination of elements that will function together to produce the capabilities required to fulfill a mission need. The elements may include hardware, equipment, software or any combination thereof, but excludes construction or other improvements to real property. A system shall be considered a major system if (A) conditions are satisfied, or (B) the system is designated a major system by the head of the agency responsible for the system. | DOD, US Code 10, §2302, Jan 17 |
| major system - any significant program of an element of the intelligence community with projected total development and procurement costs exceeding \$500,000,000 (based on fiscal year 2010 constant dollars), which costs shall include all end-to-end program costs, including costs associated with the development and procurement of the program and any other costs associated with the development and procurement of systems required to support or utilize the program. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3097, Jan 17 |
| major system - combination of elements that will function together to produce the capabilities required to fulfill a mission need, including hardware, equipment, software, or any combination thereof, but excluding construction or other improvements to real property. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| major system - that combination of elements that will function together to produce the capabilities required to fulfill a mission need. The elements may include hardware, equipment, software, or any combination thereof, but exclude construction or other improvements to real property. A system is a major system if - (1) The Department of Defense is responsible for the system and the total expenditures for research, development, test, and evaluation for the system are estimated to be more than \$185 million based on Fiscal Year 2014 constant dollars or the eventual total expenditure for the acquisition exceeds \$835 million based on Fiscal Year 2014 constant dollars (or any update of these thresholds based on a more recent fiscal year); (2) A civilian agency is responsible for the system and total expenditures for the system are estimated to exceed \$2 million or the dollar threshold for a “major system” established by the agency pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-109, entitled “Major System Acquisitions,” whichever is greater; or (3) The system is designated a “major system” by the head of the agency responsible for the system. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| major wine trading country - any foreign country, or group of foreign countries, designated as such.(4) The phrase nontariff barrier to (or other distortion of), in the context of trade in United States wine, includes any measure implemented by the government of a major wine trading country that either gives a competitive advantage to the wine industry of that country or restricts the importation of United States wine into that country. | DHS, US Code 19, §2802, Mar 17 |
| make - when referring to a passenger motor vehicle - is the trade name of the manufacturer of the vehicle. | DOT, US Code 49, §32101, Mar 17 |
| make-or-buy program - that part of a contractor’s written plan for a contract identifying those major items to be produced or work efforts to be performed in the prime contractor’s facilities and those to be subcontracted. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| malicious code - Software or firmware intended to perform an unauthorized process that will have adverse impact on the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of an information system. A virus, worm, Trojan horse, or other code-based entity that infects a host; spyware and some forms of adware are also examples of malicious code. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| malicious cyber command and control - a method for unauthorized remote identification of, access to, or use of, an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| malicious reconnaissance - a method for actively probing or passively monitoring an information system for the purpose of discerning security vulnerabilities of the information system, if such method is associated with a known or suspected cybersecurity threat. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| malintent - intention to cause harm mental and psychophysiological state of persons intending to cause harm. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mall municipal or rural cooperative electric powerplant - an electric generating unit, which (A) by design is not capable of consuming fuel at a fuel heat input rate in excess of a rate determined appropriate by the Secretary by rule; and (B) is owned or operated by a municipality or a rural electric cooperative. | DOE, US Code 42, §8402, Mar 17 |
| malnutrition - poor nutritional status caused by nutritional deficiency or excess. | DOS, US Code 22, §9303, Jan 17 |
| maltreatment - similar to abuse implies long-term cruel or rude treatment, inadequate or inedible food, lack of adequate warmth or shelter, lack of adequate exercise, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| malware - See malicious code. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| mammogram - a radiographic image produced through mammography. | DHHS, US Code 42, §263b, Jan 17 |
| mammography - radiography of the breast. | DHHS, US Code 42, §263b, Jan 17 |
| man portable air defense systems – lightweight, shoulder– launched, missile systems used to bring down aircraft and create mass casualties. the potential for MANPADS use against airborne aircraft is real and requires familiarity with the subject. terrorists choose MANPADS because the weapons are low cost, highly mobile, require minimal set–up time, and are easy to use and maintain. although the weapons have limited range, and their accuracy is affected by poor visibility and adverse weather, they can be fired from anywhere on land or from boats where there is unrestricted visibility to the target. Also called MANPADS. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| manageable interest - The concept of manageable interest recognizes that achievement of results requires joint action on the part of many other actors such as host country governments, institutions, other donors, civil society, and the private sector. When an objective is within USAID’s manageable interest, it means that we have reason to believe that our ability to influence, organize, and support others around commonly shared goals can lead to the achievement of desired results, and that the probability of success is high enough to warrant expending program and staff resources. A result is within an entity’s manageable interest when there is sufficient reason to believe that its achievement can be significantly and critically influenced by interventions of that entity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| management [Directorate] - Department of Homeland Security Support Component that administers the financial management, procurement, acquisition, human resources, enterprise-wide learning and development, personnel, information technology and communications systems, security for personnel, facilities, property, equipment and other material resources, grants and other assistance management programs as well as the identification and tracking of performance measurements relating to the responsibilities of DHS. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| management accountability - The expectation that managers are responsible for the quality and timeliness of program performance, increasing productivity, controlling costs and mitigating adverse aspects of Agency operations, and assuring that problems are managed with integrity and in compliance with applicable law. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| Management Action Official - The USAID employee assigned specific responsibility for responding to recommendations from audits and ensuring that corrective action is completed. Also called MAO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 593 596, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| management agreement - An agreement between an Operating Unit and its Bureau that provides approval to implement a proposed Strategic Plan. The Management Agreement provides a summary of agreements on a set of strategic and other objectives, confirmation of estimated resources over the Strategic Plan timeframe, AO start and end dates, and additional guidance on any special management concerns. Formerly called Management Contract. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| management capacity - the capacity to manage the program or system through the use of highly qualified organizations and personnel with appropriate experience, knowledge, and skills. | DOD, US Code 10, §2431a, Jan 17 |
| management control coordinator - A senior-level manager designated by an Assistant Secretary, office head, or chief of mission (COM) to ensure that the requirements of the FMFIA and the Departments management control program are adequately carried out by the bureau, office, or post. Also serves as the bureau liaison to the Office of Management Control staff. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| management control evaluation - A detailed evaluation of a program or activity to determine whether adequate and appropriate control techniques exist. There are two types - (1) Management control review is a detailed evaluation of the existing systems of management controls to determine whether necessary controls are in place and producing the intended results; and (2) Alternative management control review is an Office of Inspector General (OIG) audit or a financial, a computer security system management, or a consulting review. The review determines that the control techniques of the activity are operating in compliance with Circular A-123. These types of reviews can be used in lieu of a management control review if they encompass the same scope and techniques of a management control review. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| management control officer - The Chief Financial Officer (CFO), who is designated by the Secretary of State to direct the Departments implementation of and compliance with the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| Management Control Review Committee - A group of senior officials at the Mission, Bureau, or Office level who provide oversight and assistance for the management control program and audit management issues. Also called MCRC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 595, 596, May 18 |
| Management Control Standards - Standards for internal control in the Federal government issued by the General Accounting Office. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| management control system (or system of management control) - The organizational structure, operating procedures, and administrative practices adopted by all levels of management to provide reasonable assurance that programs and administrative activities are effectively carried out in accordance with the objectives of the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and OMB Circular A-123, revised. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| management control system documentation - Consists of written policies, organization charts, procedures, manuals, memoranda, flow charts, decision tables, software, and other related written materials pertaining to controls within each Department segment. This documentation must be current and permanently on file. Such documentation will serve to - (1) Describe the management control methods and measures; (2) Communicate responsibilities and authorities for operating such methods and measures; and (3) Assist in the review of the management controls and their functioning. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| management control techniques - The processes and documents used to efficiently and effectively accomplish a management control objective and thus help safeguard an activity from waste, loss, unauthorized use, or misappropriation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| management controls - The organization, policies, and procedures used to reasonably ensure that (a) programs achieve their intended results; (b) resources are used in accordance with the agency's mission; (c) programs and resources are protected from waste, fraud, and mismanagement; (d) laws and regulations are followed; and (e) reliable and timely information is obtained, maintained, reported, and used for decision making. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 592, 596, May 18 |
| management controls - The security controls (i.e., safeguards or countermeasures) for an information system that focus on the management of risk for the system. Management controls include risk management, review of security controls, system lifecycle controls, processing authorization controls, system security plan controls, and privacy controls. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |

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| management decision - the evaluation by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity of the audit findings and corrective action plan and the issuance of a written decision as to what corrective action is necessary. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| management decision - The evaluation by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity of the audit findings and corrective action plan and the issuance of a written decision as to what corrective action is necessary. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| management decision - The evaluation of a recommendation by management and a decision upon an appropriate course of action. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18 |
| management decision - When the management of an action office for an OIG recommendation informs OIG of its intended course of action in response to a recommendation. If OIG accepts the management decision, the recommendation is considered resolved. If OIG does not accept the management decision and the issue cannot be resolved after a reasonable effort to achieve agreement, the Inspector General may choose to take it to impasse. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0561, Mar 17 |
| management efficiency - A monetary recommendation that could result in funds being used more efficiently. The recommendation may include (a) savings from such items as reprogramming or recapture of unliquidated obligations; (b) more efficient contract negotiations; and (c) reduction or elimination of payments, costs, or expenses that would be incurred by the Agency. This term has the same meaning as "funds be put to better use." | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18 |
| management line of business chief - individual delegated within the Management Directorate with responsibilities for a set of one or more highly related services (administrative, financial, human resources, information technology, procurement, and security). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| management officer - An officer of the Department who is responsible for the day-to-day operations in a domestic office or bureau or at a post abroad. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5152, Mar 17 |
| management officer or counselor - The State Department officer responsible for managing all administrative and support activities of a post abroad, except for USAID activities under independent administration. Responsibilities include management and budgeting of real property operations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| management official - A supervisor, human resource officer, management officer, or other management official who has personal knowledge of, or receives information relating to, an incident or allegation that may serve as grounds for disciplinary action. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| management official - an individual employed by an agency in a position the duties and responsibilities of which require or authorize the individual to formulate, determine, or influence the policies of the agency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3845, Mar 17 |
| management official - The bureau executive director or, overseas, the management counselor or officer. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 6113, Mar 17 |
| management official - The individual who has authority to approve a recurring Telecommuting arrangement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| management or internal control objective - A desired goal or condition to be achieved by the control techniques used on a component. Each objective is to take into consideration the nature of the component and the requirements of Circular A-123 (revised). Limiting factors such as budget constraints, statutory and regulatory restrictions, staff limitations, and the cost-benefits of each control technique are to be considered in determining desired management control objectives. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| Management Representation Letter - A letter prepared by the auditee's management to the auditor confirming in writing essential oral statements made by the auditee to the auditor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 592, May 18 |
| management-in-place [asbestos] - principle of maintaining intact, undisturbed asbestos such that it does not become damaged or disturbed and, as a result, release asbestos fibers to the ambient air. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| manager - A manager directs the work of an organization, is held accountable for the success of specific line or staff programs, monitors the progress of the organization toward goals and periodically makes adjustments. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| manager/supervisor - person in a position responsible for overseeing employees, projects, programs or departments in a business. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| manager/supervisor position classification standard - occurrence of a position requiring an individual to oversee employees, projects, programs, or departments in a business, and where the NFC Position Supervisory Code is either 2 or 4. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| managerial capacity - a. In the context of E1 priority worker immigrant visa classification, managerial capacity as defined in INA 101(a)(44)(A) means an assignment within an organization in which the employee primarily - (1) Manages the organization, or a department, subdivision, function, or component of the organization; (2) Supervises and controls the work of other supervisory, professional, or managerial employees, or manages an essential function within the organization, or a department or subdivision of the organization; (3) If another employee or other employees are directly supervised, has the authority to hire and fire or recommend those as well as other personnel actions (such as promotion and leave authorization) or, if no other employee is directly supervised, functions at a senior level within the organization hierarchy or with respect to the function managed; and (4) Exercises discretion over the day-to-day operations of the activity or function for which the employee has authority. b. A first-line supervisor is not considered to be acting in a managerial capacity merely by virtue of supervisory responsibilities unless the employees supervised are professional. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| managerial capacity - an assignment within an organization in which the employee primarily- (i) manages the organization, or a department, subdivision, function, or component of the organization; (ii) supervises and controls the work of other supervisory, professional, or managerial employees, or manages an essential function within the organization, or a department or subdivision of the organization; (iii) if another employee or other employees are directly supervised, has the authority to hire and fire or recommend those as well as other personnel actions (such as promotion and leave authorization) or, if no other employee is directly supervised, functions at a senior level within the organizational hierarchy or with respect to the function managed; and (iv) exercises discretion over the day-to-day operations of the activity or function for which the employee has authority. A first-line supervisor is not considered to be acting in a managerial capacity merely by virtue of the supervisor's supervisory duties unless the employees supervised are professional. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| managing state projects - A project management methodology consisting of periods, phases, activities, and control gates, designed specifically for the Department of State. Also called MSP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| mandatory declassification review - the review for declassification of classified information in response to a request for declassification that meets the requirements. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| mandatory references - Mandatory references comprise relevant U.S. Government regulations created and published outside USAID, as well as documents containing mandatory guidance that have been created within USAID. These references are cited and hyperlinked in Automated Directives System (ADS) chapters. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| mandatory retirement based on relative performance - When three Performance Standards Boards within a five year period find that a career employee has not met the standards of performance established for his or her class (Section 608, Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended), the employee is involuntarily retired based on performance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 463, May 18 |
| mandatory retirement for time-in-class - An involuntary separation from the Senior Foreign Service or Foreign Service that may or may not make the employee eligible for an immediate annuity. Also, this is referred to as selection-out for time-in-class. Also called TIC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 440, May 18 |
| mandatory separation - action effected by the agency to separate an employee from a position, with prior notice includes: law enforcement officer; firefighter; nuclear materials courier; or customs and border protection officer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| mandatory training - Training USAID designates as essential to fulfill a specific Agency requirement. Mandatory training may include training as part of a certification program, training that fulfills an organizational performance objective, or training that meets a legal requirement such as ethics or EEO training. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18 |
| man-day - any day during which an employee performs any agricultural labor for not less than one hour. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| maneuver - 1. A movement to place ships, aircraft, or land forces in a position of advantage over the enemy. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. 3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle to cause it to perform desired movements. 4. Employment of forces in the operational area, through movement in combination with fires and information, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy. See also mission; operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| manifest - the form used for identifying the quantity, composition, and the origin, routing, and destination of hazardous waste during its transportation from the point of generation to the point of disposal, treatment, or storage. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| man-made disaster - human-caused incident resulting in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries includes such events as airplane accidents, nuclear disasters, oil spills, structural flaws or failures, war, genocide, terrorist attacks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| manpower management - The means of manpower control to ensure the most efficient and economical use of available manpower. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| manpower requirements - Human resources needed to accomplish specified work loads of organizations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| manual driving distraction - Tasks that require the driver to take a hand off the steering wheel to perform a non-steering task (such as dialing a phone number, sending a text message, tuning a radio, eating, or self-grooming). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| manual driving distraction - Tasks that require the driver to take a hand off the steering wheel to perform a non-steering task (such as dialing a phone number, sending a text message, tuning a radio, eating, or self-grooming). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| manual workaround - method requiring human intervention to circumvent a problem without eliminating it when the usual or planned method isn't working. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| manufacture, preparation, compounding, or processing -repackaging or otherwise changing the container, wrapper, or labeling of any tobacco product package in furtherance of the distribution of the tobacco product from the original place of manufacture to the person who makes final delivery or sale to the ultimate consumer or user. | USDA, US Code 21, §387e, Mar 17 |
| manufactured fiber - any fiber derived by a process of manufacture from any substance which, at any point in the manufacturing process, is not a fiber. | DOC, US Code 15, §70, Mar 17 |
| manufacturer - (A) a contractor or subcontractor of a manufacturer; (B) a supplier or licensor of any product, intellectual property, service, research tool, or component or other article used in the design, development, clinical testing, investigation, or manufacturing of a covered countermeasure; and (C) any or all of the parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, successors, and assigns of a manufacturer. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d-6d, Jan 17 |
| manufacturer - a person (A) engaged in manufacturing or assembling new passenger motor vehicles; (B) importing new passenger motor vehicles for resale; or (C) acting for and under the control of such a manufacturer, assembler, or importer in connection with the distribution of new passenger motor vehicles. | DOT, US Code 49, §32304, Mar 17 |
| manufacturer - a person (A) manufacturing or assembling passenger motor vehicles or passenger motor vehicle equipment; or (B) importing motor vehicles or motor vehicle equipment for resale. | DOT, US Code 49, §32101, Mar 17 |
| manufacturer - any corporation, organization, or institution, whether public or private (including Federal, State, and local departments, agencies, and instrumentalities), which manufactures, imports, processes, or distributes under its label any vaccine set forth in the Vaccine Injury Table, except that such term shall include the manufacturer of any other vaccine. The term manufacture means to manufacture, import, process, or distribute a vaccine. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300aa-33, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| manufacturer - any person engaged in the business of buying milk in commerce for the purpose of manufacturing dairy products. | USDA, US Code 7, §1637a, Mar 17 |
| manufacturer - any person engaged in the business of manufacturing explosive materials for purposes of sale or distribution or for his own use. | DOJ, US Code 18, §841, Mar 17 |
| manufacturer - any person who imports, manufactures, or assembles motor vehicles for sale. | DOC, US Code 15, §2821, Mar 17 |
| manufacturer- (A) a person engaged in the business of manufacturing automobiles, including a predecessor or successor of the person to the extent provided under regulations prescribed by the Secretary; and (B) if more than one person is the manufacturer of an automobile, the person specified under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. | DOT, US Code 49, §32901, Mar 17 |
| manufacturing technology - techniques and processes designed to improve manufacturing quality, productivity, and practices, including quality control, shop floor management, inventory management, and worker training, as well as manufacturing equipment and software. | DOD, US Code 10, §2500, Jan 17 |
| maquiladora - an entity located in Mexico that assembles and produces goods from imported parts for export to the United States. | DHS, US Code 6, §1401, Jan 17 |
| marine air command and control system - A system that provides the aviation combat element commander with the means to command, coordinate, and control all air operations within an assigned sector and to coordinate air operations with other Services. Also called MACCS. See also direct air support center; tactical air operations center. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy - electrical energy from - (1) waves, tides, and currents in oceans, estuaries, and tidal areas; (2) free flowing water in rivers, lakes, and streams; (3) free flowing water in man-made channels; and (4) differentials in ocean temperature (ocean thermal energy conversion). | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17211, Mar 17 |
| marine boundaries - offshore waters and seabeds over which the United States has sovereignty and jurisdiction. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| Marine Corps - the United States Marine Corps. It includes the Regular Marine Corps, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and the Marine Corps Reserve. | DOD, US Code 10, §5001, Jan 17 |
| Marine Corps special operations forces - Those Active Component Marine Corps forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called MARSOF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| marine debris - any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or the Great Lakes. | DHS, US Code 33, §1956, Mar 17 |
| marine environment - an all-inclusive term that was developed to cover land and water areas that could be affected by pollution from all vessels and not only tank vessels. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| marine environment - the coastal environment, waters of the contiguous zone, and waters of the high seas; the fish, wildlife, and other living resources of such waters; and the recreational and scenic values of such waters and resources. | DHS, US Code 33, §1502, Mar 17 |
| marine environment - the navigable waters of the United States and the land and resources therein and thereunder; the waters and fishery resources of any area over which the United States asserts exclusive fishery management authority; the seabed and subsoil of the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States, the resources thereof and the waters superjacent thereto; and the recreational, economic, and scenic values of such waters and resources. | DHS, US Code 33, §1222, Mar 17 |
| marine environment - the physical, atmospheric, and biological components, conditions, and factors which interactively determine the productivity, state, condition, and quality of the marine ecosystem, including the waters of the high seas, the contiguous zone, transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, and wetlands within the coastal zone and on the outer Continental Shelf. | DOI, US Code 43, §1331, Mar 17 |

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| marine pollution control device - any equipment or management practice, for installation or use on board a vessel of the Armed Forces, that is- (A) designed to receive, retain, treat, control, or discharge a discharge incidental to the normal operation of a vessel; and (B) determined by the Administrator and the Secretary of Defense to be the most effective equipment or management practice to reduce the environmental impacts of the discharge consistent with the considerations set forth. | DHS, US Code 33, §1322, Mar 17 |
| marine sanitation device - any equipment for installation on board a vessel which is designed to receive, retain, treat, or discharge sewage, and any process to treat such sewage. | DHS, US Code 33, §1322, Mar 17 |
| marine transportation system - set of waterways, ports and inter-modal connections, vessels, vehicles, and system users, as well as federal maritime navigation systems in which marine vessels operate consists of waterways, ports and inter-modal connections, vessels, vehicles, and system users, as well as federal maritime navigation systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| maritime administration ready reserve force - The surge sealift assets owned and operated by the United States Department of Transportation/Maritime Administration and Military Sealift Command (in contingency), crewed by civilian mariners. Also called MARAD RRF. See also National Defense Reserve Fleet. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| maritime area of interest - particular geographic point, such as sea lanes or oceanic regions, on which surveillance capabilities are focused. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| maritime domain - sphere of knowledge, influence and activity concerning areas and things of, on, under, relating to, adjacent to, or bordering on a seas, ocean, or other navigable waterway includes all maritime-related activities, infrastructure, people, cargo, and vessels and other conveyances. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| maritime domain - The oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, and the airspace above these, including the littorals. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| maritime domain awareness - effective understanding of information, threats, and anything associated with the global maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| maritime domain awareness - The effective understanding of anything associated with the maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment of a nation. Also called MDA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| maritime environment - complex union and interaction between oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, and other major water bodies, with the atmosphere and land seaward of the mean high water mark includes weather, currents, natural resources, and fish stocks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| maritime environment - The environment corresponding to the oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, including the littorals and their sub-surface features, and interfaces and interactions with the atmosphere. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, May 18 |
| maritime forces - Forces that operate on, under, or above the sea to gain or exploit command of the sea, sea control, or sea denial and/or to project power from the sea. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| maritime interception operations - Efforts to monitor, query, and board merchant vessels in international waters to enforce sanctions against other nations such as those in support of United Nations Security Council Resolutions and/or prevent the transport of restricted goods. Also called MIO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| Maritime Operations Center - Navy facility organized, manned and responsible for operational level coordination, synchronization, & guidance of near term planning & execution. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| maritime power projection - Power projection in and from the maritime environment, including a broad spectrum of offensive military operations to destroy enemy forces or logistic support or to prevent enemy forces from approaching within enemy weapons' range of friendly forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| maritime pre-positioning force operation - A rapid deployment and assembly of a Marine expeditionary force in a secure area using a combination of intertheater airlift and forward-deployed maritime pre-positioning ships. Also called MPF operation. See also maritime pre-positioning ships. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| maritime pre-positioning ships - Civilian-crewed, Military Sealift Command-chartered ships that are usually forward-deployed and loaded with pre-positioned equipment and up to 30 days of supplies to support Marine expeditionary brigades. Also called MPSs. See also Navy cargo handling battalion. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| maritime security level - warning level set for a specified maritime region to reflect the prevailing threat environment to the marine elements of the national transportation system includes; ports, vessels, facilities, and critical assets and infrastructure located on or adjacent to waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| maritime security operations - Those operations to protect maritime sovereignty and resources and to counter maritime-related terrorism, weapons proliferation, transnational crime, piracy, environmental destruction, and illegal seaborne immigration. Also called MSO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| Maritime Security Program - A program authorized in the Maritime Security Act of 2003 requiring the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to establish a fleet of active, commercially viable, militarily useful, privately-owned vessels to meet national defense and other security requirements. Also called MSP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| maritime superiority - That degree of dominance of one force over another that permits the conduct of maritime operations by the former and its related land, maritime, and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| maritime terminal - A facility for berthing ships simultaneously at piers, quays, and/or working anchorages. Also called water terminal. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| marker - an assurance given by the Antitrust Division to a candidate for corporate leniency that no other company will be considered for leniency, for some finite period of time, while the candidate is given an opportunity to perfect its leniency application. | DOC, US Code 15, §1, Mar 17 |
| market - the sale or disposition of swine, pork, or pork products in commerce. | USDA, US Code 7, §198, Mar 17 |
| market - to sell or otherwise dispose of in commerce in the United States; market. | USDA, US Code 7, §1359aa, Mar 17 |
| market formula purchase - a formula purchase in a case in which the price formula is based on one or more futures or options contracts. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| market imperfection - A market imperfection exists where the capital markets fail to provide private sector lending to otherwise creditworthy projects or sectors. DCA allows USAID to act as a guarantor/lender of last resort to bridge these market imperfections. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| market research - collecting and analyzing information about capabilities within the market to satisfy agency needs. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| market research - process used to collect, organize, maintain, analyze, and present data for the purpose of maximizing the capabilities, technology, and competitive force of the marketplace to meet an organization's needs for supplies or services. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| market share - the share of each manufacturer or importer of a class of tobacco product expressed as a decimal to the fourth place) of the total volume of domestic sales of the class of tobacco product during the base period for a fiscal year for an assessment. | USDA, US Code 7, §518d, Mar 17 |
| market test - The principle that the value that people attach to any goods or services provided to them must be at least equal to the amount they are willing to pay for those goods or services. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| marketing - the sale or other disposition of livestock, livestock products, or meat or meat food products in commerce. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635a, Mar 17 |
| marking - The physical act of indicating on national security information the proper classification levels, the classification authority, the Agency and office of origin, declassification and downgrading instructions, and special markings which limit the use of the classified information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 568, May 18 |

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| marking - To maintain contact on a target from such a position that the marking unit has an immediate offensive capability. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| Marking Plan - A plan that USAID Implementing partners provide detailing the public communications, commodities, program materials and other items that will visibly bear or be marked with the USAID Identity. It also requests any exceptions to marking. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 320, May 18 |
| mark-up - The process by which congressional committees debate, amend, and rewrite proposed appropriation and authorization legislations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| marque - the trade name used by a separate marketing division of a motor vehicle assembler. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| marque - the trade name used by a separate marketing division of a motor vehicle assembler. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| marshalling - 1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat, or prepare for loading. 2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement. See also staging area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, Sep 16 |
| marshalling area - A location in the vicinity of a reception terminal or pre-positioned equipment storage site where arriving unit personnel, equipment, materiel, and accompanying supplies are reassembled, returned to the control of the unit commander, and prepared for onward movement. See also marshalling. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, Sep 16 |
| mass atrocity response operations - Military activities conducted to prevent or halt mass atrocities. Also called MARO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-073, Sep 16 |
| mass balance - an accumulation of the annual quantities of chemicals transported to a facility, produced at a facility, consumed at a facility, used at a facility, accumulated at a facility, released from a facility, and transported from a facility as a waste or as a commercial product or byproduct or component of a commercial product or byproduct. | DOE, US Code 42, §11023, Mar 17 |
| mass casualty - Any number of human casualties produced across a period of time that exceeds available medical support capabilities. See also casualty. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| mass killings - 3 or more killings in a single incident. | DHS, US Code 6, §455, Jan 17 |
| mass layoff - a reduction in force which- (A) is not the result of a plant closing; and (B) results in an employment loss at the single site of employment during any 30-day period for- (i)(I) at least 33 percent of the employees (excluding any part-time employees); and (II) at least 50 employees (excluding any part-time employees); or (ii) at least 500 employees (excluding any part-time employees). | DOL, US Code 29, §2101, Mar 17 |
| mass spectrometry - analytical technique that ionizes chemical species and sorts the ions based on their mass-to-charge ratio measuring the mass allows a determination of what is contained within the sample. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| massed fire - 1. The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target. 2. Fire from a number of weapons directed at a single point or small area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| master - The commander of a United States Naval Ship, a commercial ship, or a government-owned general agency agreement ship operated for the Military Sealift Command by a civilian company to transport Department of Defense cargo. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| master - the individual having command of a vessel. The master of a United States documented vessel must be a United States citizen. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721, Mar 17 |
| master - the person having the command of the vessel. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| master air attack plan - A plan that contains key information that forms the foundation of the joint air tasking order. Also called MAAP. See also target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| master key - key that operates the entire master keyed locks or cylinders in a group each lock or cylinder is usually operated by its own change key. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| master positive - A positive print made from the original negative film and used to prepare duplicate negatives. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| master reference data - A data management tool for housing reference data, such as the list of Organization Symbols or Organization Codes, for use in Department of State systems. The Bureau of Information Resource Management's Operations Systems and Integration Office, Enterprise Programming and Integration Division, Data Management Branch (IRM/OPS/SIO/EPI/DM) maintains this tool for use by all Department of State employees. Also called MRD. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 10151, Mar 17 |
| master service level agreement - A Master Service Level Agreement (MSLA) is an SLA that defines the core services available to a customer by virtue of the customer's affiliation with an organization, in this case the Department of State. Generally, these are the underlying services provided to customers at no charge, but which are required for value-added business services to function. These are often provided on a best effort basis. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153, Mar 17 |
| master solicitation - a document containing special clauses and provisions that have been identified as essential for the acquisition of a specific type of supply or service that is acquired repetitively. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Master Training Guide - A collection of tasks and associated conditions and standards of a specific joint organization. Tasks are derived from joint doctrine and are grouped by mission and/or function to support organizational training. Also called MTG. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| master training schedule - master training schedule official list, database, or other means to display and monitor an agency's training programs includes, but is not limited to: program category, class number, program title, point of contact, course location, class length, number of students authorized, number of students registered, arrival and departure times, and start and completion dates. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| masters degree equivalent - a bachelor degree plus five years of progressive experience in the professions should be considered as the equivalent of a master's degree. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| mastery - meeting requirements for a specified domain of learning includes cognitive, psychomotor and/or affective, a combination of each, or all three domains of learning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| matching agreement - a written agreement between a recipient agency and a source agency (or a non-Federal agency) that is required by the Privacy Act for parties engaging in a matching program. | White House, OMB, Circular A-108, Mar 17 |
| matching agreement - The agreement establishing the terms of a matching program between USAID and another Federal or non-Federal agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| matching notice - the notice published by an agency in the Federal Register upon the establishment, re-establishment, or modification of a matching program that describes the existence and character of the matching program. A matching notice identifies the agencies involved, the purpose(s) of the matching program, the authority for conducting the matching program, the records and individuals involved, and additional details about the matching program. | White House, OMB, Circular A-108, Mar 17 |
| matching program - A computerized comparison of two or more automated system of records (SOR), or a SOR with non-Federal records. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| material - a good that is used in the production of another good and includes a part or an ingredient. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |

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| material - a good that is used in the production of another good, including a part or an ingredient. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| material - a good that is used in the production of another good, including a part or an ingredient. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| material - a good that is used in the production of another good, including a part or an ingredient. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |
| material - any data, regardless of physical form or characteristic, including written or printed matter, automated information systems storage media, maps, charts, paintings, drawings, films, photographs, engravings, sketches, working notes, papers, reproductions of any such things by any means or process, and sound, voice, magnetic, or electronic recordings. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3345, Jan 17 |
| material - documentary material, tangible things, written reports or answers to questions, and transcripts of oral testimony. | DOC, US Code 15, §57b-2, Mar 17 |
| material that is self-produced - an originating material that is produced by a producer of a good and used in the production of that good. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| material that is self-produced - an originating material that is produced by a producer of a good and used in the production of that good. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| material that is self-produced - an originating material that is produced by a producer of a good and used in the production of that good. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |
| material weakness - FMFIA overall: A significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that is significant enough to report outside of the agency, such as the Office of Management and Budget and Congress. Generally, such a weakness would a) significantly impair the organization's ability to achieve its objectives; b) result in the use of resources in a way that is inconsistent with Agency mission; c) violate statutory or regulatory requirements; d) result in a significant lack of safeguards against waste, loss, unauthorized use, or misappropriation of funds, property, or other assets; e) impair the ability to obtain, maintain, report, and use reliable and timely information for decision making; or f) permit improper ethical conduct or a conflict of interest. Financial reporting: A significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements, or other significant financial reports, will not be prevented or detected. Material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting must be included in the annual FMFIA report. A scale against which the fulfillment of a requirement can be measured. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| material weaknesses - Significant deficiencies in which the agency head determines to be significant enough to report outside of the agency. Such weakness would - (1) Significantly impair the fulfillment of the Departments mission; (2) Deprive the public of needed services; (3) Significantly weaken safeguards against waste, loss, unauthorized use, or misappropriation of funds, property, other assets or conflict of interest; (4) Merit the attention of the agency head/senior management, the President, or the relevant congressional oversight committee; or (5) Be of a nature that omission from the report could reflect adversely on the actual or perceived management integrity of the agency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| materiality - the misrepresentation was of direct and objective significance to the proper resolution of the alien's application for a visa. The Attorney General has declared the definition of materiality with respect to INA 212(a)(6)(C)(i) to be as follows - A misrepresentation made in connection with an application for a visa or other documents, or with entry into the United States, is material if either - a. The alien is inadmissible on the true facts; or b. The misrepresentation tends to shut off a line of inquiry which is relevant to the alien's eligibility and which might well have resulted in a proper determination that he or she be inadmissible. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| materials - A) any raw materials (including minerals, metals, and advanced processed materials), commodities, articles, components (including critical components), products, and items of supply; and (B) any technical information or services ancillary to the use of any such materials, commodities, articles, components, products, or items. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| materials handling - Any activity in which property is shipped, received, moved, stored, issued, or returned. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112, Mar 17 |

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| materials handling equipment. Equipment used at air, ground, and sea ports to handle large cargo. Also called MHE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| materiel - All items necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. See also equipment; personal property. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| materiel - equipment, apparatus, and supplies used by an organization or institution or required in some work or enterprise - distinguished from personnel within DHS includes; ships, aircraft, radios etc., and related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excludes real property, installations, and utilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| materiel inventory objective - The quantity of an item required to be on hand and on order on M-day to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain the approved United States force structure and those Allied forces designated for United States materiel support, through the period prescribed for war materiel planning purposes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| materiel planning - A subset of logistics planning consisting of the four-step process of: a. requirements definition. Requirements for significant items are calculated at item- level detail to support sustainability planning and analysis. b. apportionment. Items are apportioned to the combatant commanders based on a global scenario to avoid sourcing of items to multiple theaters. c. sourcing. Sourcing is the matching of available capabilities on a given date against item requirements to support sustainability analysis and the identification of locations to support transportation planning. d. documentation. Sourced item requirements are translated into movement requirements and documented in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System database for transportation feasibility analysis. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| materiel release order - An order issued by an accountable supply system manager directing a non-accountable activity within the same supply distribution complex to release and ship materiel. Also called MRO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| materiel requirements - Those quantities of items of equipment and supplies necessary to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain a Service, formation, organization, or unit in the fulfillment of its purposes or tasks during a specified period. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| matured loans - the total principal amount of all loans made by a school under this subpart minus the total principal amount of loans made by such school to students who are- (i) enrolled in a full-time course of study at such school; or (ii) in their grace period. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292q, Jan 17 |
| maxi-cube vehicle - a truck tractor combined with a semitrailer and a separable property-carrying unit designed to be loaded and unloaded through the semitrailer, with the length of the separable property-carrying unit being not more than 34 feet and the length of the vehicle combination being not more than 65 feet. | DOT, US Code 49, §31111, Mar 17 |
| maximum contaminant level - maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| maximum contaminant level - the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300f, Jan 17 |
| maximum contaminant level goal - maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur and that (Environmental Protection Agency believes) allows an adequate margin of safety. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| maximum efficient rate - the maximum sustainable daily oil or gas rate from a reservoir which will permit economic development and depletion of that reservoir without detriment to the ultimate recovery. | DOD, US Code 10, §7420, Jan 17 |
| maximum extent practicable - maximum potential within the limitations used to determine planning resources and response times. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| maximum ordinate - In artillery and naval gunfire support, the height of the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile above the horizontal plane passing through its origin. Also called vertex height and MAXORD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| may - denotes the permissive. However, the words “no person may...” mean that no person is required, authorized, or permitted to do the act described. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| M-day - Mobilization day; unnamed day on which mobilization of forces begins. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06, Sep 16 |
| meals - See the definition of per diem. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| mean time to repair - basic measure of the maintainability of repairable items representing the average (mean) time required to repair a failed component or device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mean time to restore service - measure of the total time from when an item initially fails until it is fully restored and delivering its normal functionality. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| means of conveyance - any personal property used for or intended for use for the movement of any other personal property. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| means of emission limitation - a system of continuous emission reduction (including the use of specific technology or fuels with specified pollution characteristics). | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| means or instrumentality of interstate commerce - any facility of a national securities exchange. | DOC, US Code 15, §80a-1, Mar 17 |
| means-tested Federal benefit program - a program of the Federal Government, other than a program under subchapter IV, in which eligibility for the program's benefits, or the amount of such benefits, are determined on the basis of income or resources of the individual or family seeking the benefit. | ED, US Code 20, §1059e, Mar 17 |
| measure - value used in tandem with a metric may be associated with a target or expected performance standard. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| measure of effectiveness - An indicator used to measure a current system state, with change indicated by comparing multiple observations over time. Also called MOE. See also combat assessment; mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| measure of effectiveness - operational outcome assessments that identify the most critical performance requirements needed to meet capability objectives and achievement of desired result. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| measure of performance - An indicator used to measure a friendly action that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. Also called MOP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| measure of performance - assessment of physical or functional attributes relating to the execution of the system's function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| measure of suitability - assessment of the extent to which the system integrates well into the operation environment and consider such issues as supportability, human interface compatibility, and maintainability. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| measurement and signature intelligence - Information produced by quantitative and qualitative analysis of physical attributes of targets and events to characterize, locate, and identify targets and events, and derived from specialized, technically derived measurements of physical phenomenon intrinsic to an object or event. Also called MASINT. See also intelligence; scientific and technical intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| Measurement and Signature Intelligence Requirements System - A system for the management of theater and national measurement and signature intelligence collection requirements, providing automated tools for users in support of submission, review, and validation of measurement and signature intelligence nominations of requirements to be tasked for national and Department of Defense measurement and signature intelligence collection, production, and exploitation resources. Also called MRS. See also measurement and signature intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| measurement areas - Performance areas that identify the highest level of the Federal Enterprise Architecture (EA) Performance Reference Model (PRM) framework and capture aspects of performance at the input, output, and outcomes levels. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| measurement grouping - Subgroups within each measurement category of the PRM that describe specific types of measurement indicators. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |

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| measurement indicators - Specific measures developed by a program sponsor, program, or project manager used to track, assess, and report the success or failure for a specific BRM line of business or subfunction, Department, program, or project initiative. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| measurement sensitive data - Data whose meaning or application depends substantially on some measured quantity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 505, May 18 |
| measurement ton - The unit of volumetric measurement of equipment associated with surface-delivered cargo equal to the total cubic feet divided by 40. Also called MTON. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| measures - Actions, procedures, devices or other means for effecting energy efficient changes in general operations which can be applied by Federal agencies. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| meat food products - all products and byproducts of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry-if edible. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| mechanical energy source - retained spring in an improvised explosive device (IED) or improved weapon that acts as the energy source. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mechanical restraint - the use of devices as a means of restricting a resident's freedom of movement. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290jj, Jan 17 |
| mechanical sweep - In naval mine warfare, any sweep used with the object of physically contacting the mine or its appendages. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| mechanical timing switch - timing switch (e.g., clock, timer, drip timer) constructed or modified so that physical contact between two parts of the timing device complete an electrical circuit initiating the device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Medevac insurance - Insurance to cover the cost of medical evacuation of USAID contractors and their dependents, applicable to all U.S. citizens, U.S. permanent resident aliens, and third country nationals. Cooperating country nationals are not eligible. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 322, May 18 |
| media - A broad term that normally defines physical devices in all formats that store and communicate information. Some examples of media as they relate to computers are: CDRoms, tapes, diskettes, disk drives, memory sticks, and others. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| media - Physical devices (e.g., magnetic tapes, optical disks, magnetic disks) which information is stored within an information system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| media [complex] - person, organization, or entity (other than a federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government) who is (1) primarily engaged in the collection, production, or dissemination to the public of information in any form, which includes print, broadcast, film and internet; or (2) otherwise engaged in the collection, production, or dissemination to the public of information in any form related to topics of national security, which includes print, broadcast, film, and internet. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| media engagement - Interviews or written submissions for newspaper, magazine, TV, radio, documentary, or other media organizations or products, including online forums. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| media operations center - A facility established by the commander to serve as the focal point for the interface between the military and the media during the conduct of military operations. Also called MOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| media organization - A person or entity engaged in disseminating information to the general public through a newspaper, magazine, other publication, radio, television, or other means of mass communication, including online forums such as blogs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| media pool - A limited number of news media who represent a larger number of news media organizations for purposes of news gathering and sharing of material during a specified activity. See also public affairs. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| media production - creation of visual and audio elements to generate a product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| <p>media protection - Organizations must - (1) Protect information system media, both paper and digital; (2) Limit access to information on information system media to authorized users; and (3) Sanitize or destroy information system media before disposal or release for reuse. Also called MP.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>median - The middle value in a distribution. As applied for example to the loan portfolio of a microfinance institution, calculated by arranging its loans from smallest to largest and observing the value of the loan in the middle of that distribution.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18</p> |
| <p>medical care - amounts paid for-(A) the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, or amounts paid for the purpose of affecting any structure or function of the body,(B) amounts paid for transportation primarily for and essential to medical care referred to in subparagraph (A), and(C) amounts paid for insurance covering medical care referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B).</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>medical certificate - a written statement signed by a registered practicing physician or other practitioner, certifying to the incapacitation, examination or treatment, or to the period of disability while the patient was receiving professional treatment. For family care, employees may provide a written statement from the health care provider concerning the family members need for psychological comfort and/or physical care.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>medical civil-military operations - All military health- and veterinary-related activities in support of a commander that establish, enhance, maintain or influence relations between the force and host nation, multinational governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace to facilitate military operations, achieve United States operational objectives, and positively impact the health, agriculture, and economic sectors. Also called MCMO.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18</p> |
| <p>medical countermeasures - MCMs include both pharmaceutical interventions (e.g., vaccines, antimicrobials, antidotes, and antitoxins) and non-pharmaceutical MCM interventions (e.g., ventilators, diagnostics, personal protective equipment, and patient decontamination methods) that may be used to prevent, mitigate, or treat the adverse health effects of a public health emergency.</p> | <p>DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>medical countermeasures - Medical countermeasures include both pharmaceutical interventions (e.g., vaccines, antimicrobials, antidotes, and antitoxins) and non-pharmaceutical medical countermeasure interventions (e.g., ventilators, diagnostics, personal protective equipment, and patient decontamination methods) that may be used to prevent, mitigate, or treat the adverse health effects of a public health emergency”.</p> | <p>DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>medical documentation - A statement from a licensed physician, which may be supplemented by a statement from another appropriate practitioner that provides information necessary to determine an employees entitlement to a disability retirement. This includes - (1) A history of the specific medical condition(s), including any references to findings from previous examinations, treatment, and responses to treatment; (2) Clinical findings from the most recent medical examination, including any of the following that have been obtained - findings of a physical examination; results of laboratory tests; copies of X-rays; an EKG report or other special evaluations or diagnostic procedures; and, in the case of a psychiatric disease, the findings of a mental status examination and the results of psychological tests; (3) Diagnosis; (4) Assessment of the current clinical status and plans for future treatment; (5) An estimate of the date of full or partial recovery, if any recovery is anticipated; (6) An explanation on the effect of the medical condition related to the performance of duties; and (7) Narrative explanation regarding the medical basis for any finding that warrants duty restrictions or accommodations and its therapeutic or risk avoiding value.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 61612, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>medical emergency - A medical condition of an employee or a family likely to require the employee's prolonged absence from duty and to result in a substantial loss of income to the employee because of the unavailability of paid leave.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 482, May 18</p> |

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| medical emergency - A medical condition of either the employee or the employee's family member that is likely to require the employee to be absent from duty for a prolonged period and to result in a substantial loss of income (expected absence without available paid leave of at least 24 work hours for a full-time employee) because of the employee's lack of available paid leave. An employees or family members incapacity of at least 24 hours without available paid leave due to pregnancy, recovery from childbirth, or another serious health condition would constitute a medical emergency for purposes of the Voluntary Leave Transfer Program (VLTP) or Voluntary Leave Bank Program (VLBP). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| medical evaluation - key components including history, examination, and medical decision making focused on symptomatic and related body systems for the purpose of diagnosing the etiology of hearing loss and related physical conditions, and for identifying appropriate treatment and referral options. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247b-4a, Jan 17 |
| medical evaluation by a physician - key components including history, examination, and medical decision making focused on symptomatic and related body systems for the purpose of diagnosing the etiology of hearing loss and related physical conditions, and for identifying appropriate treatment and referral options. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-1, Jan 17 |
| medical facility - a hospital, public health center, outpatient medical facility, rehabilitation facility, facility for long-term care, or other facility (as may be designated by the Secretary) for the provision of health care to ambulatory patients. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300s-3, Jan 17 |
| medical facility - any facility or part thereof which is, or will be, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary for the provision of health-care services (including hospital, nursing home, or domiciliary care or medical services), including any necessary building and auxiliary structure, garage, parking facility, mechanical equipment, trackage facilities leading thereto, abutting sidewalks, accommodations for attending personnel, and recreation facilities associated therewith. | DVA, US Code 38, §8101, Mar 17 |
| medical information- (1) information or data, whether oral or recorded, in any form or medium, created by or derived from a health care provider or the consumer, that relates to- (A) the past, present, or future physical, mental, or behavioral health or condition of an individual; (B) the provision of health care to an individual; or (C) the payment for the provision of health care to an individual.2 (2) does not include the age or gender of a consumer, demographic information about the consumer, including a consumer's residence address or e-mail address, or any other information about a consumer that does not relate to the physical, mental, or behavioral health or condition of a consumer, including the existence or value of any insurance policy. | DOC, US Code 15, §1681a, Mar 17 |
| medical intelligence - That category of intelligence resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign medical, bio-scientific, and environmental information that is of interest to strategic planning and to military medical planning and operations for the conservation of the fighting strength of friendly forces and the formation of assessments of foreign medical capabilities in both military and civilian sectors. Also called MEDINT. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| medical intelligence preparation of the operational environment - A systematic continuing process, used by the National Center for Medical Intelligence, that analyzes information on medical and disease threats, enemy capabilities, terrain, weather, local medical infrastructure, potential humanitarian and dislocated civilian situations, transportation issues, and political, religious and social issues for all types of operations. Also called MIPOE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| medical intelligence preparation of the operational environment - A systematic continuing process, used by the National Center for Medical Intelligence, that analyzes information on medical and disease threats, enemy capabilities, terrain, weather, local medical infrastructure, potential humanitarian and dislocated civilian situations, transportation issues, and political, religious and social issues for all types of operations. Also called MIPOE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| medical intervention - process by which a physician provides medical diagnosis and direction for medical and/or surgical treatment options of hearing loss and/or related medical disorder associated with hearing loss. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247b-4a, Jan 17 |
| medical intervention - the process by which a physician provides medical diagnosis and direction for medical and/or surgical treatment options of hearing loss and/or related medical disorder associated with hearing loss. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-1, Jan 17 |

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| medical library - a library related to the sciences related to health; and (2) the term sciences related to health includes medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, and public health, and fundamental and applied sciences when related thereto. | DHHS, US Code 42, §286b-1, Jan 17 |
| medical logistics support - Class VIII medical supplies (medical material to include medical peculiar repair parts used to sustain the health service support system), optical fabrication, medical equipment maintenance, blood storage and distribution, and medical gases. Also called MEDLOG support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| medical officer - an officer of the Medical Corps of the Army, an officer of the Medical Corps of the Navy, or an officer in the Air Force designated as a medical officer. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| medical or surgical benefits - benefits with respect to medical or surgical services, as defined under the terms of the plan or coverage (as the case may be), but does not include mental health or substance use disorder benefits. | DOL, US Code 29, §1185a, Mar 17 |
| medical or surgical benefits - benefits with respect to medical or surgical services, as defined under the terms of the plan or coverage (as the case may be), but does not include mental health or substance use disorder benefits. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-26, Jan 17 |
| medical outcomes - those outcomes affecting the HIV-related clinical status of an individual with HIV/AIDS. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-51, Jan 17 |
| medical power of attorney - A legal document signed by a competent adult, i.e., principal, designating a person whom the principal trusts to make health-care decisions on the principal's behalf should the principal be unable to make such decisions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745, Mar 17 |
| medical product - a drug, biological product, device, medical food, or infant formula. | DOJ, US Code 18, §670, Mar 17 |
| medical quality assurance program - any activity carried out before, on, or after March 23, 2010, by or for any Indian health program or urban Indian organization to assess the quality of medical care, including activities conducted by or on behalf of individuals, Indian health program or urban Indian organization medical or dental treatment review committees, or other review bodies responsible for quality assurance, credentials, infection control, patient safety, patient care assessment (including treatment procedures, blood, drugs, and therapeutics), medical records, health resources management review, and identification and prevention of medical or dental incidents and risks. | DOI, US Code 25, §1675, Mar 17 |
| medical quality assurance program - any activity carried out by or for the Coast Guard to assess the quality of medical care, including activities conducted by individuals, military medical or dental treatment facility committees, or other review bodies responsible for quality assurance, credentials, infection control, patient care assessment (including treatment procedures, blood, drugs, and therapeutics) medical records, health resources management review and identification and prevention of medical or dental incidents and risks. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §645, Jan 17 |
| medical quality assurance record - the proceedings, records, minutes, and reports that - (A) emanate from quality assurance program activities described in paragraph (2); and (B) are produced or compiled by or for an Indian health program or urban Indian organization as part of a medical quality assurance program. | DOI, US Code 25, §1675, Mar 17 |
| medical quality assurance record - the proceedings, records, minutes, and reports that emanate from quality assurance program activities described in paragraph (1) and are produced or compiled by the Coast Guard as part of a medical quality assurance program. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §645, Jan 17 |
| medical quality management program - policies, plans, and procedures that provides for measurement of system performance and adjustments through training and/or policy to improve quality of health care services. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| medical regulating - The actions and coordination necessary to arrange for the movement of patients through the roles of care and to match patients with a medical treatment facility that has the necessary health service support capabilities and available bed space. See also health service support; medical treatment facility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |

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| medical services - Facilitates charges for medical evacuations, hospitalizations, and expenses related to obtaining a medical clearance. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |
| medical services - medical examination, treatment, and rehabilitative services, plus:(A) Surgical services; (B) Dental services and appliances; (C) Optometric and podiatric services; (D) Preventive health services; (E) Noninstitutional extended care services, including alternatives to institutional extended care that the Secretary may furnish directly, by contract, or through provision of case management by another provider or payer; (F) In the case of a person otherwise receiving care or services under this chapter: (i) wheelchairs, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances; (ii) special clothing made necessary by the wearing of prosthetic appliances; and (iii) such other supplies or services as the Secretary determines to be reasonable and necessary; also (G) Travel and incidental expenses. | DVA, US Code 38, §1704, Mar 17 |
| medical surge - The capability to rapidly expand the capacity of the existing health care system in order to provide triage and subsequent medical care. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| medical surge - The capability to rapidly expand the capacity of the existing healthcare system in order to provide triage and subsequent medical care with the goal of rapidly and appropriately extending care for the injured or ill stemming from the event and the maintenance of continuity of care for non-incident related illness or injury. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| medical surveillance - The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data derived from instances of medical care or medical evaluation, and the reporting of population-based information for characterizing and countering threats to a population's health, well-being and performance. See also surveillance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| medical treatment facility - A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care to eligible individuals. Also called MTF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| medical waste - isolation wastes; infectious agents; human blood and blood products; pathological wastes; sharps; body parts; contaminated bedding; surgical wastes and potentially contaminated laboratory wastes; dialysis wastes; and such additional medical items as the Administrator shall prescribe by regulation. | DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17 |
| medically underserved children and adolescents - a population of children and adolescents who are residents of an area designated as a medically underserved area or a health professional shortage area by the Secretary. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280h-5, Jan 17 |
| medically underserved community - a community identified by a State-(A) that has a substantial number of individuals who are members of a medically underserved population; and(B) a significant portion of which is a health professional shortage area. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-11, Jan 17 |
| medically underserved community - an urban or rural area or population that- (A) is eligible for designation as a health professional shortage area; (C) has a shortage of personal health services, as determined under criteria issued by the Secretary (relating to rural health clinics); or (D) is designated by a State Governor (in consultation with the medical community) as a shortage area or medically underserved community. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17 |
| medically underserved population - the population of an urban or rural area designated by the Secretary as an area with a shortage of personal health services or a population group designated by the Secretary as having a shortage of such services. Such a designation may be made by the Secretary only after consideration of the comments (if any) of (A) each State health planning and development agency which covers (in whole or in part) such urban or rural area or the area in which such population group resides, and (B) each health systems agency designated for a health service area which covers (in whole or in part) such urban or rural area or the area in which such population group resides. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300e-, Jan 17 |

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| medicare-eligible - entitled to benefits under part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act. | DOD, US Code 10, §1111, Jan 17 |
| medicine and medical - preventive and therapeutic medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, hospitalization, nursing, public health, and the fundamental sciences related thereto, and other related fields of study, research, or activity. | DHHS, US Code 42, §286, Jan 17 |
| medium (media) - The physical form of recorded information. Includes paper, film, disk, magnetic tape and other materials on which information can be recorded. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| medium duty passenger vehicles - Any four-wheeled vehicle that has a GVWR between 8,500 and 10,000 pounds, is self-propelled, and is designed to transport primarily persons, regardless of the intended use. Also called MDPV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| medium hub airport - a commercial service airport (as defined in section 47102) that each year has at least .25 percent, but less than 1.0 percent, of the passenger boardings. total annual boardings in the United States. | DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §41714, May 19 |
| medium Mission - Medium Missions conduct USAID's major programs within two to three strategic goal areas and are managed by a technical/program management staff. Typically, a medium Mission consists of three to eight U.S. Direct-Hire employees and may rely on regional Missions, or USAID/W for program and Program Development Officer support and for administrative support. They typically have between \$35 and \$75 million in program funding. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| medium-range ballistic missile. A ballistic missile with a range capability from about 600 to 1,500 nautical miles. Also called MRBM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| meeting or similar function - A conference, seminar, speaking engagement, training course, or similar event that takes place away from the employees official duty station and is sponsored or cosponsored by a non-Federal source. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4692-3, Mar 17 |
| member - A member of the Service as defined in the Foreign Service Act of 1980. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 39112, Mar 17 |
| member - an individual who has entered into a contractual arrangement, or on whose behalf a contractual arrangement has been entered into, with the organization under which the organization assumes the responsibility for the provision to such individual of basic health services and of such supplemental health services as may be contracted for. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300e-, Jan 17 |
| member - with respect to a registered entity or derivatives transaction execution facility, an individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust-(A) owning or holding membership in, or admitted to membership representation on, the registered entity or derivatives transaction execution facility; or (B) having trading privileges on the registered entity or derivatives transaction execution facility. A participant in an alternative trading system that is designated as a contract market is deemed a member of the contract market for purposes of transactions insecurity futures products through the contract market. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| member agency - any Federal department or agency that, at the discretion of the head of that department or agency, has entered a memorandum of understanding regarding participation in the NBIC. | DHS, US Code 6, §195b, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>member of a terrorist organization - Aliens who are members of designated FTOs or entities on the Terrorism Exclusion List are inadmissible. The INA does not require the alien to know that the organization has been designated. Members of undesignated terrorist organizations are inadmissible, but there is a narrow exception based on lack of knowledge (see 9 FAM 302.6-2(B)(3) paragraph i). Evidence of membership in a terrorist organization might include the individuals taking of an oath or performance of some act that is a prerequisite of membership. A formal induction is not necessary for a finding of membership. Membership must be determined in light of all relevant facts, including, but not limited to, the following - Acknowledgment of membership; Frequent association with other members; Participation in the organizations activities, even if lawful; Actively working to further the organizations aims and methods in a way suggesting close affiliation constituting membership; Occupying a position of trust in the organization, past or present; Receiving financial support from the organization, e.g., scholarships, pensions, salary; Contributing money to the organization; Determination of membership by a competent court; Voluntarily displaying symbols of the organization; or Receiving honors and awards given by the organization. No single factor necessarily determines that an alien was a member of an organization. Note that former members will still be inadmissible if they have previously provided material support (such as membership fees), raised money, or solicited members for the organization.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 3026-2, Mar 17 |
| <p>member of household - An individual who accompanies a sponsoring employee, i.e., a direct-hire Foreign Service, Civil Service, or uniformed service member who is permanently assigned to or stationed abroad at a U.S. mission, or at an office of the American Institute in Taiwan, and who is under chief of mission authority. An MOH is - (1) Not an EFM; and (2) Not on the travel orders or approved Form OF-126, Foreign Service Residence and Dependency Report, of the sponsoring employee; and (3) Officially declared by the sponsoring U.S. Government employee to the COM as part of his or her household. Also called MOH.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17 |
| <p>member of the immediate family - the following:(A) The spouse of the person.(B) A natural child, adopted child, stepchild, or illegitimate child (if acknowledged by the person or parenthood has been established by a court of competent jurisdiction) of the person, except that if such child has not attained the age of 18 years, the term means a surviving parent or legal guardian of such child. (C) A biological parent of the person, unless legal custody of the person by the parent has been previously terminated by reason of a court decree or otherwise under law and not restored. (D) A brother or sister of the person, if such brother or sister has attained the age of 18 years. (E) Any other blood relative or adoptive relative of the person, if such relative was given sole legal custody of the person by a court decree or otherwise under law before the person attained the age of 18 years and such custody was not subsequently terminated before that time.</p> | DOD, US Code 10, §1513, Jan 17 |
| <p>member of the merchant marine - an individual (other than a member of a uniformed service or an individual employed, enrolled, or maintained on the Great Lakes or the inland waterways) - (A) employed as an officer or crew member of a vessel documented under the laws of the United States, or a vessel owned by the United States, or a vessel of foreign-flag registry under charter to or control of the United States; or (B) enrolled with the United States for employment or training for employment, or maintained by the United States for emergency relief service, as an officer or crew member of any such vessel.</p> | FEC, US Code 10, §20310, Mar 17 |
| <p>member of the naval service - a person appointed or enlisted in, or inducted or conscripted into, the Navy or the Marine Corps.</p> | DOD, US Code 10, §5001, Jan 17 |
| <p>member or member in good standing - any person who has fulfilled the requirements for membership in such organization, and who neither has voluntarily withdrawn from membership nor has been expelled or suspended from membership after appropriate proceedings consistent with lawful provisions of the constitution and bylaws of such organization.</p> | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 18 |
| <p>members of a mission - (A) the head of a mission and those members of a mission who are members of the diplomatic staff or who, pursuant to law, are granted equivalent privileges and immunities, (B) members of the administrative and technical staff of a mission, and (C) members of the service staff of a mission, as such terms are defined in Article 1 of the Vienna Convention.</p> | DOS, US Code 22, §254a, Jan 17 |

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| members of congress - Elected officials in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| members of the same family - natural or adoptive children, brothers, sisters, parents, grandparents, or spouses. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| members of the same family - natural or adoptive children, brothers, sisters, parents, grandparents, or spouses. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| membrane switch - switch incorporating two metal layers, separated by an insulator that functions the IED when perforated or when pressure is applied. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| memorandum - message providing an abbreviated level of information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| memorandum of agreement - A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) defines an agreement between parties to work together on a project or meet an objective where funds for services are anticipated. MOAs do not obligate funds themselves, but rather establish the terms of service. MOAs are often more specific in nature than MOUs and pertain to the goods and/or services identified in the agreement. Generally, the responsibilities of each party within the MOA are dependent on those of the other parties. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153, Mar 17 |
| memorandum of agreement - document describing in detail the terms of the relationship or partnership, the specific responsibilities of, and actions to be taken by, each of the parties so that their goals may be accomplished may also indicate the goals of the parties, to help explain their actions and responsibilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Memorandum of Understanding - A document that sets forth an agreement between parties. A Memorandum of Understanding may be used to cover a range of topics including results to be achieved, activities to be implemented, and the respective roles and responsibilities of each party. An MOU is not used for obligating funds. However, an MOU may be used to confirm an agreement with a host government on a program that USAID will fund directly through an obligating instrument signed with other parties. Also called MOU. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| memorandum of understanding - A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) defines an agreement between parties. It captures an end-state goal that is agreed to by the parties involved but does not involve fund transfers. MOUs are a means to coordinate and support programs between IRM, the DOS, and other federal agencies domestically and abroad. Generally, the responsibilities of each party within the MOU are independent of those of the other parties. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153, Mar 17 |
| memorandum of understanding - document that describes the general area of understanding between parties, explaining the concepts of mutual understanding, goals and plans shared by the parties. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| memorandum of understanding / memorandum of agreement - An Economy Act agreement representing a valid obligation against the ordering agency's appropriations which authorizes one agency to perform services or provide items to another agency either directly or by contract with a private party (also see Inter/Intra Agency Agreement (IAA). Also called MOU/MOA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| memorandum of understanding/agreement - A document established between two or more participants or parties to define their respective responsibilities in accomplishing a particular goal or mission. Also called MOU/MOA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| memory - In computing, refers to the physical devices used to store programs, data, or information on a temporary or permanent basis for use in an information system or other digital electronic device. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| mensuration - The process of measurement of a feature or location on the Earth to determine an absolute latitude, longitude, and elevation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| mental abuse - threats, rough or harsh language, sleep deprivation, disorientation, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| mental health benefits - benefits with respect to services for mental health conditions, as defined under the terms of the plan and in accordance with applicable Federal and State law. | DOL, US Code 29, §1185a, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| mental health evaluation - a psychiatric examination or evaluation, a psychological examination or evaluation, an examination for psychiatric or psychological fitness for duty, or any other means of assessing the state of mental health of a member of the armed forces. | DOD, US Code 10, §1090a, Jan 17 |
| mental health professional - a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist, a person with a doctorate in clinical social work, or a psychiatric clinical nurse specialist. | DOD, US Code 10, §1090a, Jan 17 |
| mental health service professional - an individual with a graduate or postgraduate degree from an accredited institution of higher education in psychiatry, psychology, school psychology, behavioral pediatrics, psychiatric nursing, social work, school social work, substance abuse disorder prevention and treatment, marriage and family counseling, school counseling, or professional counseling. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17 |
| mental illness - a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder- (A) of sufficient duration to meet diagnostic criteria within the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association; and (B)(i) that, in the case of an adult, has resulted in functional impairment that substantially interferes with or limits 1 or more major life activities; or (ii) that, in the case of a juvenile, has resulted in functional impairment that substantially interferes with or limits the juvenile's role or functioning in family, school, or community activities. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa, Jan 17 |
| mental retardation - significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning, existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| mentoring - a structured, managed program in which children are appropriately matched with screened and trained adult volunteers for one-on-one relationships, involving meetings and activities on a regular basis, intended to meet, in part, the child's need for involvement with a caring and supportive adult who provides a positive role model. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §629i, Mar 17 |
| mentoring - one-to-one learning relationship in which an individual supports the development of another by sharing their knowledge, experience and wisdom with that individual. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mentoring services - those services and activities that support a structured, managed program of mentoring, including the management by trained personnel of outreach to, and screening of, eligible children; outreach to, education and training of, and liaison with sponsoring local organizations; screening and training of adult volunteers; matching of children with suitable adult volunteer mentors; support and oversight of the mentoring relationship; and establishment of goals and evaluation of outcomes for mentored children. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §629i, Mar 17 |
| merchandise - Goods or commodities, regardless of size, form, or value, having commercial value. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| merchant - Usually referred to as a vendor, a merchant supplies the products and services for sale to Purchase Cardholders. A merchant may be another Government agency or organization, a required source, or a retail supplier. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| Merchant Category Code - A four-digit code used to identify the type of business a merchant conducts, e.g., office supplies, restaurants, and professional services. The merchant selects its MCC with its bank. The allowable codes encoded on the Purchase Card restrict the types of merchants from whom Cardholders may make purchases. Also called MCC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| merchant seaman - any individual who was employed as a seaman or crew member on any vessel registered under the laws of the United States, or under the laws of any government friendly to the United States during World War II, and who was a citizen of the United States on and after December 7, 1941, to the date of his death or the date of filing claim; except any such individual who is entitled to, or who has received, benefits as a civilian American citizen. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4113, Jan 17 |
| Merit Promotion Certificate - The form used to send the names of the best qualified candidates, listed in alphabetical order, to the selecting official for consideration, and to document selection decisions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| merit promotion certificate of eligibles - Used to provide selecting officials with a list of eligible promotion candidates developed through competitive procedures. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |

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| merit system principles - Nine basic standards governing the management of the Executive branch workforce. The principles are part of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| merit system principles - Nine principles by which Federal personnel management is to be implemented. These principles are the under girding of the entire Federal Human Capital management system. The Merit System evolved in America to ensure that selections for Federal jobs would be open, competitive, and free of political coercion. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 401, May 18 |
| Meritorious Service Award - Presidential award for sustained superior accomplishment which carries a payment of up to \$10,000. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18 |
| meritorious service increase - An increase to the next higher salary rate within a Foreign Service class for especially meritorious service. It is in addition to any regular step increase granted for time in class and meeting required standards of performance. Also called MSI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 31213-3, Mar 17 |
| message - 1. Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain or secret language and prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication. 2. A narrowly focused communication directed at a specific audience to support a specific theme. Also called MSG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0 |
| message - The electronic transfer of official and unofficial correspondence including telegrams and e-mail. | JP 3-61, Sep 16 DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| message broker - A middleware product to support program-to program communication between existing heterogeneous (i.e., not designed to work together) applications. Message brokers are based on three principles - (1) Program-to-program connections are more manageable, effective, and durable than database-sharing strategies; (2) Many applications must exchange data every few seconds, minutes, or hours, rather than waiting for a nightly batch run; and (3) Connections cost less if arranged on a many-to-many basis, so messages and the development effort required to fit interfaces into application programs can be reused. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| message continuity number - A number assigned by the Department of State telegraphic processors to track the continuity of telegraphic correspondence between originating and receiving stations. MCNs recycle from 0001 to 9999. The length of time it takes for a series to recycle depends on the telegraphic traffic volume between two posts. Also called MCN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| message reference number - The official identification of a telegram originated at Department transmission facilities. The MRN consists of the post location and the next number in a sequential series. The number series is reset to one (0001) on January 1 each year. When referring to an MRN from a previous year, precede it with the two-digit year. Also called MRN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Message Reference Number - The official reference number assigned by the Communications Center to telegrams. It appears following the classification beneath the last addressee and consists of the originator's name and organization (not abbreviated), followed by a multi-digit number (i.e., STATE 123456; BONN 3597). Also called MRN. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| message stream - The sequence of messages or parts of messages to be sent. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| message teference number - the official identification number for telegrams originated at Department transmission facilities. The MRN consists of the post name and a sequential number that begins with the Arabic numeral 1 on January 1 each year and increases by one with each telegram transmitted by the post through December 31. The MRN for telegrams from years prior to the current year begins with the last two digits of the year. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| messaging - The electronic transfer of official and unofficial correspondence including telegrams and e-mail. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| metadata - Information about data, such as content, source, vintage, accuracy, condition, projection, responsible party, contact phone number, method of collection, and other characteristics or descriptions. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 |

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| metadata - information stored as the description of a unique piece of data and all the properties associated with it. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| metadata - Literally, data about data. Information relating to business processes, data sources, and ownership, helping users to navigate through the data. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| metal - substance that is typically solid, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity e.g., iron, gold, silver, copper, mercury, and aluminum, and alloys such as brass and steel. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| meteorological and oceanographic - A term used to convey all environmental factors, from the sub-bottom of the Earth's oceans through maritime, land areas, airspace, ionosphere, and outward into space. Also called METOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, Sep 16 |
| meteorological and oceanographic assessment - The assimilation of climatology, current and predictive meteorological and oceanographic conditions, and knowledge on limiting thresholds for friendly and adversary military capabilities; tactics, techniques, and procedures; mission profiles; and weapon systems into a tailored product for planning and decision-making processes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, May 18 |
| meteorological and oceanographic data - Measurements or observations of meteorological and oceanographic variables. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, Sep 16 |
| meteorological and oceanographic information - Actionable information to include meteorological, climatological, oceanographic, and space environment observations, analyses, prognostic data or products, and meteorological and oceanographic effects. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, May 18 |
| meteorology - The study dealing with the phenomena of the atmosphere including the physics, chemistry, and dynamics extending to the effects of the atmosphere on the Earth's surface and the oceans. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, Sep 16 |
| metering [electronic] - process of installing electronic tracking devices as a method for determining use includes energy and water consumption. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| methamphetamine precursor chemicals - the chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, including each of the salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers of such chemicals. | DHS, US Code 6, §220, Jan 17 |
| methane - colorless, odorless flammable gas that is the main constituent of natural gas the simplest member of the alkane series of hydrocarbons and that is a greenhouse gas with a GWP most recently estimated at 23 times that of carbon dioxide. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| method - procedure, technique, or way of doing something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| method of emplacement - description of where the device was delivered, used, or employed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| method of employment - description of how the device was delivered, used, or employed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| method of improvised explosive device identification - manner in which a unit located a device, components or improvised weapon via visual observation, working animal, sensor, or human tip. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| metric - parameter used for quantitative assessment, comparison may be used to track performance or production. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Metric Executive - USAID's Metric Executive assumes the responsibilities and performs the activities prescribed for this role in EO 12770. The designated Alternate Metric Executive assumes this role in the absence of the Metric Executive. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 323, May 18 |

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| metric system - The International System of Units (SI), as interpreted or modified for use in the United States by the Secretary of Commerce. It is currently issued by the General Services Administration as Federal Standard 376B, dated January 27, 1993. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 323, May 18 |
| metric system of measurement - the International System of Units as established by the General Conference of Weights and Measures in 1960 and as interpreted or modified for the United States by the Secretary of Commerce. | DOC, US Code 15, §205c, Mar 17 |
| metric ton - unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms (2,205 lbs.) | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| metropolitan area - a standard metropolitan statistical area as established by the Office of Management and Budget, subject however to such modifications and extensions as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate for the purposes of this subchapter. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3337, Jan 17 |
| metropolitan area network - A data network intended to serve an area the size of a large city. Also called MAN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| metropolitan planning area – the geographic area determined by agreement between the metropolitan planning organization for the area and the Governor. | DOT, US Code 49, §5303, Mar 17 |
| metropolitan planning organization - the policy board of an organization established as a result of the designation process. | DOT, US Code 49, §5303, Mar 17 |
| metropolitan statistical area - a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. | DHS, US Code 6, §601, Jan 17 |
| metropolitan statistical area - Geographic entities defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics. Also called MSA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| microenterprise - A very small enterprise owned and operated by poor people, usually in the informal sector. For USAID program purposes, the term is restricted to enterprises with 10 or fewer workers, including the microentrepreneur and any unpaid family workers. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| microenterprise development - Any activity undertaken by donors, host-country governments, or non-government organizations to improve the lives of poor people by encouraging the formation of microenterprises and/or the improved performance of existing microenterprises. Also, the overall process of improvement in the performance of microenterprises. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| microenterprise development organization - an organization that: (A) is- (i) a nonprofit entity; (ii) an Indian tribe, the tribal government of which certifies to the Secretary that- (I) no microenterprise development organization serves the Indian tribe; and (II) no rural microentrepreneur assistance program exists under the jurisdiction of the Indian tribe; or (iii) a public institution of higher education; (B) provides training and technical assistance to rural microentrepreneurs; (C) facilitates access to capital or another service; and (D) has a demonstrated record of delivering services to rural microentrepreneurs, or an effective plan to develop a program to deliver services to rural microentrepreneurs, as determined by the Secretary. | USDA, US Code 7, §2008s, Mar 17 |
| microenterprise institution - a not-for-profit entity that provides services, including microfinance, training, or business development services, for microenterprise clients in foreign countries. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195, Sec 259, Mar 17 |
| microentrepreneur - an owner and operator, or prospective owner and operator, of a rural microenterprise who is unable to obtain sufficient training, technical assistance, or credit, as determined by the Secretary. | USDA, US Code 7, §2008s, Mar 17 |
| microentrepreneur - The owner-operator of a microenterprise. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| microfinance - The provision of financial services adapted to the needs of low income people such as microentrepreneurs, especially the provision of small loans, the acceptance of small savings deposits, and simple payments services needed by microentrepreneurs and other poor people. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| microfinance institution - a not-for-profit entity or a regulated financial intermediary that directly provides, or works to expand, the availability of credit, savings, and other financial services to microfinance and microenterprise clients in foreign countries. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 259, Mar 17 |
| microfinance institution - a not-for-profit entity or a regulated financial intermediary that directly provides, or works to expand, the availability of credit, savings, and other financial services to microfinance and microenterprise clients in foreign countries. | DOS, US Code 22, §2214a, Jan 17 |
| microfinance institution/organization - An organization whose activities consist wholly or in significant part of the provision of financial services to microentrepreneurs. Abbreviated MFI or MFO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| microfinance network - an affiliated group of practitioner institutions that provides services to its members, including financing, technical assistance, and accreditation, for the purpose of promoting the financial sustainability and societal impact of microenterprise assistance. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 259, Mar 17 |
| microfinance network - an affiliated group of practitioner institutions that provides services to its members, including financing, technical assistance, and accreditation, for the purpose of promoting the financial sustainability and societal impact of microenterprise assistance. | DOS, US Code 22, §2214a, Jan 17 |
| microloan - a business loan of not more than \$50,000 that is provided to a rural microenterprise. | USDA, US Code 7, §2008s, Mar 17 |
| micro-purchase - an acquisition of supplies or services using simplified acquisition procedures, the aggregate amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| micro-purchase - An acquisition of supplies or services using simplified acquisition procedures, the aggregate amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold. An acquisition of supplies or services, of which the aggregate value does not exceed \$3,000 (exceptions: \$2,000 for construction and \$2,500 for services subject to the Service Contract Act). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| micro-purchase threshold - \$3,000, except it means: (1) For acquisitions of construction subject to the Davis-Bacon Act, \$2,000; (2) For acquisitions of services subject to the Service Contract Act, \$2,500; and (3) For acquisitions of supplies or services that, as determined by the head of the Agency, are to be used to support a contingency operation or to facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack: (i) \$15,000 in the case of any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, inside the United States; and (ii) \$25,000 in the case of any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, outside the United States. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| Microsoft Outlook - A software application within the Microsoft (MS) Office suite that enables users to send and receive email messages. SMART customization enables users to send and receive SMART messages using MS Outlook. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| microwave sensor [bi-static] - active, visible, line of sight/volumetric detecting device which detect disturbances in an RF field between a transmitter and a receiver. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| microwave sensor [mono-static] - active, visible, volumetric detecting device which detects motion through the use of a radiated radio frequency electromagnetic field. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| midcourse phase - That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile between the boost phase and the terminal phase. See also boost phase; terminal phase. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| mid-cycle review - A mandatory progress review to be held by the Rating Official and employee at the mid- point in the appraisal period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, 462, May 18 |
| middleware - The set of software facilities that resides between a client's application software and the server. Middleware enables the application software to communicate with the server software. Middleware includes remote procedure calls, message queuing, object request brokers, inter-process communications, remote file access, remote database access, message routing services, directory services, conversational services, time service, terminal services, and security services. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |

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| midshipman - a midshipman of the United States Naval Academy and any other midshipman on active duty in the naval service. | DOD, US Code 10, §801, Jan 17 |
| mid-tier value chain - local and regional supply networks that link independent producers with businesses and cooperatives that market value-added agricultural products in a manner that-(A) targets and strengthens the profitability and competitiveness of small and medium-sized farms and ranches that are structured as a family farm; and(B) obtains agreement from an eligible agricultural producer group, farmer or rancher cooperative, or majority-controlled producer-based business venture that is engaged in the valuechain on a marketing strategy. | USDA, US Code 7, §1632a, Mar 17 |
| migrant - A person who (1) belongs to a normally migratory culture who may cross national boundaries, or (2) has fled his or her native country for economic reasons rather than fear of political or ethnic persecution. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| migratory agricultural worker - an individual who made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months and, after doing so, engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment or personal subsistence in agriculture, which may be dairy work or the initial processing of raw agricultural products. If an individual did not engage in such new employment soon after a qualifying move, such individual may be considered a migratory agricultural worker if the individual actively sought such new employment and has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal agricultural employment. | ED, US Code 20, §6399, Mar 17 |
| migratory child - a child or youth who made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months- (A) as a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher; or (B) with, or to join, a parent or spouse who is a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher. | ED, US Code 20, §6399, Mar 17 |
| migratory fisher - an individual who made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months and, after doing so, engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment or personal subsistence in fishing. If the individual did not engage in such new employment soon after the move, the individual may be considered a migratory fisher if the individual actively sought such new employment and has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal fishing employment. | ED, US Code 20, §6399, Mar 17 |
| milestone - scheduled point or event in a project signifying the completion of a major deliverable or a phase of work. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| milestone approval - a decision to enter into technology maturation and risk reduction pursuant to guidance prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the management of Department of Defense acquisition programs. | DOD, US Code 10, §2366a, Jan 17 |
| Milestone B - a decision to enter into major system development and demonstration pursuant to guidance prescribed by the Director of National Intelligence. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3099, Jan 17 |
| milestone decision authority - the official within the Department of Defense designated with the overall responsibility and authority for acquisition decisions for the program or system, including authority to approve entry of the program or system into the next phase of the acquisition process. | DOD, US Code 10, §2431a, Jan 17 |
| milestone decision authority - the official within the Department of Defense designated with the overall responsibility and authority for acquisition decisions for the program or subprogram, including authority to approve entry of the program or subprogram into the next phase of the acquisition process. | DOD, US Code 10, §2366a, Jan 17 |
| militarily sensitive characteristics - antijamming capability, antennas, crosslinks, baseband processing, encryption devices, radiation-hardened devices, propulsion systems, pointing accuracy, kick motors, and other such characteristics as are specified by the Secretary of Defense. | DOS, US Code 22, §2778, Jan 17 |
| Military Advisor's office - provides counsel to the Secretary and DHS Components in affairs relating to the facilitation, coordination, and execution of policy, procedures, and preparedness activities and operations between DHS and the Department of Defense (DOD). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| military animal - the following: (1) A military working dog.(2) A horse owned by the Department of Defense. | DOD, US Code 10, §2583, Jan 17 |
| military assistance advisory group - A joint Service group, normally under the military command of a commander of a unified command and representing the Secretary of Defense, which primarily administers the United States military assistance planning and programming in the host nation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22, May 19 |

Terms and Definitions

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| military authority assumes responsibility for separation of aircraft – A condition whereby the military services involved assume responsibility for separation between participating military aircraft in the atc system. It is used only for required ifr operations which are specified in letters of agreement or other appropriate faa or military documents. Also called MARSAs. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| military career designator - (A) in the case of enlisted members and warrant officers of the Armed Forces, military occupational specialties, specialty codes, enlisted designators, enlisted classification codes, additional skill identifiers, and special qualification identifiers; and (B) in the case of commissioned officers (other than commissioned warrant officers), officer areas of concentration, occupational specialties, specialty codes, additional skill identifiers, and special qualification identifiers. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| military chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear improvised explosive device enhancement - chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) materials manufactured for military use that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| military construction - Any construction, alteration, development, conversion, or extension of any kind carried out with respect to a military installation. Also called MILCON. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| military deception - Actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military, paramilitary, or violent extremist organization decision makers, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly mission. Also called MILDEC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| military department - One of the departments within the Department of Defense created by the National Security Act of 1947, which are the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. Also called MILDEP. See also Department of the Air Force; Department of the Army; Department of the Navy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| military department criminal investigative organizations - (A) the Army Criminal Investigation Command; (B) the Naval Criminal Investigative Service; and (C) the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| military departments - the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| military departments - The departments within the Department of Defense created by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. The Military Departments are: the Department of the Air Force, the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Navy. Also called MILDEPs. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| military dining facility - a facility owned, operated, leased, or wholly controlled by the Department of Defense and used to provide dining services to members of the Armed Forces, including a cafeteria, military mess hall, military troop dining facility, or any similar dining facility operated for the purpose of providing meals to members of the Armed Forces. | DOD, US Code 41, §8501, Mar 17 |
| military education and training - formal or informal instruction of foreign students in the United States or overseas by officers or employees of the United States, contract technicians, contractors (including instruction at civilian institutions), or by correspondence courses, technical, educational, or information publications and media of all kinds, training aids, orientation, and military advice to foreign military units and forces. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| military engagement - Routine contact and interaction between individuals or elements of the Armed Forces of the United States and those of another nation’s armed forces, or foreign and domestic civilian authorities or agencies to build trust and confidence, share information, coordinate mutual activities, and maintain influence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| military explosive - explosive manufactured for military use. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| military government - The supreme authority the military exercises by force or agreement over the lands, property, and indigenous populations and institutions of domestic, allied, neutral, or enemy territory, therefore, substituting sovereign authority under rule of law for the previously established government. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, Sep 16 |
| military health system - Provides direction, resources, health care providers, and other means necessary to foster, protect, sustain, and restore health to Service members and other beneficiaries. Also called MHS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |

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| military information support operations - Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals in a manner favorable to the originator's objectives. Also called MISO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| military installation - a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or Guam. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects. | DOD, US Code 10, §993, Jan 17 |
| military installation - a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department. | DOD, US Code 10, §2686, Jan 17 |
| military intelligence board - A decision-making forum which formulates Department of Defense intelligence policy and programming priorities. Also called MIB. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| military intervention - The deliberate act of a nation or a group of nations to introduce its military forces into the course of an existing controversy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| Military Liaison Team - OFDA Civil-Military coordinators, often embedded in CCMD. Also called MLT. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| military medical or dental position - a position for the performance of health care functions within the Armed Forces held by a member of the Armed Forces. | DOD, US Code 10, §129c, Jan 17 |
| military munitions - all ammunition products and components produced for or used by the armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Department of Energy, and the National Guard. (B) Such term includes the following: (i) Confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants.(ii) Explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents.(iii) Chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, and demolition charges. (iv) Devices and components of any item specified in clauses (i) through (iii). | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| military occupation - A condition in which territory is under the effective control of a foreign armed force. See also occupied territory. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| military operations - those operations involving members of the armed forces assisting in United States Government sponsored training of military personnel of a foreign nation. | DOD, US Code 10, §1126, Jan 17 |
| military or intelligence aid - (1) the provision of weapons, weapons parts, military vehicles, or military aircraft; (2) the provision of military or intelligence training, including advice and assistance on subject matter expert exchanges; (3) the provision of weapons of mass destruction and related materials, capabilities, and technology, including nuclear, chemical, or dual-use capabilities; (4) conducting joint military exercises; (5) the provision of naval support, including ship development and naval construction; (6) the provision of technical support, including computer and software development and installations, networks, and infrastructure development and construction; or (7) the construction or expansion of airfields, including radar and anti-aircraft systems. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| military orders - official military orders, or any notification, certification, or verification from the servicemember's commanding officer, with respect to the servicemember's current or future military duty status. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3932, Jan 17 |
| military personnel - Officers and enlisted members of the military services (defined as the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps). | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |

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| military post facilities - A postal facility installed by the Department of Defense at one of its bases, domestically or overseas. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 513, May 18 |
| military post office - A branch of a designated United States-based post office established by United States Postal Service authority and operated by one of the Services. Also called MPO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, May 18 |
| military post office - Either an Army post office (APO) that serves the Army or Air Force or a Fleet Post Office (FPO) that serves the Coast Guard, Navy, or Marine Corps. The terms APO and FPO are used in addressing mail to an MPO. Where operating under chief-of-mission authority, MPOs are to be used to send and receive personal mail but must not be used to send or receive official Department mail. Also called MPO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| Military Postal Service - The command, organization, personnel, and facilities established to provide a means for the transmission of mail to and from the Department of Defense, members of the United States Armed Forces, and other authorized agencies and individuals. Also called MPS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, May 18 |
| military postal service - The Military Postal Service (MPS) is an extension of the United States Postal Service (USPS) which establishes branch post offices at camps, posts, bases, or stations of the Armed Forces and at defense or other strategic installations. It provides full postal services, as nearly as practicable, for DOD personnel abroad where there is no USPS post office available. These branch post offices are called APO or FPO. Also called MPS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| military postal service agency - The DOD point of contact with the USPS. Also called MPSA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| military postal service agency - The single manager operating agency established to manage the Military Postal Service. Also called MPSA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| military purpose nondevelopmental item - a nondevelopmental item that meets a validated military requirement, as determined in writing by the responsible program manager, and has been developed exclusively at private expense. For purposes of this paragraph, an item shall not be considered to be developed exclusively at private expense if development of the item was paid for in whole or in part through-(A) independent research and development costs or bid and proposal costs that have been reimbursed directly or indirectly by a Federal agency or have been submitted to a Federal agency for reimbursement; or (B) foreign government funding. | DOD, US Code 10, §2302, Jan 17 |
| military region - the geographical area of responsibility assigned to the commander of a unified combatant command (excluding Europe and adjacent waters). | DOD, US Code 10, §2350, Jan 17 |
| Military Sealift Command - A major command of the United States Navy reporting to Commander Fleet Forces Command, and the United States Transportation Command's component command responsible for designated common-user sealift transportation services to deploy, employ, sustain, and redeploy United States forces on a global basis. Also called MSC. See also transportation component command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| military sealift command force - Common-user sealift consisting of three subsets: the Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force, common-user ocean transportation, and the special mission support force. See also common-user sealift; Military Sealift Command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| military service - (A) in the case of a service member who is a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard - (i) active duty, and (ii) in the case of a member of the National Guard, includes service under a call to active service authorized by the President or the Secretary of Defense for a period of more than 30 consecutive days for purposes of responding to a national emergency declared by the President and supported by Federal funds; (B) in the case of a service member who is a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, active service; and (C) any period during which a service member is absent from duty on account of sickness, wounds, leave, or other lawful cause. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3911, Jan 17 |

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| military service - Honorable active duty service in the uniformed services listed below is considered military service for retirement purposes - Army; Navy; Air Force; Marine Corps; Coast Guard; In the regular Corps or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service of the United States, if the service was performed after June 30, 1960; and As a commissioned officer of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (formerly Coast and Geodetic Survey and Environmental Sciences Services Administration), if service was performed after June 30, 1961. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 61341, Mar 17 |
| military source operations - The collection, from, by and/or via humans, of foreign and military and military-related intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| military standard requisitioning and issue procedure - A uniform procedure established by the Department of Defense for use within the Department of Defense to govern requisition and issue of materiel within standardized priorities. Also called MILSTRIP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, Sep 16 |
| military standard transportation and movement procedures - Uniform and standard transportation data, documentation, and control procedures applicable to all cargo movements in the Department of Defense transportation system. Also called MILSTAMP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| military technician - A Federal civilian employee providing full-time support to a National Guard, Reserve, or Active Component organization for administration, training, and maintenance of the Selected Reserve. Also called MILTECH. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 31501, Sep 16 |
| military training route - a training route developed as part of the Military Training Route Program, carried out jointly by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Secretary of Defense, for use by the Armed Forces for the purpose of conducting low-altitude, high-speed military training. | DOT, US Code 49, §44718, Mar 17 |
| military treatment facility - a medical facility under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department. ^{SEP} | DVA, US Code 38, §8111, Mar 17 |
| military unaccompanied housing - military housing intended to be occupied by members of the armed forces serving a tour of duty unaccompanied by dependents. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §6801, Jan 17 |
| military-to-military contacts - contacts between members of the armed forces and members of foreign armed forces through activities. | DOD, US Code 10, §168, Jan 17 |
| military-unique capabilities - those capabilities that, in the view of the Secretary of Defense-(A) cannot be provided by other Federal, State, or local civilian agencies; and(B) are essential to provide support to civil authorities in an incident of national significance or a catastrophic incident. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| militia extremist - group or person who facilitate or engage in acts of unlawful violence directed at federal, state, or local government officials or infrastructure in response to their belief that the government deliberately is stripping Americans of their freedoms and is attempting to establish a totalitarian regime consequently oppose many federal and state authorities' laws and regulations, (particularly those related to firearms ownership), and often belong to armed paramilitary groups. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mine - 1. In land mine warfare, a munition placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or vehicle. 2. In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. See also mine warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| mine - explosive munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be actuated by the presence, proximity or contact of an individual , land vehicle, aircraft or boat, including landing craft. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mine countermeasures - All methods for preventing or reducing damage or danger from mines. Also called MCM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| mine warfare - The strategic, operational, and tactical use of mines and mine countermeasures either by emplacing mines to degrade the enemy's capabilities to wage land, air, and maritime warfare or by countering of enemy-emplaced mines to permit friendly maneuver or use of selected land or sea areas. Also called MIW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| minefield - 1. In land warfare, an area of ground containing mines emplaced with or without a pattern. 2. In naval warfare, an area of water containing mines emplaced with or without a pattern. See also mine; mine warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, Sep 16 |

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| minefield record - A complete written record of all pertinent information concerning a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the officer in charge of the emplacement operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| minefield report - An oral, electronic, or written communication concerning mining activities (friendly or enemy) submitted in a standard format by the fastest secure means available. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| minehunting - Employment of air, surface, or subsurface sensor and neutralization systems to locate and dispose of individual mines in a known field, or to verify the presence or absence of mines in a given area. See also minesweeping. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| miner - any individual who works or has worked in or around a coal mine or coal preparation facility in the extraction or preparation of coal, included coal mine construction or transportation workers around a coal mine to the extent exposed to coal mine dust. | SOURCE - DOL, US Code 33, §902(d) (May 19) |
| miner - any individual working in a coal or other mine. | DOL, US Code 30, §802, Mar 17 |
| mineral extraction activities - exploring, extracting, processing, transporting, or wholesale selling or trading of elemental minerals or associated metal alloys or oxides (ore), including gold, copper, chromium, chromite, diamonds, iron, iron ore, silver, tungsten, uranium, and zinc. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| mineral resources - all nonliving natural nonrenewable resources, including fossil fuels, minerals, whether metallic or nonmetallic, but does not include ice, water, or snow. | DOI, US Code 16, §2462, Mar 17 |
| minesweeping - The technique of clearing mines using either mechanical sweeping to remove, disturb, or otherwise neutralize the mine; explosive sweeping to cause sympathetic detonations, damage, or displace the mine; or influence sweeping to produce either the acoustic or magnetic influence required to detonate the mine. See also minehunting. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| minimal additional expense - Minimal additional expense means that employee's personal use of government office equipment is limited to those situations where the government is already providing equipment or services and the employee's use of such equipment or services will not result in any additional expense to the government or the use will result in only normal wear and tear or the use of small amounts of electricity, ink, toner, or paper. Examples of minimal additional expenses include, making a few photocopies, using a computer printer to printout a few pages of material, making occasional brief personal phone calls, infrequently sending personal e-mail messages, or limited use of the Internet for personal reasons. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 541, May 18 |
| minimize - A condition wherein normal message and telephone traffic is drastically reduced in order that messages connected with an actual or simulated emergency shall not be delayed. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| MINIMIZE - A telegram control procedure imposed during emergency conditions (i.e., local civil disorders; communications circuit failures; natural disasters) to reduce the volume of traffic not related to the emergency and to avoid overloading the communications facilities and personnel capabilities of the Department and the affected post(s). A current list of posts that are on MINIMIZE is maintained at the Communications Center. The minimum performance period that must be completed before a performance rating can be given. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, 462, May 18 |
| minimize - A telegraphic communications term signifying that non-urgent, nonessential message traffic must be curtailed or reduced to a post that does not possess the means to process a normal telegraphic workload. All cable traffic being sent to a post that is in minimize must contain the phrase MINIMIZE CONSIDERED as the last item of text, prior to the signature. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| minimize - reduce to the smallest amount or degree practical. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| minimum employee performance appraisal period - minimum period of time (90 days) that the employee serves under a performance plan in order to be rated. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| minimum force - Those minimum actions, including the use of armed force, sufficient to bring a situation under control or to defend against a hostile act or hostile intent, where the firing of weapons is to be considered as a means of last resort. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, May 18 |

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| minimum recycled content standard - minimum recycled content or bio-based content established in specifications, standards, a contract Scope of Work, or other document specifying the government’s minimum requirements for recycled or bio-based content based on the recycled content levels recommended by the EPA or the minimum bio-based content levels recommended by the USDA. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Minimum Retirement Age - The earliest age an employee covered under a retirement system may retire. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| minimum safe freeboard - the freeboard that the Secretary decides cannot be reduced safely without limiting the operation of the vessel. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §5101, Mar 17 |
| minimum-risk route - A temporary corridor of defined dimensions recommended for use by high-speed, fixed-wing aircraft that presents the minimum known hazards to low-flying aircraft transiting the combat zone. Also called MRR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| minister of religion - In the context of special immigrant religious worker classification, ordination of ministers chiefly involves the investment of the individual with ministerial or sacerdotal functions, or the conferral of holy orders upon the individual. If the religion does not have formal ordination procedures, there must be other evidence that the individual has authorization to conduct religious worship and perform other services usually performed by members of the clergy. In all cases, there must be a reasonable connection between the activities performed and the religious calling of the minister. The term does not include a lay preacher not authorized to perform such duties. See 9 FAM 502.5-2 for additional information on the special immigrant religious worker classification. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| minor - A passport applicant under the age of 18 who has not been emancipated. Please note that there are special requirements for minors under the age of 16 (see 7 FAM 1350, Passports for Minors). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| minor application - An application, other than a major application, that requires attention to security due to the risk and magnitude of harm resulting from the loss, misuse or unauthorized access to or modification of the information in the application. Minor applications are typically included as part of a general support system. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| minor construction project - any plant project not specifically authorized by law for which the approved total estimated cost does not exceed the minor construction threshold. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2743, Jan 17 |
| minor donor - USAID is a minor donor to a multi-donor project when USAID does not control the planning or design of the multi-donor project and either; (i) USAID's total contribution to the project is both less than \$1,000,000 and less than 25 percent of the estimated project cost, or (ii) USAID's total contribution is more than \$1,000,000 but less than 25 percent of the estimated project cost and the environmental procedures of the donor in control of the planning of design of the project are followed, but only if the USAID Environmental Coordinator determines that such procedures are adequate. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 204, May 18 |
| minor improvements - Alterations to real property that will increase the value of the property or improve or change its utility, and that generally cost less than \$500,000. Some examples of this are room additions, paving (not repaving) for a parking area or road, and converting storage space to office or other use. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| Minor Planet Center - the Minor Planet Center of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. | SPACE, US Code 51, §30902, Mar 17 |
| minority - American Indian, Alaskan Native, Black (not of Hispanicorigin), Hispanic (including persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Central or South American origin), Pacific Islander or other ethnic group underrepresented in science and engineering. | ED, US Code 20, §1067k, Mar 17 |
| minority group - subpopulations of minority groups. | DHHS, US Code 42, §289a–2, Jan 17 |
| minority institution - an institution of higher education meeting the requirements of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including a Hispanic-serving institution of higher education. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| minority institution - an institution of higher education whose enrollment of a single minority or a combination of minorities (as defined in paragraph (2)) exceeds 50 percent of the total enrollment. The Secretary shall verify this information from the data on enrollments in the higher education general information surveys (HEGIS) furnished by the institution to the Office for Civil Rights, Department of Education. | ED, US Code 20, §1067k, Mar 17 |
| minority-owned bank - A bank that is owned at least 50 percent by minority group members. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18 |
| minority-serving institutions - Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) and Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 321, May 18 |
| miscellaneous expense allowance - A miscellaneous expense allowance for the purpose of defraying certain expenses associated with discontinuing a residence at one location and establishing a residence at the new location in connection with an authorized or approved permanent change of station. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 524, May 18 |
| Miscellaneous Obligation Document - The Miscellaneous Obligation Document (MOD) may be used to record obligations of a recurring and/or continuing nature, such as communications services, public utilities, and rent. It is also used to obligate funds for the purchase of goods and services associated with International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS), medical services, U.S. dispatch agent, disaster cable, taxi services, interpreter services, training from another government agency, personal property claims, tort claims, and other claims. In addition, it is used for costs such as interest penalty payments. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |
| misconduct - neglect of duty, malfeasance, or failure to accept a directed reassignment or to accompany a position in a transfer of function. | DVA, US Code 38, §713, Mar 17 |
| misconduct - Willfully improper behavior of an employee, including (but not limited to) attendance problems, e.g., absence without official leave (AWOL), excessive tardiness, and improper use of sick or home leave. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 450, May 18 |
| misrepresentation - a misrepresentation is an assertion or manifestation not in accordance with the facts. Misrepresentation requires an affirmative act taken by the alien. A misrepresentation can be made in various ways, including in an oral interview or in written applications, or by submitting evidence containing false information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| missile - a category I system as defined in the MTCR Annex, and any other unmanned delivery system of similar capability, as well as the specially designed production facilities for these systems. | DOS, US Code 22, §2797c, Jan 17 |
| missile - self-propelled munition whose trajectory or course is controlled while in flight. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| missile defense - Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. Also called MD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| missile engagement zone - In air and missile defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air and missile threats normally rests with surface-to-air missile systems. Also called MEZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01 May 18 |
| Missile Technology Control Regime - the policy statement, between the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan, announced on April 16, 1987, to restrict sensitive missile-relevant transfers based on the MTCR Annex, and any amendments thereto. Also called MTCR. | DOS, US Code 22, §2797c, Jan 17 |
| Missile Technology Control Regime or MTCR - the policy statement, between the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan, announced on April 16, 1987, to restrict sensitive missile-relevant transfers based on the MTCR Annex, and any amendments thereto. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| missing participant - a participant or beneficiary under a terminating plan whom the plan administrator cannot locate after a diligent search. | DOL, US Code 29, §1350, Mar 17 |

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| missing person - (A) a member of the armed forces on active duty who is in a missing status; or (B) a civilian employee of the Department of Defense or an employee of a contractor of the Department of Defense who serves in direct support of, or accompanies, the armed forces in the field under orders and who is in a missing status. Such term includes an unaccounted for person who is required to be considered a missing person. | DOD, US Code 10, §1513, Jan 17 |
| missing person - An official U.S. citizen, and/or eligible family member of an official U.S. citizen, or in some cases as defined by post, a private U.S. citizen, national, and/or lawful permanent resident, whose whereabouts are unknown, and whose safety cannot be determined. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| missing status - An employee who is in active service and is officially determined to be absent in a status of 1. missing; 2. missing in action; 3. interred in a foreign country. This does not include the status of an employee for a period during which the employee is officially determined to be absent from duty post without permission. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 478, May 18 |
| missing status - the status of a missing person who is determined to be absent in a category of any of the following: (A) Missing.(B) Missing in action.(C) Interned in a foreign country.(D) Captured.(E) Beleaguered.(F) Besieged.(G) Detained in a foreign country against that person's will. | DOD, US Code 10, §1513, Jan 17 |
| missing status - The status of an employee who is officially carried or determined to be absent in a status of missing, missing in action, interned in a foreign country, captured, beleaguered or besieged by a hostile force, or detained in a foreign country against the employees will; but does not include the status of an employee for a period during which the employee is officially determined to be absent from post of duty without authority. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| mission - 1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore. 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. 3. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| mission - Any Foreign Service post designated as an embassy or a legation and maintained to conduct normal continuing diplomatic relations between the Government of the United States and other governments or between the United States and public international organizations. Apart from permanent missions, special missions may be established to achieve a diplomatic purpose of a special character not identified with the normal continuing diplomatic functions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| mission - missions within the meaning of the Vienna Convention and any missions representing foreign governments, individually or collectively, which are extended the same privileges and immunities, pursuant to law, as are enjoyed by missions under the Vienna Convention. | DOS, US Code 22, §254a, Jan 17 |
| mission - principal component of strategic goal setting the organizational purpose and directed objective that shape actions and activities to be executed includes roles, responsibilities, and associated tasks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Mission - The USAID body of persons sent to perform a service in a cooperating country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 310, May 18 |
| mission activity - high-level task or step performed in producing and delivering products and services within a group of similar missions carried out by DHS Components to achieve the aims of the mission areas, in coordination with partners across the homeland security operations enterprise includes categories that address fighting and preventing terrorism; securing the borders; enforcing immigration laws; improving preparation for and recovery from natural disasters; and fostering a common culture within DHS. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mission and business results measurement area - A measurement area within the PRM and major component of the line of sight that illustrates the outputs or desired results the Department seeks to achieve. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| mission area - basis for all operational activities includes groups of business functions that support one or more lines of business functions or sub-sets of functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Mission armored vehicle - An armored vehicle purchased for the purpose of transporting USAID personnel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 563, May 18 |
| mission assignment - a work order issued to a Federal agency by the Agency, directing completion by that agency of a specified task and setting forth funding, other managerial controls, and guidance. | DHS, US Code 6, §741, Jan 17 |

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| mission assignment - The mechanism used to support Federal operations in a Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration. It orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable State or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work. See also Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment. Also called MA. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| mission assignment - The vehicle used by the Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency to support federal operations in a declared Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration that orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable state or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| mission assurance - The process carried out at a facility or designated organization to identify CIKR, the assets that support essential functions, and to ensure readiness to respond to threats to those assets. The Department also uses the term Emergency Management as a synonym. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| mission capability - ability of DHS and its Components to effectively execute their assigned missions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mission civil-military coordinator - MC2s serve as the first point of contact for non-disaster related interactions between the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and USAID Missions. MC2s serve as a formal point of entry for DoD to USAID Missions and support more effective coordination, reduce duplication, and to lead to better development outcomes in support of national security. Also called MC2. | USAID, May 19 |
| mission command - The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| mission consequence - effect of an incident, event, operation, or occurrence on the ability of an organization or group to meet a strategic objective or perform a function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mission critical personnel - category of essential personnel that are employees occupying positions and performing functions that must be maintained under all circumstances to ensure the safety and security of the Nation and its citizens. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mission critical system - The term “mission critical system” means any telecommunications or information system used or operated by an agency or by a contractor of an agency, or other organization on behalf of an agency, that 1. Is defined as a national security system under section 5142 of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996; 2. Is protected at all times by procedures established for information which has been specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive Order or an Act of Congress to be classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy; or c. Processes any information, the loss, misuse, disclosure, or unauthorized access to or modification of would have a debilitating impact on the mission of an agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 542, 552, May 18 |
| mission critical team - The Departments senior management personnel from bureaus and offices designated to support the Departments Continuity Programs. The President and/or Secretary of State, or their designees, may activate MCT members during emergencies involving national security, extended emergencies, or other unique situations. (See the term Emergency Personnel.) Also called MCT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| mission essential function - function that enables an organization to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety of the public, and sustain the industrial/economic base during disruption of normal operations includes the following categories: 1. Emergency Operating Function 2. Legal and Financial Rights Function 3. Essential Operation Function | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mission essential functions - Those U.S. Government functions that must be performed to support or implement the performance of PMEFs before, during, and after an emergency. MEFs are identified from the activities performed by the Departments bureaus and offices. Also called MEF. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| mission need - statement of capabilities required by DHS or its stakeholders/partners to accomplish the mission. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mission need statement - core DHS document that provides a high-level description of the mission need, whether from a current or impending gap, based on business-case planning is a communication vehicle between users and providers/developers, and between the program and DHS Headquarters (HQ) to provide a strategic framework for acquisition planning and capability delivery. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| Mission Operator - person who executes the frontline operational and tactical missions of the Department e.g., Border Agent, Refugee Officer, Homeland Security Investigations Special Agents, Customs and Border Protection Officer, Customs and Border Protection Air Interdiction Agent, Customs and Border Protection Agriculture Specialist, Customs and Border Protection Marine Interdiction Agent, Federal Air Marshal, U.S. Coast Guard member, Secret Service Special Agent, and others, as well as persons who may be located far from physical operations but who play critical roles in frontline action - such as UAV Operators, support operations assisting field personnel and enrollment officials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| mission program - organized set of activities acting together to accomplish a specific high-level outcomes external to an organization are the operational processes, skills, technology, human capital, and other resources leveraged to achieve Department goals and objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mission program plan - Internal planning documents, which describes how a U.S. diplomatic missions strategies, goals, objectives, programs, and operational resources will support strategic goals defined in the U.S. Strategic Plan for International Affairs. Also called MPP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17 |
| mission requirements - activities that constitute the discharge of an agency's official responsibilities. Such activities include, but are not limited to, the transport of troops and/or equipment, training, evacuation (including medical evacuation), intelligence and counter-narcotics activities, search and rescue, transportation of prisoners, use of defense attache-controlled aircraft, aeronautical research and space and science applications, and other such activities. Mission requirements do not include official travel to give speeches, to attend conferences or meetings, or to make routine site visits. | White House, OMB, Circular A-126, Mar 17 |
| Mission Resource Request - A country-specific document prepared by a field Operating Unit under the guidance of the Ambassador, which will focus on resources required to implement the strategies outlined in bureau and country-level multi-year strategies, and will not duplicate the strategy components previously included in the MSRP. Also called MRR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| mission resource request - Formerly the Mission Strategic and Resource Plan (MSRP). This document is the first and critical step in the annual planning process that informs the Senior Review process and culminates in the submission of the Presidents Budget to Congress. Also called MRR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 114, Mar 17 |
| mission statement - a brief, easy-to understand narrative, usually no more than a sentence long. It defines the basic purpose of the agency and is consistent with the agency's core programs and activities expressed within the broad context of national problems, needs, or challenges. | Treasury, Treasury, Strategic Plan 2014-2017, Jan 17 |
| mission statement - A short sentence or paragraph that describes the organization's essential task(s), purpose, and action containing the elements of who, what, when, where, and why. See also mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| Mission Strategic Plan - A country-specific document prepared by a field Operating Unit under the guidance of the Ambassador, which identifies programmatic and operational priorities in line with overall foreign policy considerations and strategic goals of the joint country assistance strategy and proposes initial country budget allocations for that post, two years before expected appropriation. The MSP demonstrates how these resources are expected to help the host country move along the transformational diplomacy continuum over time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| mission support services - functions managed by the DHS Chief Readiness Support Officer, including the Department-wide responsibility for leading, governing, integrating, managing and capital planning for all aspects of the following mission support services business line functions throughout DHS: asset management (real property, personal property , aviation, motor vehicle fleet, marine vessels); logistics; mail management and surety; sustainability (environmental planning, environmental management, energy management) and historic preservation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Mission Training Assessment - A commander's subjective critique of the command's training proficiency with respect to assigned missions. Also called MTA. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| mission type order - 1. An order issued to a lower unit that includes the accomplishment of the total mission assigned to the higher headquarters. 2. An order to a unit to perform a mission without specifying how it is to be accomplished. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| mission-critical duties - Job position functions that are identified as critical to the performance of th Mission. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |

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| mission-critical occupations - Occupations core to carrying the Agency's mission, i.e., those occupations without which mission-critical work cannot be completed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 401, May 18 |
| mission-essential infrastructure - This infrastructure consists of the Department's core network communication array designed to share data with posts and annexes around the world. This array or backbone includes the networking and telecommunication systems within Main State, the Beltsville Communications Center, and all other facilities, annexes, and posts that relay or bridge communications directly between two or more facilities. The MEI within the Department serves to support the Department's mission-essential business processes that consist of telecommunications (i.e., OpenNet, ClassNet, and voice systems), mainframe operations and access controls, and official and unofficial messaging. Also called MEI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| mission-oriented protective posture - A flexible system of protection against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contamination in which personnel are required to wear only that protective clothing and equipment appropriate to the threat level, work rate imposed by the mission, temperature, and humidity. Also called MOPP. See also mission-oriented protective posture gear. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| mission-oriented protective posture gear - Military term for individual protective equipment, including suit, boots, gloves, mask with hood, first aid treatments, and decontamination kits, issued to authorized personnel. Also called MOPP gear. See also decontamination; mission-oriented protective posture. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| mission-related training - training provided for improving operational performance at any appropriate level supporting critical goals is normally determined by the head of the organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| misuse - Use of the Purchase Card for other than the official Government purpose for which it is intended. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| Misznay-Schardin effect - characteristic of the detonation of a broad sheet of explosive where the explosive blast expands directly away from (perpendicular to) the surface of an explosive. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mitigation - Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| mitigation - ongoing and sustained action that eliminates or reduces the potential effects of hazards. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mitigation - those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects; efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines; risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism; and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred. | White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms, Mar 11 |
| mitigation measure - specific action to eliminate, reduce or control an adverse effect includes restitution for damages through replacement, restoration or compensation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mixed financial system - An information system that supports both financial and nonfinancial functions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| mixed waste - waste that contains both hazardous waste and source, special nuclear, or by-product material subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| mnemonic - technique such as rhyming, anagram, parroting, and visualization that helps a learner to mentally store and retrieve information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| mobile - able to be moved via the use of vehicles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| mobile code - Software programs or parts of programs obtained from remote information systems, transmitted across a network, and executed on a local information system without explicit installation or execution by the recipient. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| mobile code technologies - Software technologies that provide the mechanisms for the production and use of mobile code (e.g., Java, JavaScript, ActiveX, VBScript). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| mobile device - Refers to - (a) Portable removable storage media (e.g., external hard drives, USB memory sticks, flash memory cards, zip drives, IPODS, etc.); and (b) portable information systems (e.g., notebook/laptop/tablet computers, personal digital assistants, BlackBerrys, smartphones, digital cameras, iPods, etc.). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| mobile device identification - unique serial number that is specific to a mobile device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Mobile Emergency Response Support - Response capability whose primary function is to provide mobile telecommunications capabilities and life, logistics, operational and power generation support required for the on-site management of disaster response activities. MERS support falls into three broad categories - (1) operational support elements; (2) communications equipment and operators; and (3) logistics support. Also called MERS. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| mobile health station - a health care unit that - (A) is constructed, maintained, and capable of being transported within a semi-trailer truck or similar vehicle; (B) is equipped for the provision of 1 or more specialty health care services; and (C) can be equipped to be docked to a stationary health care facility when appropriate. | DOI, US Code 25, §1638g, Mar 17 |
| mobile home - Any type of house trailer or mobile dwelling constructed for use as a residence and designed to be moved overland, either by self-propulsion or towing. (See 14 FAM 632.1 (d) regarding transportation of mobile homes during domestic transfers.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| mobile home movement - Expenses for the movement of a mobile home for use as a residence when movement is authorized instead of shipment and temporary storage of household goods. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 524, May 18 |
| mobile offshore drilling unit - a vessel (other than a self-elevating lift vessel) capable of use as an offshore facility. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| mobile offshore drilling unit - a vessel capable of engaging in drilling operations for the exploration or exploitation of subsea resources. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| mobile radio - A two-way voice radio that is permanently installed in a vehicle. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| mobile security force - A highly mobile and dedicated security force with the capability to defeat Level I and II threats in a joint security area. Also called MSF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| mobile work - Work which is characterized by routine and regular travel to conduct work in customer or other worksites as opposed to a single authorized alternative worksite. Examples of mobile work include site audits, site inspections, investigations, property management, and work performed while commuting, traveling between worksites, or on Temporary Duty (TDY). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| mobility - A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| mobility air forces - Air components and Service components that are assigned and/or routinely exercise command authority over mobility operations. Also called MAF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| mobility corridor - Areas that are relatively free of obstacles where a force will be canalized due to terrain restrictions allowing military forces to capitalize on the principles of mass and speed. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| mobilization - 1. The process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19 |
| mobilization - any activity in which one firefighting organization assists another that has requested assistance. | DOI, US Code 16, §2106, Mar 17 |

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| mobilization - The process and procedures used by all organizations - Federal, State, tribal, and local - for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| mobilization base - The total of all resources available, or that can be made available, to meet foreseeable wartime needs. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| mobilization payment - Payments provided to a construction contractor or a supplier of specially constructed equipment to assist in meeting extraordinary start-up costs incurred to promptly perform under the contract (e.g., purchase of specialized equipment and shipment to the host country). The contractor is permitted to receive limited mobilization payments after expenditures are incurred for purchase of equipment, materials, etc., rather than having to wait for progress payments. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 363, May 18 |
| mobilization site - The designated location where a Reserve Component unit or individual mobilizes or moves after mobilization for further processing, training, and employment. See also mobilization; mobilization station; Reserve Component. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| mobilization station - The designated military installation to which a Reserve Component unit or individual is moved for further processing, organizing, equipping, training, and employment and from which the unit or individual may move to an aerial port of embarkation or seaport of embarkation. See also mobilization; mobilization site; Reserve Component. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| modal rating - The summary rating level assigned most frequently among the actual ratings of record. These ratings must be assigned under the summary level pattern that applies to the employee's position of record at the time of the RIF; they must be given within the same competitive area, or at the option of the Agency, within a larger subdivision of the Agency or Agency-wide; and they must be on record for the most recently completed appraisal period prior to the issuance of the RIF notices or the cutoff date after which no new ratings will be put on the record established by the Agency prior to issuance of RIF notices. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| mode of transport - One of, or a combination of, the following modes used for a movement: a. inland surface transportation (rail, road, and inland waterway); b. sea transport (coastal and ocean); c. air transportation; and d. pipelines. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| model - a category of passenger motor vehicles based on the size, style, and type of a make of vehicle. | DOT, US Code 49, §32101, Mar 17 |
| model - approximation, representation, or idealization of selected aspects of the structure, behavior, operation, or other characteristics of a real-world process, concept, or system includes computational, descriptive, discrete, iconic, mathematical, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| model and simulation - discipline that comprises the development and/or use of models and simulations; especially, computer models, computer simulations, and computational science and engineering capabilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| model and simulation accreditation - official certification that a model or simulation is acceptable for use for a specific purpose. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| model and simulation validation - process of determining the extent to which a model or simulation is an accurate representation of the real world from the perspective of the intended use(s) of the model or simulation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| model and simulation verification - process of determining that a model or simulation implementation accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specification. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| model line - a group of motor vehicles having the same platform or model name. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| model line - a group of motor vehicles having the same platform or model name. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |
| model line of motor vehicles - a group of motor vehicles having the same platform or model name. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| model line of motor vehicles - a group of motor vehicles having the same platform or model name. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |

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| modeling and simulation - a field of study related to the application of computer science and mathematics to develop a level of understanding of the interaction of the parts of a system and of a system as a whole. | ED, US Code 20, §1161v, Mar 17 |
| moderate risk [position] - position that has the potential for moderate to serious impact on the integrity and efficiency of the federal service. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| moderate-impact system - An information system in which at least one security objective (i.e., confidentiality, integrity, or availability) is assigned a FIPS 199 potential impact value of moderate, and no security objective is assigned a FIPS 199 potential impact value of high. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| moderate-use harbor project - a project that is assigned to a harbor or inland harbor that transits annually- (A) more than 1,000,000 tons of cargo; but (B) less than 10,000,000 tons of cargo. | DHS, US Code 33, §2237, Mar 17 |
| modern shipbuilding technology - the best available proven technology, techniques, and processes appropriate to enhancing the productivity of shipyards. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §53733, Mar 17 |
| modernization - alteration, major repair (to the extent permitted by regulations), remodeling, replacement, and renovation of existing buildings (including initial equipment thereof), and replacement of obsolete, built-in (as determined in accordance with regulations) equipment of existing buildings. | DHHS, US Code 42, §291o, Jan 17 |
| modernization - the alteration, expansion, major repair (to the extent permitted by regulations), remodeling, replacement, and renovation of existing buildings (including initial equipment thereof), and the replacement of obsolete equipment of existing buildings. simple, or such other estate or interest (including a leasehold on which the rental does not exceed 4 per centum of the value of the land) as the Secretary finds sufficient to assure for a period of not less than twenty-five years' undisturbed use and possession for the purposes of construction, modernization, or conversion and operation of the project for a period of not less than (A) twenty years in the case of a project assisted under an allotment or grant under this subchapter, or (B) the term of repayment of a loan made or guaranteed under this subchapter in the case of a project assisted by a loan or loan guarantee. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300s-3, Jan 17 |
| Modernized Integrated Database - The national level repository for the general military intelligence available to the entire Department of Defense Intelligence Information System community and, through Global Command and Control System integrated imagery and intelligence, to tactical units. Also called MIDB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| modification - A Federal government action, including new legislation or administrative action, that directly or indirectly alters the estimated subsidy cost and the present value of outstanding direct loans (or direct loan obligations), or the liability of loan guarantees (or loan guarantee commitments). Direct modifications are such actions that change the subsidy cost by altering the terms of existing contracts, selling loan assets, and purchasing loans under guarantee from a private lender. Indirect modifications change the subsidy cost by legislation that alters the way in which an outstanding portfolio of direct loans or loan guarantees is administered. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| modification - any Government action that alters the estimated cost of an outstanding direct loan (or direct loan obligation) or an outstanding loan guarantee (or loan guarantee commitment) from the current estimate of cash flows. This includes the sale of loan assets, with or without recourse, and the purchase of guaranteed loans. This also includes any action resulting from new legislation, or from the exercise of administrative discretion under existing law, that directly or indirectly alters the estimated cost of outstanding direct loans (or direct loan obligations) or loan guarantees (or loan guarantee commitments) such as a change in collection procedures. | Congress, US Code 2, §661a, Mar 17 |
| modification - any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source which increases the amount of any air pollutant emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted. | DOE, US Code 42, §7411, Mar 17 |
| modification - the elimination of any duty. | DHS, US Code 19, §1806, Mar 17 |
| modification adjustment transfer - A non-expenditure transfer from a financing account to the Treasury, or vice versa, to offset the difference between the cost of modification of direct loans (or loan guarantees) and the change in the book value of direct loans (or loan guarantee liabilities). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |

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| modification factor - Used to charge agencies receiving less than the full service of a cost center; 0.6 indicates medium level of service and 0.3 a minimum level. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| modified combined obstacle overlay - A joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment product used to portray the militarily significant aspects of the operational environment, such as obstacles restricting military movement, key geography, and military objectives. Also called MCOO. See also joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| modified heavily indebted poor countries initiative - the multilateral debt initiative presented in the Report of G-7 Finance Ministers on the Köln Debt Initiative to the Köln Economic Summit, Cologne, Germany, held from June 18-20, 1999. | DOS, US Code 22, §262p-6, Jan 17 |
| modified nuclear weapon - a nuclear weapon that contains a pit or canned subassembly, either of which - (A) is in the nuclear weapons stockpile as of December 2, 2002; and (B) is being modified in order to meet a military requirement that is other than the military requirements applicable to such nuclear weapon when first placed in the nuclear weapons stockpile. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2529, Jan 17 |
| modular component health care facility - a health care facility that is constructed - (1) off-site using prefabricated component units for subsequent transport to the destination location; and (2) represents 1 a more economical method for provision of health care facility 2 than a traditionally constructed health care building. | DOI, US Code 25, §1638f, Mar 17 |
| modular contracting - an acquisition strategy in which an information system is acquired in successive, interoperable, increments or modules . | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| modular treated conference room - A second-generation design of the treated conference room (TCR), offering more flexibility in configuration and ease of assembly than the original TCR, designed to provide acoustic and RF emanations protection. Also called MTCR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| module [learning] - stand-alone instructional unit consisting of one or more lessons designed to satisfy one or more learning objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| monetary sanctions - with respect to any judicial or administrative action- (A) any monies, including penalties, disgorgement, restitution, and interest ordered to be paid; and (B) any monies deposited into a disgorgement fund or other fund, as a result of such action or any settlement of such action. | USDA, US Code 7, §26, Mar 17 |
| money laundering - the movement of illicit cash or cash equivalent proceeds into, out of, or through a country, or into, out of, or through a financial institution. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| monitor - to acquire, identify, or scan, or to possess, information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| monitoring - observation and recording of activities taking place . | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| monitoring - Reveals whether desired results are occurring and whether Development Objective (DO) outcomes are on track. It addresses the "what" of performance. Performance monitoring uses preselected indicators to measure progress toward planned results at every level of the Results Framework continuously throughout the life of an AO. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| monitoring [supplier] - examination of the status of the activities of a supplier and of their results by the acquirer or a third party. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| monitoring station - facility that receives signals from electronic premises security systems and has personnel in attendance at all times to respond to these signals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| month - A period which runs from a given day in one month through the day preceding the numerically corresponding day in the next month. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3432, Mar 17 |
| monthly purchase limit - The total dollar amount a Purchase Cardholder may spend monthly using his or her Purchase Card. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |

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| Montreal protocol or the Protocol - the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, including adjustments adopted by Parties thereto and amendments that have entered into force. | DOE, US Code 42, §7671, Mar 17 |
| moored mine - A contact or influence-operated mine of positive buoyancy held below the surface by a mooring attached to a sinker or anchor on the bottom. See also mine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| moral turpitude - a. Statutory definitions of crimes in the United States consist of various components, which must be met before a conviction can be supported. Some of these components have been determined in judicial or administrative decisions to involve moral turpitude. A conviction for a statutory offense will involve moral turpitude if one or more of the parts of that offense have been determined to involve moral turpitude. The most common offenses involving moral turpitude are - (1) Fraud; (2) Larceny; and (3) Intent to harm persons or things. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| morale, welfare, and recreation - The merging of multiple unconnected disciplines into programs that improve unit readiness, promote fitness, build unit morale and cohesion, enhance quality of life, and provide recreational, social, and other support services. Also called MWR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, May 18 |
| mortar munition - complete munition, comprised of projectile and propellant system, to be fired from the mortar projectile normally comprises fuse, body filled with high explosives (HE) or other filling, obturator, and tail assembly. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mortgage - such classes of liens as are commonly given to secure advances on, or the unpaid purchase price of, real property, under the laws of the State in which the real property is located, together with the credit instruments, if any, secured thereby. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4601, Jan 17 |
| mortgage - The difference between the total authorized level of funding and the cumulative total amount of funds obligated to a particular development objective, intermediate result, or project. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 202, 602, May 18 |
| mortgage loan - any loan (other than temporary financing such as a construction loan) that- (A) is secured by a first lien on any interest in residential real property; and (B) either- (i) is insured, guaranteed, made, or assisted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Veterans Affairs, or the Farmers Home Administration, or by any other agency of the Federal Government; or (ii) is intended to be sold by each originating mortgage institution to any federally chartered secondary mortgage market institution. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| mortis causa - By reason or in contemplation of death. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| mortuary affairs - Provides for the search for, recovery, identification, preparation, and disposition of human remains of persons for whom the Services are responsible by status and executive order. Also called MA. See also joint mortuary affairs office. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| mortuary certificate - A certificate prepared by a U.S. consular officer in conjunction with the local funeral director, attending physician or coroner attesting that a deceased individual did not die of a communicable disease and attesting to the contents of a coffin or urn. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2131, Mar 17 |
| Moscow treaty - The treaty was superseded by the New START Treaty upon its entry into force on February 5, 2011. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| most efficient organization - The staffing plan of the agency tender, developed to represent the agency's most efficient and cost-effective organization. An MEO is required for a standard competition and may include a mix of government personnel and MEO subcontracts. Also called MEO. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| most efficient organization - The staffing plan of the agency tender, developed to represent the agency's most efficient and cost-effective organization. An MEO is required for a standard competition and may include a mix of government personnel, and MEO subcontracts. Also called MEO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| motivation - need or desire that activates a person to do something that will satisfy that need or desire. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| motor carrier - entity engaged in the transportation of passengers or property by air, land, or water, as a common, contract, or private carrier; or civil aircraft. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| motor fuel - gasoline and diesel fuel. | DOE, US Code 42, §8502, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle - (A) a vehicle self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power; but not (B) a vehicle designed or used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or any other special purpose vehicle exempted from the requirements of this chapter by the Administrator of General Services. | GSA, US Code 40, §17501, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle - a truck of rated capacity (gross vehicle weight) of at least 10,000 pounds, a highway tractor of rated capacity (gross combination weight) of at least 10,000 pounds, a property-carrying trailer or semitrailer with at least one load-carrying axle of at least 10,000 pounds, or a motor bus with a seating capacity of at least 10 individuals. | DOT, US Code 49, §14301, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle - a vehicle driven or drawn by mechanical power and manufactured primarily for use on public highways, but does not include a vehicle operated exclusively on a rail or rails. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §154, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle - a vehicle driven or drawn by mechanical power and manufactured primarily for use on public highways, but does not include a vehicle operated solely on a rail line or a commercial vehicle. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §164, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle - any self-propelled four-wheeled vehicle, of less than 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight, which is designed primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways. | DOC, US Code 15, §2821, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle - Any vehicle powered by liquid fuel (such as gasoline or diesel fuel), an alternative fuel (such as ethanol, methanol, or natural gas) or electrical energy that is designed to operate on highways carrying passengers or cargo. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| motor vehicle - every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo. | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle - self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle accident - an accident resulting from the maintenance or operation of a passenger motor vehicle or passenger motor vehicle equipment. | DOT, US Code 49, §32101, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle assembler - a producer of motor vehicles and any related persons or joint ventures in which the producer participates. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle assembler - a producer of motor vehicles and any related persons or joint ventures in which the producer participates. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle operator - Any employee of the U.S. Government whose job regularly requires the operation of motor vehicles. This includes chauffeurs, truck drivers, garage employees/drivers, and guard drivers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19413, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicle operator - Any individual holding the official job title of Motor Vehicle Operator. Also called MVO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicles - Any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| motor vehicles - Self-propelled vehicles with passenger carriage capacity, such as highway trucks, passenger cars and buses, motorcycles, scooters, motorized bicycles and utility vehicles. Excluded from this definition are industrial vehicles for materials handling and earthmoving, such as lift trucks, tractors, graders, scrapers, and off-highway trucks. For USAID: a motor vehicle owned by the employee or a member of the employee's family who is authorized to travel to post, of a type used for private conveyance of passengers by land. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| motor vessel - a vessel propelled by machinery other than steam to make it clear that these vessels are not steam vessels. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |

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| motor vessel - a vessel propelled by machinery other than steam. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| motorcycle - a motor vehicle which is designed to travel on not more than 3 wheels in contact with the surface. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §153, Mar 17 |
| mounting - 1. All preparations made in anticipation of an operation, including assembly in the mounting area; preparation and maintenance within the mounting area; movement to loading points; and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft if applicable. 2. A carriage or stand upon which a weapon is placed. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| mounting area - A general locality where assigned forces of an amphibious or airborne operation, with their equipment, are assembled, prepared, and loaded in ships and/or aircraft preparatory to an assault. See also embarkation area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| movement control - The planning, routing, scheduling, and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communications; includes maintaining in-transit visibility of forces and material through the deployment and/or redeployment process. See also line of communications; movement control teams; non-unit cargo; non-unit-related personnel. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| movement control team - An Army team used to decentralize the execution of movement responsibilities on an area basis or at key transportation nodes. Also called MCT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| movement data - Those essential elements of information to schedule lift, obtain transportation assets, manage movement of forces, and report in-transit visibility of movements and associated forces (people, equipment, and supplies). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| movement group - Those ships and embarked units that load out and proceed to rendezvous in the objective area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| movement phase - In amphibious operations, the period during which various elements of the amphibious force move from points of embarkation or forward-deployed locations to the objective area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| movement plan - In amphibious operations, the naval plan providing for the movement of the amphibious task force to the objective area. See also amphibious operation; amphibious task force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| movement requirement - A stated movement mode and time-phased need for the transport of units, personnel, and/or materiel from a specified origin to a specified destination. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| movement schedule - A timetable developed to monitor or track the movement of a separate entity, whether it is a force requirement, cargo or personnel increment, or lift asset, that reflects the assignment of specific lift resources, shows a flow and workload at each location, and supports plan implementation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| movement table - A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| movement to contact - A form of the offense designed to develop the situation and to establish or regain contact. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| moving average - An inventory costing method used in conjunction with a perpetual inventory system. A weighted average cost per unit is recomputed after every purchase. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| MOX facility - the mixed-oxide fuel fabrication facility at the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2566, Jan 17 |
| MOX production objective - production at the MOX facility of mixed-oxide fuel from defense plutonium and defense plutonium materials at an average rate equivalent to not less than one metric ton of mixed-oxide fuel per year. The average rate shall be determined by measuring production at the MOX facility from the date the facility is declared operational to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission through the date of assessment. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2566, Jan 17 |

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| MTCR adherent - a country that participates in the MTCR or that, pursuant to an international understanding to which the United States is a party, controls MTCR equipment or technology in accordance with the criteria and standards set forth in the MTCR. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| MTCR Annex - the Guidelines and Equipment and Technology Annex of the MTCR, and any amendments thereto. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| multi view - multiple projected images from at least two (2) different perspectives could be an image from a single angle that provides different imaging information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| multi-agency contract - a task-order or delivery-order contract established by one agency for use by Government agencies to obtain supplies and services, consistent with the Economy Act (see 17.502-2). Multi-agency contracts include contracts for information technology. Also called MAC. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Multiagency Coordination Group - Typically, administrators/executives, or their appointed representatives, who are authorized to commit agency resources and funds, are brought together and form MAC Groups. MAC Groups may also be known as multiagency committees, emergency management committees, or as otherwise defined by the system. A MAC Group can provide coordinated decision-making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies, and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities. Also called MAC Group. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Multiagency Coordination System(s) - Multiagency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The elements of multiagency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two of the most commonly used elements are emergency operations centers and MAC Groups. These systems assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident. Also called MACS. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| multicast stream - a digital stream of programming that is transmitted by a television broadcast station and is not the station's . | DOC, US Code 17, §111, Mar 17 |
| multi-country Mission - Multi-country Missions are established to either administer USAID programs and services involving several overseas countries, including an in-country program, or to only provide regional services to other overseas organizations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| multi-disciplinary project team - group of people from various disciplines that bring their disparate skills to collaboratively solve the challenge being addressed by a project. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| multifactor authentication - Authentication using two or more factors to achieve authentication. Factors include - (i) something you know (e.g. password/PIN); (ii) something you have (e.g., cryptographic identification device, token); or (iii) something you are (e.g., biometric). See Authenticator. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| multihazard advisory map - a map on which hazard data concerning each type of natural disaster is identified simultaneously for the purpose of showing areas of hazard overlap. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5132, Jan 17 |
| multijurisdictional incident - An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of the incident. In the Incident Command System, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| multilateral - involving more than two distinct entities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| multilateral development bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 490, Mar 17 |

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| multilateral development bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, any other institution (other than the International Monetary Fund), and any subsidiary of any such institution. | DOS, US Code 22, §262m-7, Jan 17 |
| multilateral development bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, and the regional multilateral development banks. | DOS, US Code 22, §262p-5, Jan 17 |
| multimedia - integration of multiple forms of media including text, graphics, audio, and video. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| multimodal project - a project involving the participation of more than 1 modal administration or secretarial office within the Department. | DOT, US Code 49, §116, Mar 17 |
| multinational - Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more nations or coalition partners. See also alliance; coalition. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| multinational - that the qualifying entity, or its affiliate or subsidiary, conducts business in two or more countries, one of which is the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| multinational doctrine - The agreed-upon fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more nations in coordinated action toward a common objective. See also joint doctrine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16, May 19 |
| multinational executives and managers - a. An alien may qualify as a priority worker multinational executive or manager if, during the three year period preceding the time of the aliens application for classification and admission into the United States -(1) The alien has been employed for at least one year by a firm or corporation or other legal entity or an affiliate or subsidiary thereof; or (2) The alien has been an employee of INTELSAT or any successor or separated entity of INTELSAT and has maintained lawful nonimmigrant status as a G-4 for at least one year; and (3) The alien seeks to enter the United States in order to continue to render services to the same employer or to a subsidiary or affiliate thereof in a capacity that is managerial or executive. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| Multinational Exercise - A military event that contains one or more non-U.S. participating forces. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| multinational force - A force composed of military elements of nations who have formed an alliance or coalition for some specific purpose. Also called MNF. See also multinational force commander; multinational operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| Multinational Force - A group of warfighters composed of military elements of nations who have formed an alliance or coalition for some specific purpose. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| Multinational Force and Observers - the Multinational Force and Observers established in accordance with the Protocol between Egypt and Israel signed on August 3, 1981, relating to the implementation of the security arrangements of the Treaty of Peace. | DOS, US Code 22, §3427, Jan 17 |
| multinational force commander - A general term applied to a commander who exercises command authority over a military force composed of elements from two or more nations. Also called MNFC. See also multinational force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| multinational integrated logistic unit - An organization resulting when two or more nations agree to provide logistics assets to a multinational logistic force under the operational control of a multinational commander for the logistic support of a multinational force. Also called MILU. See also logistic support; multinational. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |

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| multinational logistics - Any coordinated logistic activity involving two or more nations supporting a multinational force conducting military operations under the auspices of an alliance or coalition, including those conducted under United Nations mandate. Also called MNL. See also logistics; multinational. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| multinational operations - A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. See also alliance; coalition. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| multinational staff - A staff composed of personnel of two or more nations within the structure of a coalition or alliance. See also integrated staff; joint staff. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| multiple agency sponsorship agreement [Federally Funded Research and Development Center] - written document between the government (primary sponsor and other sponsors) and the Federally Funded Research and Development Center's parent institution that contains a core statement for each sponsor as well as other items. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| multiple choice - test construction style made up of multiple choice items that consist of a stem, the correct answer, keyed alternative and distractors. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| multiple disabilities - concomitant impairments (such as mental retardation-blindness or mental retardation-orthopedic impairment), the combination of which causes such severe educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one of the impairments. Multiple disabilities does not include deaf-blindness. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| multiple learning path - instructional tool with multiple paths used to help a learner determine progress on the road to mastering knowledge; each choice by the learner leads to a different outcome and different feedback It is up to the learner to find the correct path - choices can be correct, partially correct, or incorrect. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Multiple sources - two or more source documents, classification guides, or a combination of both. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| multiple use - the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output. | DOI, US Code 43, §1702, Mar 17 |
| multiple-award contract - a contract that is - (1) A Multiple Award Schedule contract issued by GSA (e.g., GSA Schedule Contract) or agencies granted Multiple Award Schedule contract authority by GSA (e.g., Department of Veterans Affairs); (2) A multiple-award task-order or delivery-order contract issued, including Government wide acquisition contracts; or (3) Any other indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity contract entered into with two or more sources pursuant to the same solicitation. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| multiplexer - A data communications device that combines inputs from two or more terminals, computer ports, or other multiplexers, and transmits the combined data stream over a single high-speed channel. At the receiving end, the data stream is demultiplexed, either by another multiplexer or by computer software programs. Also called MUX. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| multiple-year appropriation - An appropriation that is available for obligation for a definite period of time in excess of one fiscal year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |

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| multiplier - The ratio between the direct effect on output or employment and the full effect, including the effects of second order rounds or spending. Multiplier effects greater than 1.0 require the existence of involuntary unemployment. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| multipoint refueling system - KC-135 aircraft equipped with external wing-mounted pods to conduct drogue air refueling, while still maintaining boom air refueling capability on the same mission. See also air refueling. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| multipurpose passenger vehicle - a passenger motor vehicle constructed on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation. | DOT, US Code 49, §32101, Mar 17 |
| multi-regional project - A group of 12 or more participants from at least two regions of the world. The Office of International Visitors initiates all MRPs and shares the list of upcoming projects with missions prior to the nomination deadline. All MRPs are conducted in English. Also called MRP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| multisector program assistance - Multisector program assistance includes support for projects that straddle several sectors and covers only those actions that cannot be identified with a specific sector. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| multi-Service publication - A publication containing principles, terms, tactics, techniques, and procedures used and approved by the forces of two or more Services to perform a common military function consistent with approved joint doctrine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCMS 51200, Sep 16 |
| multispectral imagery - The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete spectral bands. Also called MSI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| multispot ship - Those ships certified to have two or more adjacent landing areas. See also spot. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04, Sep 16 |
| municipal purposes - and includes all purposes within municipal powers as defined by the constitution or laws of the State or by the charter of the municipality. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| municipal separate storm water sewer system - municipally owned sewer system, or other storm water runoff management system, that is designed to collect storm water runoff but the runoff does not enter a wastewater collection system or treatment plant. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| municipal solid waste - (i) household waste; (ii) commercial and retail waste; and (iii) institutional waste. | DOT, US Code 49, §10908, Mar 17 |
| municipal solid waste - discarded everyday items, such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, and batteries collected by locally mandate government bodies generally does not include construction and demolition materials, municipal wastewater treatment sludges, non-hazardous industrial wastes, hazardous waste, or special waste. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| municipal waste - any organic matter, including sewage, sewage sludge, and industrial or commercial waste, and mixtures of such matter and inorganic refuse (i) from any publicly or privately operated municipal waste collection or similar disposal system, or (ii) from similar waste flows (other than such flows which constitute agricultural wastes or residues, or wood wastes or residues from wood harvesting activities or production of forest products). Does not include any hazardous waste, as determined by the Secretary of Energy. | DOE, US Code 42, §8802, Mar 17 |
| municipal waste energy project - any facility (or portion of a facility) located in the United States primarily for (i) the production of biomass fuel (and byproducts) from municipal waste; or (ii) the combustion of municipal waste for the purpose of generating steam or forms of useful energy, including industrial process heat, mechanical power, or electricity (including cogeneration). Includes any necessary transportation, preparation, and disposal equipment and machinery for use in or at the site of the facility involved. | DOE, US Code 42, §8802, Mar 17 |
| municipality - a political subdivision of a State. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| munition - A complete device charged with explosives; propellants; pyrotechnics; initiating composition; or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear material for use in operations including demolitions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42, May 18 |
| munition - ammunition, ordnance, or demolition charges containing explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in military operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| munitions constituents - any materials originating from unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or other military munitions, including explosive and nonexplosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions. | DOD, US Code 10, §2710, Jan 17 |
| munitions effectiveness assessment - The assessment of the military force applied in terms of the weapon system and munitions effectiveness to determine and recommend any required changes to the methodology, tactics, weapon system, munitions, fusing, and/or weapon delivery parameters to increase force effectiveness. Also called MEA. See also assessment; battle damage assessment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| munitions list items - Commodities (usually defense articles or defense services) listed in the International Traffic in Arms Regulation and published by the U.S. Department of State. Also called MLI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| Munroe effect - focusing of blast energy caused by a hollow or void cut into the surface of an explosive. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| mutilated check - A check from which large portions are missing. Such check is treated as unavailable for cancellation purposes. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| mutual aid and assistance agreement - Written or oral agreement between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provides a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| mutual support - That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities. See also close support; direct support; support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| named area of interest - The geospatial area or systems node or link against which information that will satisfy a specific information requirement can be collected, usually to capture indications of adversary courses of action. Also called NAI. See also area of interest. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| named storm - any organized weather system with a defined surface circulation and maximum winds of not less than 39 miles per hour which the National Hurricane Center of the United States National Weather Service names as a tropical storm or a hurricane. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4057, Jan 17 |
| narcoterrorism - Terrorism that is linked to illicit drug trafficking. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances - given by any applicable international narcotics control agreement or domestic law of the country of countries concerned. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 481, Mar 17 |
| NASA property - covered property subject to the jurisdiction, administration, or in the custody of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or any officer or employee thereof. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §195, Jan 17 |
| national - a person owing permanent allegiance to a state. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| national - Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, tribal, and local aspects of governance and policy. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| national airspace system - the common network of u.s. airspace; air navigation facilities, equipment and services, airports or landing areas; aeronautical charts, information and services; rules, regulations and procedures, technical information, and manpower and material. included are system components shared jointly with the military. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| national ambient air quality standards - standards set by the EPA that identify and regulate air pollutants that may be harmful to the public health or welfare. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>national architecture - the common framework for interoperability that defines - (A) the functions associated with intelligent transportation system user services; (B) the physical entities or subsystems within which the functions reside; (C) the data interfaces and information flows between physical subsystems; and (D) the communications requirements associated with the information flows.</p> | <p>DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §501, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Archives and Records Administration - The organization responsible for appraising, accessing, preserving and making available permanent records. Also called NARA.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18</p> |
| <p>National Archives and Records Administration - independent federal agency that oversees management of Federal Government records and is charged with preserving and documenting government and historical records.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Archives and Records Administration Electronic Records Archive - NARA's new system that allows Federal agencies to perform critical records management transactions with NARA online. Agency records management staff will use ERA to draft new records retention schedules for records in any format, officially submit those schedules for approval by NARA, request the transfer of records in any format to the National Archives for accessioning or pre-accessioning, and submit electronic records for storage in the ERA electronic records repository. Also called NARA ERA.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18</p> |
| <p>national archives of the United States - records that have been determined by the Archivist of the United States to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant continued preservation by the Federal Government includes records that have been transferred to the legal custody of the Archivist of the United States on a Standard Form 258, "Agreement to Transfer Records to the National Archives of the United States."</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>national average weekly wage - the national average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §902, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Capital Region - A geographic area encompassing the District of Columbia and 11 local jurisdictions in the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Also called NCR.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19</p> |
| <p>National Center for Missing and Exploited Children - NCMEC is a private, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization that provides services nationwide for families and professionals in the protection of abducted, endangered, and sexually exploited children. NCMEC is an important resource to children and families, providing a wide range of services including - Producing and distributing missing children posters. NCMEC has agreed to produce posters for those children that CA/OCS/CI has not been able to locate through its own searches. Contact the appropriate CA/OCS/CI country officer if you think a missing children poster should be created for a particular case; Providing a Web site with valuable resources for families, law enforcement, attorneys, and other child welfare professions; Counseling parents and referring the LBP to other mental health services; Overseeing and distributing funds to LBPs for travel to participate in hearings abroad or to arrange return of their children, with funding from the U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime; Assisting with identifying and retaining counsel for parents; and. Assisting parents with interactions with local and federal law enforcement officers.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Communications System - Interagency body of member agencies that organizes the federal telecommunications resources needed to support the United States in times of national emergency and develops Federal standards to ensure interoperability of U.S. Government telecommunications networks. Also called NCS.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Communications System - The telecommunications system that results from the technical and operational integration of the separate telecommunications systems of the several executive branch departments and agencies having a significant telecommunications capability. Also called NCS.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>National Computer Security Center - The NCSC is responsible for encouraging the widespread availability of trusted computer systems throughout the Federal Government. Also called NCSC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| national consensus standard - any occupational safety and health standard or modification thereof which (1), has been adopted and promulgated by a nationally recognized standards-producing organization under procedures whereby it can be determined by the Secretary that persons interested and affected by the scope or provisions of the standard have reached substantial agreement on its adoption, (2) was formulated in a manner which afforded an opportunity for diverse views to be considered and (3) has been designated as such a standard by the Secretary, after consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies. | DOL, US Code 29, §652, May 19 |
| national continuity coordinator - President's Assistant for Homeland Security and Counter Terrorism responsible for policy coordination. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national continuity coordinator - The person responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of Federal continuity policies, which includes establishing NEFs and continuity requirements for all executive departments and agencies. The NCC provides guidance for State, local, territorial, and tribal governments, as well as private sector organizations. The NCC ensures that there is a comprehensive and integrated national continuity program that will enable a more rapid and effective response to and recovery from a national emergency. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism (APHS/CT) holds this position. Also called NCC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| national council for international visitors - A private, nonprofit association that provides professional training and development programs for the CIVs under a cooperative agreement with ECA. Also called NCIV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| national counterintelligence executive - United States Government official who provides effective leadership and support to the counterintelligence and security activities of the United States Intelligence Community, the United States Government, and United States private sector entities who are at risk of intelligence collection or attack by foreign adversaries. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| National Counterterrorism Center - The primary Federal organization for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism and for conducting strategic operational planning by integrating all instruments of national power. Also called NCTC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| National Crime Information Center - computerized index of criminal justice information that is available 24 hours a day to authorized agencies to assist in the prompt disclosure of criminal justice and related law enforcement issues is maintained by the Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national crime information databases - the National Crime Information Center and its incorporated criminal history databases, including the Interstate Identification Index. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §14040, Mar 17 |
| national defense - (1) the operations and activities of the armed forces, the Atomic Energy Commission, or any other Government department or agency directly or indirectly and substantially concerned with the national defense, (2) other operations and activities directly or indirectly and substantially concerned with the operations and activities of the armed forces and the Atomic Energy Commission, (3) activities in connection with the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, or (4) the provision of community facilities or services necessary to the health, safety, or public welfare of the inhabitants of a town or community which has been relocated as a result of the acquisition (through eminent domain or purchase in lieu thereof) of its former site by or on behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission for national-defense activities. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1592n, Mar 17 |
| national defense - any activity related to programs for military or atomic energy production or construction, military assistance to any foreign nation, stockpiling, or space. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| national defense - programs for military and energy production or construction, military or critical infrastructure assistance to any foreign nation, homeland security, stockpiling, space, and any directly related activity. Such term includes emergency preparedness activities conducted pursuant to title VI of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and critical infrastructure protection and restoration. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| national defense - programs for military and energy production or construction, military or critical infrastructure assistance to any foreign nation, homeland security, stockpiling, space, and any directly related activity. Such term includes emergency preparedness activities conducted pursuant to title VI | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |

of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and critical infrastructure protection and restoration.

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| national defense - the needs of, and the planning and preparedness to meet, essential defense, industrial, and military emergency energy requirements relative to the national safety, welfare, and economy, particularly resulting from foreign military or economic actions. | DOD, US Code 10, §7420, Jan 17 |
| National Defense Reserve Fleet - 1. Including the Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force, a fleet composed of ships acquired and maintained by the Maritime Administration for use in mobilization or emergency. 2. Less the Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force, a fleet composed of the older dry cargo ships, tankers, troop transports, and other assets in Maritime Administration’s custody that are maintained at a relatively low level of readiness. Also called NDRF. See also Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| national defense strategy - A document approved by the Secretary of Defense for applying the Armed Forces of the United States in coordination with Department of Defense agencies and other instruments of national power to achieve national security strategy objectives. Also called NDS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| National Detainee Reporting Center - The national-level center that accounts for all persons who pass through the care, custody, and control of the Department of Defense and that obtains and stores information concerning detainees and their confiscated personal property. Also called NDRC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |
| national development strategy - any strategy to achieve market-driven economic growth and eliminate extreme poverty that has been developed by the government of the country in consultation with a wide variety of civic participation, including nongovernmental organizations, private and voluntary organizations, academia, women's and student organizations, local trade and labor unions, and the business community. | DOS, US Code 22, §7708, Jan 17 |
| National Disaster Medical System - A federally coordinated medical system, augmenting the United States’ medical response capability to assist state, local, and tribal authorities in dealing with medical impacts during major peacetime disasters. Also called NDMS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41, May 18 |
| National Disaster Medical System - A federally coordinated system that augments the Nation's medical response capability. The overall purpose of the NDMS is to establish a single, integrated national medical response capability for assisting State and local authorities in dealing with the medical impacts of major peacetime disasters. NDMS, under Emergency Support Function #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, supports Federal agencies in the management and coordination of the Federal medical response to major emergencies and federally declared disasters. Also called NDMS. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| national emergency - a general declaration of emergency with respect to the national defense made by the President or by the Congress. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §98h-3, Jan 17 |
| national emergency - A geographic area encompassing the District of Columbia and 11 local jurisdictions in the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Also called NCR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| National Emergency Medical Services Information System - NEMSIS improves care through the standardization, aggregation, and utilization of point-of-care EMS data at the local, State, and national levels. It is often confused with one or more of its component parts, which include - National Uniform EMS dataset - A standardized set of definitions designed to describe an entire EMS event from activation of the EMS system through the release of the patient from EMS care. The latest dataset includes 578 elements. NEMSIS Data Dictionary - Standardized definitions for the national EMS dataset. NEMSIS Data Exchange (NDX) - The portal used by State EMS agencies and EMS software vendors to submit data to the national EMS database. National EMS Database - An aggregated repository of EMS event data collected under the auspices of NEMSIS and housed at NHTSA. NEMSIS TAC - The Technical Assistance Center formed in support of NEMSIS, which provides aid to State EMS offices and electronic healthcare vendors that are responsible for gathering data and reporting it to the Federal NEMSIS repository. The NEMSIS TAC also supports institutions and individuals who desire to use NEMSIS data for research. | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants - uniform national emission standards set by the EPA for air pollutants not covered by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for new, modified, and existing stationary sources addressing pollutants that may cause an increase in fatalities or in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| National Environmental Policy Act - declares a national policy which encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and the environment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national essential function - overarching responsibilities of the Federal Government to lead and sustain the Nation and will be the primary focus of the Federal Government's leadership during and in the aftermath of an emergency requires the support of continuity of operations (COOP) and Continuity of Government capabilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national essential functions - that subset of Government Functions that are necessary to lead and sustain the Nation during a catastrophic emergency and that, therefore, must be supported through COOP and COG capabilities. Also called NEF. | White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms, May 07 |
| national essential functions - that subset of Government functions that are necessary to lead and sustain the Nation during a catastrophic emergency. | White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13 |
| national essential functions - Those functions and overarching responsibilities of the Federal Government that the President and national leadership will focus on to lead and sustain the nation during a catastrophic emergency and that must be supported through continuity capabilities. Also called NEF. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| National Exercise Program - A Department of Homeland Security-coordinated exercise program based upon the National Planning Scenarios contained which are the National Preparedness Guidelines. This program coordinates and, where appropriate, integrates a 5-year homeland security exercise schedule across Federal agencies and incorporates exercises at the State and local levels. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| National Exercise Program - Creates a framework to reinforce the importance of timely integrated planning, decision making, strategic coordination and operational awareness for both domestic and international crises. Coordinates the exercise requirements of HSPD-8 and multiple other Presidential Directives and strategies. Also called NEP. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| National Fire Protection Association - The world's leading advocate for fire prevention and an authoritative source on public safety. Also called NFPA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| National Guard - the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Jan 17 |
| National Guard - the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| national health security - A state in which the nation and its people are prepared for, protected from, and resilient in the face of health threats or incidents with potentially negative health consequences. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementati on Plan2015- 2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| national health security - A state in which the nation and its people are prepared for, protected from, and resilient in the face of health threats or incidents with potentially negative health consequences. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010- |

2014, Terms,
Jan 17

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| <p>national health security - A state in which the nation and its people are prepared for, protected from, and resilient in the face of incidents with health consequences.</p> | <p>DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010- 2014, Terms, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>National Incident Management System - A national crisis response system that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Also called NIMS.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>National Incident Management System - a system to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §311, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>National Incident Management System - A systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment. For additional information on this document, contact A/OEM. Also called NIMS.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Incident Management System - System that provides a proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work seamlessly to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment. Also called NIMS.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>national information assurance partnership - A US government initiative to meet the security testing needs of both information technology consumers and producers operated by the National Security Agency (NSA) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The long-term goal of NIAP is to help increase the level of trust consumers have in their information systems and networks through the use of cost-effective security testing, evaluation, and validation programs (e.g. Common Criteria). Also called NIAP.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Information Exchange Model - interagency initiative providing a foundation for seamless information exchange includes federal, state, local, and tribal agencies.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Infrastructure Coordinating Center - As part of the National Operations Center, monitors the Nation’s critical infrastructure and key resources on an ongoing basis. During an incident, the NICC provides a coordinating forum to share information across infrastructure and key resources sectors through appropriate information-sharing entities. Also called NICC.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>National Infrastructure Protection Plan - Plan that provides a coordinated approach to critical infrastructure and key resources protection roles and responsibilities for Federal, State, tribal, local, and private-sector security partners. The NIPP sets national priorities, goals, and requirements for effective distribution of funding and resources that will help ensure that our government, economy, and public services continue in the event of a terrorist attack or other disaster. Also called NIPP.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>national intelligence - All intelligence that pertains to more than one agency and involves threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction; or any other matter bearing on United States national or homeland security.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18</p> |
| <p>national intelligence - intelligence, regardless of the source from which derived and including information gathered within or outside the United States, that (1) pertains to more than one U.S. government agency; and (2) that involves (i) threats to the U.S., its people, property, or interests; (ii) the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction; or (iii) any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>National Intelligence and Intelligence Related to National Security - all intelligence, regardless of the source from which derived and including information gathered within or outside the United States, that pertains, as determined consistent with any guidance issued by the President, or that is determined for the purpose of access to information by the Director, to pertain to more than one United States Government agency; and that involves threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction; or any other matter bearing on United States national or homeland security.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3001, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>national intelligence and intelligence related to national security - intelligence, regardless of the source from which derived and including information gathered within or outside the United States, that - (A) pertains, as determined consistent with any guidance issued by the President, to more than one United States Government agency; and (B) that involves - (i) threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; (ii) the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction; or (iii) any other matter bearing on United States national or homeland security.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3002, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>national intelligence function - collection, gathering, processing, analysis, production, or dissemination of National intelligence, the primary purpose of which is to provide National intelligence to the President, the Vice-President, the members of the National Security Council, the Director of National Intelligence, or elements of the Intelligence Community outside the Department.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Intelligence Program - all programs, projects, and activities of the Intelligence Community, as well as any other programs of the Intelligence Community designated jointly by the Director and the head of a United States department or agency or by the President. Such term does not include programs, projects, or activities of the military departments to acquire intelligence solely for the planning and conduct of tactical military operations by United States Armed Forces.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3001, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>National Intelligence Program - to all programs, projects, and activities of the intelligence community, as well as any other programs of the intelligence community designated jointly by the Director of National Intelligence and the head of a United States department or agency or by the President. Such term does not include programs, projects, or activities of the military departments to acquire intelligence solely for the planning and conduct of tactical military operations by United States Armed Forces.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3002, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>National Joint Terrorism Task Force - Entity responsible for enhancing communications, coordination, and cooperation among Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies representing the intelligence, law enforcement, defense, diplomatic, public safety, and homeland security communities by providing a point of fusion for terrorism intelligence and by supporting Joint Terrorism Task Forces throughout the United States. Also called NJTTF.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>national leadership of the United States - the following: (1) The President.(2) The Vice President.(3) Such other civilian officials of the United States Government as the President shall designate.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §171a, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>National level Exercise - National-level Exercise is the term for the annual operations-based exercise, either a Functional Exercise (FE) or a Full-Scale Exercise (FSE), for which participation by heads of departments and agencies is required under the NEP. NLEs address USG strategic- and policy-level objectives and challenge the national response system. An NLE will involve all levels of Federal, State, and local authorities, and critical private sector entities. The NLE may involve international partners, as appropriate. The NEP will integrate department and agency exercise planning activities into NLEs that support specified national priorities and objectives, as contained in Presidential directives. While Principle Level Exercises (PLEs) may be used to advance the development of policy and plans, NLEs test the implementation of existing policies and plans. Also called NLE.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Military Command Center - Facility that serves as the Nation’s focal point for continuous monitoring and coordination of worldwide military operations. It directly supports combatant commanders, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and the President in the command of U.S. Armed Forces in peacetime contingencies and war. Structured to support the President and Secretary of Defense effectively and efficiently, the NMCC participates in a wide variety of activities, ranging from missile warning and attack assessment to management of peacetime contingencies such as Defense Support of Civil Authorities activities. In conjunction with monitoring the current worldwide situation, the Center alerts the Joint Staff and other national agencies to developing crises and will initially coordinate any military response required. Also called NMCC.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |

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| national military command system - The priority component of the Global Command and Control System designed to support the President, Secretary of Defense, and Joint Chiefs of Staff in the exercise of their responsibilities. Also called NMCS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| national military strategy - A document approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for distributing and applying military power to attain national security strategy and Defense Strategic Guidance objectives. Also called NMS. See also national security strategy; strategy; theater strategy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Apr 17 |
| national military strategy - A document approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for distributing and applying military power to attain national security strategy and national defense strategy objectives. Also called NMS. See also national security strategy; strategy; theater strategy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| national network of fusion centers - decentralized, self-organizing national asset composed of designated state and major area fusion centers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| National of the United States - (1) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States, (2) a natural person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States, and (3) a corporation, partnership, unincorporated body, or other entity, organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, or any possession of the United States and in which more than 50 per centum of the outstanding capital stock or other proprietary or similar interest is owned, directly or indirectly, by persons referred to in clauses (1) and (2). It does not include aliens. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4131, Jan 17 |
| national of the United States - (A) a citizen of the United States, or (B) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| national of the United States - (A) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States, or who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, and (B) a corporation or other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or Territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons who are nationals of the United States own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 per centum of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such legal entity. It does not include aliens. | DOS, US Code 22, §1642, Jan 17 |
| National Operations Center - Serves as the primary national hub for situational awareness and operations coordination across the Federal Government for incident management. The NOC provides the Secretary of Homeland Security and other principals with information necessary to make critical national-level incident management decisions. Also called NOC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| national operations center - The primary national hub for domestic incident management operational coordination and shared situational awareness. Also called NOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| National Performance Review - A review of the Federal Government conducted in the 1990s to identify problems, offer solutions and ideas for savings. Part of the outcome of the initial review is the determination to reduce internal directives of the Federal government by 50 percent. Also called NPR. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| national planning scenarios - Planning tools that represent a minimum number of credible scenarios depicting the range of potential terrorist attacks and natural disasters and related impacts facing our Nation. They form a basis for coordinated Federal planning, training, and exercises. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| national policy - A broad course of action or statements of guidance adopted by the government at the national level in pursuit of national objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| national pollutant discharge elimination system - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's program under the Clean Water Act that regulates the discharge of pollutants from point sources into the waters of the United States and imposes effluent standards and enforces pre-treatment requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national preparedness - the actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation . | White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms, Mar 11 |
| national preparedness - Actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the nation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| National Preparedness Guidelines - Guidance that establishes a vision for national preparedness and provides a systematic approach for prioritizing preparedness efforts across the Nation. These Guidelines focus policy, planning, and investments at all levels of government and the private sector. The Guidelines replace the Interim National Preparedness Goal and integrate recent lessons learned. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| National Preparedness Vision - Provides a concise statement of the core preparedness goal for the Nation. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| national priority cargo - cargo determined by the National Command Authority to be essential to the continued functioning, security, health, and well-being of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national program agency - A private, nonprofit organization responsible for planning and implementing International Visitor Leadership projects under the direction of ECAs Office of International Visitors. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| National Protection and Programs Directorate - Department of Homeland Security Support Component that oversees the safeguarding of critical information systems and high-risk critical infrastructure including telecommunications assets, leads the Department's cyber defense programs for the general government and the private sector, facilitates the Department's identity management and biometrics services, coordinates risk management methodologies across the Department works with State, local, and private sector partners to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and target resources toward the greatest risks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| National Response Coordination Center - As a component of the National Operations Center, serves as the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency primary operations center responsible for national incident response and recovery as well as national resource coordination. As a 24/7 operations center, the NRCC monitors potential or developing incidents and supports the efforts of regional and field components. Also called NRCC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| National Response Framework - Guides how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. The Framework documents the key response principles, roles, and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. And it describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It allows first responders, decision-makers, and supporting entities to provide a unified national response. Also called NRF. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| National Response Framework - The guiding principles enabling all levels of domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified response to disasters and emergencies. Building on the NIMS, as well as ICS standardization, the NRF's coordinating structures are always in effect for implementation at any level and at any time for local, State, and national emergency or disaster response. For additional information on this document, contact A/OEM. Also called NRF. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| national response team - the team established under the National Contingency Plan of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. | DOT, US Code 49, §5102, Mar 17 |
| national security - A collective term encompassing both national defense and foreign relations of the United States with the purpose of gaining: a. A military or defense advantage over any foreign nation or group of nations; b. A favorable foreign relations position; or c. A defense posture capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive action from within or without, overt or covert. See also security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| national security - comprehensive program of integrated policies and procedures for the Departments, agencies, and functions of the United States Government aimed at protecting the territory, population, infrastructure, institutions, values, and global interests of the Nation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national security - relates to the protection and preservation of the military, economic, and productive strength of the United States, including the security of the U.S. Government in domestic and foreign affairs, against or from espionage, sabotage, and subversion, and any and all other illegal acts designed to weaken or destroy the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 22121-2, Mar 17 |
| national security - the national defense and foreign relations of the United States. | DOD, US Code 10, §801, Jan 17 |

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| national security - The national defense or foreign relations of the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| national security - the national defense or foreign relations of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| national security - The national defense or foreign relations of the United States. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| national security - the national defense, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States. | DHS, US Code 8, §1189, Jan 17 |
| National Security Council - A governmental body specifically designed to assist the President in integrating all spheres of national security policy. Also called NSC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| National Security Council - Advises the President on national strategic and policy during large-scale incidents. Together with the Homeland Security Council, ensures coordination for all homeland and national security-related activities among executive departments and agencies and promotes effective development and implementation of related policy. Also called NSC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| national security information - Information specifically determined under executive order criteria to require protection against unauthorized disclosure. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| national security interests - The foundation for the development of valid national objectives that define United States goals or purposes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| national security investigation - any official inquiry by an agency or department of the United States Government to determine the eligibility of a consumer to receive access or continued access to classified information or to determine whether classified information has been lost or compromised. | DOC, US Code 15, §1681b, Mar 17 |
| national security laboratory - any of the following:(A) Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico. (B) Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Livermore, California. (C) Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2471, Jan 17 |
| national security official - person employed by, assigned or detailed to, or acting for an element of the Intelligence Community, or member of a federal department or agency, or foreign government entity possessing a counterterrorism function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national security official concerned - (A) The Secretary of Defense, with respect to information of concern to the Department of Defense, as determined by the Secretary. (B) The Secretary of Homeland Security, with respect to information of concern to the Coast Guard, as determined by the Secretary, but only while the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy. (C) The Secretary of Energy, with respect to information concerning the national security programs of the Department of Energy, as determined by the Secretary. | DOD, US Code 10, §130, Jan 17 |
| national security position - a position - A) having national security responsibilities in a 1 agency or office of the Federal Government that has national security responsibilities; and (B) in which the individual in such position makes their foreign language skills available to such agency or office. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1908, Jan 17 |
| national security position - Any position which requires the incumbent to have access to classified information. National security positions require the submission of an SF- 86 form. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, 567, May 18 |
| national security purpose - national intelligence (including foreign intelligence and counterintelligence) function when information is shared with the Intelligence Community or a counterterrorism purpose when information is shared with the Intelligence Community, other federal departments or agencies, or foreign government entities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national security space - The space-related systems, services, capabilities, and associated information networks of the Department of Defense and the national intelligence community, or other space-related systems that the Secretary of Defense may designate as national security space systems in coordination with the system owner, that support United States national security and enable defense and intelligence operations during times of peace, crisis, or conflict. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 310010, Apr 17 |

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| national security space - The space-related systems, services, capabilities, and associated information networks of the Department of Defense and the national intelligence community, or other space-related systems that the Secretary of Defense may designate as national security space systems in coordination with the system owner, that support United States national security and enable defense and intelligence operations during times of peace, crisis, or conflict. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 310010, Sep 16 |
| national security space - The space-related systems, services, capabilities, and associated information networks of the Department of Defense and the national intelligence community, or other space-related systems that the Secretary of Defense may designate as national security space systems in coordination with the system owner, that support United States national security and enable defense and intelligence operations during times of peace, crisis, or conflict. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD, May 18 |
| National Security Strategy - A document approved by the President of the United States for developing, applying, and coordinating the instruments of national power to achieve objectives that contribute to national security. Also called NSS. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| national security strategy - A document approved by the President of the United States for developing, applying, and coordinating the instruments of national power to achieve objectives that contribute to national security. Also called NSS. See also national military strategy; strategy; theater strategy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| National Security Strategy - The NSS is an overarching U.S. Government policy document that covers the national security principles underlying U.S. foreign policy. As published in May 2010, its main themes include promoting the security of the United States, its citizens, and U.S. allies and partners, a strong and growing U.S. economy in an open international economic system that promotes opportunity and prosperity, respect for universal values at home and around the world, and, an international order advanced by U.S. leadership. Objectives of development assistance are central to the document, which was prepared by the National Security Council. Also called NSS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| National Security System (as defined by the Clinger-Cohen Act) - A telecommunication or information system operated by the Federal Government, the function, operation or use of which involves - intelligence activities; cryptologic activities related to national security; command and control of military forces; involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons systems; or systems critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions, but does not include systems used for routine administrative and business applications, such as payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management. Also called NSS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| national security system - a telecommunications or information system operated by the Federal Government, the function, operation, or use of which - (A) involves intelligence activities; (B) involves cryptologic activities related to national security; (C) involves command and control of military forces; (D) involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or (E) is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions. | GSA, US Code 40, §11103, Mar 17 |
| national security system - an information system that is protected at all times by policies and procedures established for the processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination or disposition of information that has been specifically authorized under criteria established by statute or Executive Order to be kept classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| national security system - 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, the function, operation, or use of which involves intelligence activities; involves cryptologic activities related to national security; involves command and control of military forces; involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions (excluding a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications, for example, payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications); or 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. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |

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| <p>National Security System - telecommunications or information system operated by the Federal Government, the function, operation, or use of which (1) involves intelligence activities; (2) involves cryptologic activities related to national security; (3) involves command and control of military forces; (4) involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or (5) is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions does not include a system to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>national security system - The term "national security system" means any telecommunications or information system operated by the United States Government, the function, operation, or use of which 1. Involves intelligence activities; 2. Involves cryptologic activities related to national security; 3. Involves command and control of military forces; 4. Involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or 5. Is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions. This final subcategory does not include 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>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18</p> |
| <p>national security systems - has the meaning given to it in the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002.</p> | <p>White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13</p> |
| <p>National Service Reserve Corps member - an individual who - (A) has completed a term of national service or is a veteran; (B) has successfully completed training (c) within the previous 2 years; (C) completes not less than 10 hours of volunteering each year (which may include the training session); and (D) has indicated interest to the Corporation in responding to disasters and emergencies in a timely manner through the National Service Reserve Corps.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §12653h, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>national shipping authority - The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping. Also called NSA.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>National Spatial Data Infrastructure - The technology, policies, standards, human resources, and related activities necessary to acquire, process, distribute, use, maintain, and preserve spatial data (e.g., information and process discovery, publishing data, publishing symbol libraries, query filtering, data fusing, Earth imaging, photogrammetry, location processing, and spatial analysis).</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>National Special Security Event - a designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §601, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>national special security event - A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity. Also called NSSE.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>national special security event - major event deemed by the Department of Homeland Security to be at risk of terrorist or criminal activity due to the anticipated attendance by dignitaries, the size of the event, and/or the significance of the event per Presidential Policy Directive - 22, an event may be designated national special security event (NSSE) when it warrants the full protective, incident management and counterterrorism capabilities of the Federal Government.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>national support element - Any national organization or activity that supports national forces that are a part of a multinational force. See also multinational force; support.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>national system for geospatial intelligence - The combination of technology, policies, capabilities, doctrine, activities, people, data, and organizations necessary to produce geospatial intelligence in an integrated, multi-intelligence environment. Also called NSG.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>national technology and industrial base - the persons and organizations that are engaged in research, development, production, integration, services, or information technology activities conducted within the United States and Canada.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §2500, Jan 17</p> |

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| National Terrorism Advisory System - system used by the Department of Homeland Security to effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| National Terrorism Advisory System management office - matrixed organization that is sponsored by the DHS Counterterrorism Coordinator, with a composition that mirrors the Counterterrorism Advisory Board. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national transportation security incident - transportation security incident that occurs under, in, on or adjacent to geographic areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and is declared to be an Incident of National Significance (INS), in accordance with the criteria set out in the NRP and HSPD-5. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| National Urban Search and Rescue Response System - Specialized teams that locate, rescue (extricate), and provide initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces. Also called SAR Response System. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| national vessel movement center - centralized facility for processing Notice of Arrivals for ships entering United States ports operated by the U.S. Coast Guard NVMC personnel collect and screen information on the vessel's arrival, cargo and crew/passenger information, information and is entered into the Ship Arrival Notification System (SANS) database. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| national virtual pointer system - U.S. Department of Justice system that provides federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies with access to pointer databases through a single point of entry to determine whether any other law enforcement entity is focused on the same investigative target. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster - A consortium of more than 30 recognized national organizations active in disaster relief. Their organizations provide capabilities to incident management and response efforts at all levels. During major incidents, National VOAD typically sends representatives to the National Response Coordination Center to represent the voluntary organizations and assist in response coordination. Also called National VOAD. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| national-defense material - arms, armament, ammunition, livestock, forage, forest products and standing timber, stores of clothing, air, water, food, foodstuffs, fuel, supplies, munitions, and all other articles of whatever description and any part or ingredient thereof, intended for, adapted to, or suitable for the use of the United States in connection with the national defense or for use in or in connection with the producing, manufacturing, repairing, storing, mining, extracting, distributing, loading, unloading, or transporting of any of the materials or other articles hereinbefore mentioned or any part or ingredient thereof. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2151, Mar 17 |
| national-defense premises - all buildings, grounds, mines, or other places wherein such national-defense material is being produced, manufactured, repaired, stored, mined, extracted, distributed, loaded, unloaded, or transported, together with all machinery and appliances therein contained; and all forts, arsenals, navy yards, camps, prisons, or other installations of the Armed Forces of the United States. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2151, Mar 17 |
| national-defense utilities - all railroads, railways, electric lines, roads of whatever description, railroad or railway fixture, canal, lock, dam, wharf, pier, dock, bridge, building, structure, engine, machine, mechanical contrivance, car, vehicle, boat, aircraft, airfields, air lanes, and fixtures or appurtenances thereof, or any other means of transportation whatsoever, whereon or whereby such national-defense material, or any troops of the United States, are being or may be transported either within the limits of the United States or upon the high seas or elsewhere; and all air-conditioning systems, dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, water and gas mains and pipes, structures, and buildings, whereby or in connection with which air, water, or gas may be furnished to any national-defense premises or to the Armed Forces of the United States, and all electric light and power, steam or pneumatic power, telephone and telegraph plants, poles, wires, and fixtures and wireless stations, and the buildings connected with the maintenance and operation thereof used to supply air, water, light, heat, power, or facilities of communication to any national-defense premises or to the Armed Forces of the United States. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2151, Mar 17 |
| nationality - For purposes of USAID's procurement rules, nationality refers to the place of incorporation, ownership, citizenship, residence, etc. of suppliers of goods and services. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 300, May 18 |

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| national-level risk assessment - product or process that collects information on issues of significant national concern and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing national priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| nationwide suspicious activity reporting initiative - collaborative effort to provide law enforcement with another tool to help prevent terrorism and other related criminal activity by establishing a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing Suspicious Activity Reporting information effort led by the Department of Justice, in partnership with the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement partners. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| native - a person born within the territory of a foreign state, regardless of the individuals current country of residence or nationality. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| native - hydrocarbon-containing plants and other agricultural crops of strategic and industrial importance which may be cultured in North America, especially plants which are members of the genus Parthenium known as Guayule. | USDA, US Code 7, §178a, Mar 17 |
| native American - an individual of a tribe, people, or culture that is indigenous to the Americas and such term includes a Native Hawaiian. | ED, US Code 20, §80q-11, Mar 17 |
| Native American tribe - Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska native entity, which is recognized as eligible for the special federal programs or services provided by the United States because of their status as Indians | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| native Americans - American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292t, Jan 17 |
| native Hawaiian - a member or descendant of the aboriginal people who, before 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now comprises the State of Hawaii. | ED, US Code 20, §80q-11, Mar 17 |
| native plant species - any noninvasive, naturally occurring plant species within an ecosystem. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17272, Mar 17 |
| native vegetation - those plant species, communities, or vegetative associations which are endemic to a given area and which would normally be identified with a healthy and productive range condition occurring as a result of the natural vegetative process of the area. | DOI, US Code 43, §1902, Mar 17 |
| national average weekly wage - the national average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls. | SOURCE - DOL, US Code 33, §902 (May 19 |
| natural disaster - An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. See also domestic emergencies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| natural disaster - any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which causes, or which may cause, substantial damage or injury to civilian property or persons. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5195a, Jan 17 |
| natural disaster - any natural or weather-related event that results in flooding or damage, including earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanoes, tornadoes, and wildfires and fires in the primary residence of an employee. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7162, Mar 17 |
| natural disaster - plant disease, insect infestation, drought, fire, freeze, flood, earthquake, lightning, or other occurrence, as determined by the Secretary. | USDA, US Code 7, §1531, Mar 17 |
| natural disaster - plant disease, insect infestation, drought, fire, freeze, flood, earthquake, lightning, or other occurrence, as determined by the Secretary. | DHS, US Code 19, §2497, Mar 17 |
| natural fiber - any fiber that exists as such in the natural state. | DOC, US Code 15, §70, Mar 17 |

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| natural gas - either natural gas unmixed, or any mixture of natural or artificial gas, including compressed or liquefied natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied petroleum gas, and condensate recovered from natural gas. | DHS, US Code 33, §1502, Mar 17 |
| natural gas - flammable gas consisting of 50- to 90- percent methane and small amounts of heavier gaseous hydrocarbon compounds, such as propane and butane naturally occurring underground. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| natural hazard - source of harm or difficulty created by a meteorological, environmental, or geological phenomenon or combination of phenomena. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| natural resources - land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone), any State or local government or Indian tribe, or any foreign government. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| naturalization - the conferring of nationality of a state upon a person after birth, by any means whatsoever. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| naturally degradable material - a material which, when discarded, will be reduced to environmentally benign subunits under the action of normal environmental forces, such as, among others, biological decomposition, photo degradation, or hydrolysis. | DOE, US Code 42, §6914b, Mar 17 |
| nature of action [personnel] - specific personnel action used to create or change a civilian personnel record is documented by a Standard Form 50, Notification of Personnel Action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| nautical school vessel - a vessel that can be a privately owned and operated as well as a publicly owned and operated school vessel. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| Navajo generating station - (1) the United States entitlement to a portion of the output of power and energy from the Navajo Generating Station, Page, Arizona, pursuant to United States participation in that generating station; (2) in the event that said United States entitlement is integrated with other generating facilities, then Navajo Generating Station means that amount of power and energy from the integrated system which is attributable to the United States Navajo entitlement; (3) when the Navajo Generating Station is replaced at the end of its useful life or an alternative resource is established, then Navajo Generating Station means an amount of power and energy equivalent to the present United States entitlement from Navajo, from the replacement resource. (b) All terms used herein that are defined in the Colorado River Compact shall have the meanings therein defined. | DOI, US Code 43, §1580, Mar 17 |
| naval advanced logistic support site - An overseas location used as the primary transshipment point in the theater of operations for logistic support. Also called NALSS. See also logistic support; naval forward logistic site; support; theater of operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, Sep 16 |
| Naval Air Training and Operating Procedures Standardization manual - Series of general and specific aircraft procedural manuals that govern the operations of naval aircraft. Also called NATOPS manual. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04, Sep 16 |
| naval beach group - A permanently organized naval command within an amphibious force, composed of a commander and staff, a beachmaster unit, an amphibious construction battalion, and assault craft units, designed to provide an administrative group from which required naval tactical components may be made available to the amphibious task force commander and to the amphibious landing force commander. Also called NBG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| naval construction force - The combined construction units of the Navy that are part of the operating forces and represent the Navy's capability for advanced base construction. Also called NCF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| naval forward logistic site - An overseas location, with port and airfield facilities nearby, which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theater of operations during major contingency and wartime periods. Also called NFLS. See also logistic support; naval advanced logistic support site; staging. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, Sep 16 |
| naval gunfire support - Fire provided by Navy surface gun systems in support of a unit or units tasked with achieving the commander's objectives. Also called NGFS. See also naval surface fire support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| naval operation - 1. A naval action (or the performance of a naval mission) that may be strategic, operational, tactical, logistic, or training. 2. The process of carrying on or training for naval combat in order to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |

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| naval petroleum reserves - the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves established by this chapter, including Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1 (Elk Hills), located in Kern County, California, established by Executive order of the President, dated September 2, 1912; Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 (Buena Vista), located in Kern County, California, established by Executive order of the President, dated December 13, 1912; Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 3 (Teapot Dome), located in Wyoming, established by Executive order of the President, dated April 30, 1915; Oil Shale Reserve Numbered 1, located in Colorado, established by Executive order of the President, dated December 6, 1916, as amended by Executive order dated June 12, 1919; Oil Shale Reserve Numbered 2, located in Utah, established by Executive order of the President, dated December 6, 1916; and Oil Shale Reserve Numbered 3, located in Colorado, established by Executive order of the President, dated September 27, 1924. | DOD, US Code 10, §7420, Jan 17 |
| naval special warfare - A naval warfare specialty that conducts special operations with an emphasis on maritime, coastal, and riverine environments using small, flexible, mobile units operating under, on, and from the sea. Also called NSW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| naval special warfare group - A permanent Navy echelon III major command to which most naval special warfare forces are assigned for some operational and all administrative purposes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| naval special warfare task group - A provisional naval special warfare organization that plans, conducts, and supports special operations in support of fleet commanders and joint force special operations component commanders. Also called NSWTG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| naval special warfare task unit - A provisional subordinate unit of a naval special warfare task group. Also called NSWTU. See also naval special warfare task group. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| naval stores - spirits of turpentine and rosin. | USDA, US Code 7, §92, Mar 17 |
| naval surface fire support - Fire provided by Navy surface gun and missile systems in support of a unit or units. Also called NSFS. See also fire support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| navigable airspace - airspace above the minimum altitudes of flight prescribed by regulations under this subpart and subpart III of this part, including airspace needed to ensure safety in the takeoff and landing of aircraft. | DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §40102, May 19 |
| navigable waters - the waters of the United States, including the territorial sea. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| navigable waters - the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. | DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17 |
| navigable waters - those parts of streams or other bodies of water over which Congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and which either in their natural or improved condition notwithstanding interruptions between the navigable parts of such streams or waters by falls, shallows, or rapids compelling land carriage, are used or suitable for use for the transportation of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, including therein all such interrupting falls, shallows, or rapids, together with such other parts of streams as shall have been authorized by Congress for improvement by the United States or shall have been recommended to Congress for such improvement after investigation under its authority. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| navigable waters of the United States - waters of the United States, including the territorial sea. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §4701, Mar 17 |
| navigate aircraft and navigation of aircraft - includes piloting aircraft. | DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §40102, May 19 |
| navigation warfare - Deliberate defensive and offensive action to assure and prevent positioning, navigation, and timing information through coordinated employment of space, cyberspace, and electronic warfare operations. Also called NAVWAR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |

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| Navy - the United States Navy. It includes the Regular Navy, the Fleet Reserve, and the Navy Reserve. | DOD, US Code 10, §5001, Jan 17 |
| Navy cargo-handling battalion - A mobile logistic support unit that is organized, trained, and equipped to: a. load and off-load Navy and Marine Corps cargo carried in maritime pre-positioning ships and merchant breakbulk or container ships in all environments, b. operate an associated temporary ocean cargo terminal, c. load and off-load Navy and Marine Corps cargo carried in military-controlled aircraft, and d. operate an associated expeditionary air cargo terminal. Also called NCHB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| Navy expeditionary logistics support group - A Navy Reserve command organized and staffed to provide a wide range of supply and transportation support critical for peacetime support, crisis response, humanitarian, and combat service support missions. Also called NAVELSG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Apr 17 |
| navy expeditionary logistics support group - The quick response cargo-handling units of the Navy specialize in open ocean cargo handling. Also called NAVELSG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| navy special operations forces - Those Active and Reserve Component Navy forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called NAVSOF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| navy support element - The maritime pre-positioning force element that is tasked to conduct the off-load and ship-to-shore movement of maritime pre-positioned equipment and/or supplies. Also called NSE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| navy-unique fleet essential aircraft - Combatant commander-controlled airlift assets deemed essential for providing air transportation in support of naval operations' transportation requirements. Also called NUFEA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| near fatality - an act that, as certified by a physician, places the child in serious or critical condition. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5106a, Jan 17 |
| near field communication - A set of standards for smartphones and similar devices to establish radio communication with each other by touching them together or bringing them into close proximity, usually no more than a few centimeters. Also called NFC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| near-Earth asteroid - an asteroid with a perihelion distance of less than 1.3 Astronomical Units from the Sun. | SPACE, US Code 51, §30902, Mar 17 |
| near-Earth object - an asteroid or comet with a perihelion distance of less than 1.3 Astronomical Units from the Sun. | SPACE, US Code 51, §70907, Mar 17 |
| necessary level of protection - degree of security determined to be needed to mitigate the assessed risks at the facility. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| need for access - determination that an individual requires access to a particular area, level of classified information, or a particular category of special nuclear materials in order to perform or assist in a lawful and authorized function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| need to know - A criterion used in security procedures that requires the custodians of classified information to establish, prior to disclosure, that the intended recipient must have access to the information to perform his or her official duties. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| need to know - A determination made by a possessor of classified information that a prospective recipient, in the interest of national security, has a requirement for access to, knowledge, or possession of the classified information in order to perform official duties. The determination is not made solely by virtue of an individual's office, position, or security clearance level. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566-568, May 18 |
| need to know - Any workforce members of the Department who maintain the record and who have a need for the record in the performance of their official duties. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| needs identification phase - CDF [S&T] - first phase in the S&T Capability Development Framework that focuses on the identification and analysis of capability gap(s) and mission area needs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

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| need-to-know - A determination made by an authorized holder of information that a prospective recipient requires access to specific information to perform or assist in a lawful and authorized governmental function. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| need-to-know - a determination within the executive branch in accordance with directives issued pursuant to this order that a prospective recipient requires access to specific classified information in order to perform or assist in a lawful and authorized governmental function. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| need-to-know - determination made by an authorized holder of classified information that a prospective recipient requires access to specific classified information in order to perform or assist in a lawful and authorized governmental function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| negation - In space operations, active and offensive measures to deceive, disrupt, degrade, deny or destroy space capabilities being used to interfere with or attack United States/allied systems. See also space control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| negative film - Film in which the dark portions of the original image appear light and the light portions dark. Used as the master copy from which positive copies can be made. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| negligence - Simple negligence is an act, failure, or omission on the part of the responsible employee(s) to exercise the appropriate degree of care, precaution, or vigilance resulting in loss, damage, or destruction of government property. Gross negligence is failure or omission on the part of the responsible employee(s) of a greater degree than simple negligence and deemed to be misconduct or willful, wanton, or reckless disregard for government property resulting in loss, damage, or destruction. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, May 18 |
| negligible imports - In general imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product are negligible if such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2), Mar 17 |
| negotiated grievance procedure - the exclusive procedure available to bargaining unit employees for resolving grievances, which fall within its coverage. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715, Mar 17 |
| negotiated purchase - a cash or spot market purchase by a packer of livestock from a producer under which-(A) the base price for the livestock is determined by seller-buyer interaction and agreement on a day; and (B) the livestock are scheduled for delivery to the packer not later than 14 days after the date on which the livestock are committed to the packer. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635a, Mar 17 |
| negotiated rulemaking - A process of consensual rulemaking used by federal regulatory agencies, wherein external parties affected by the regulation participate in the rulemaking. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 105, May 18 |
| negotiated sale - a cash or spot market sale by a producer of livestock to a packer under which- (A) the base price for the livestock is determined by seller-buyer interaction and agreement on a day; and (B) the livestock are scheduled for delivery to the packer not later than 14 days after the date on which the livestock are committed to the packer. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635a, Mar 17 |
| negotiation - The procedure for awarding contracts without sealed bidding. This method of procurement is used when sealed bidding is not feasible or practicable. Under negotiation, the lowest offeror does not necessarily receive the award; since technical and other factors may be considered as well as cost. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| neighborhood development funding organization - (A) a depository institution the accounts of which are insured pursuant to the Federal Deposit. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5318a, Jan 17 |
| nematode - invertebrate animals of the phylum nemathelminthes and class nematoda, that is, unsegmented round worms with elongated, fusiform, or saclike bodies covered with cuticle, and inhabiting soil, water, plants, or plant parts; may also be called nemas or eelworms. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| nerve agent - A potentially lethal chemical agent that interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| net assessment - multidisciplinary strategic assessment process used to provide a comparative evaluation of the balance of strengths and weaknesses of adversaries. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| net cost - total cost less sales promotion, marketing and after-sales service costs, royalties, shipping and packing costs, and nonallowable interest costs that are included in the total cost. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| net cost - total cost minus sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service costs, royalties, shipping and packing costs, and nonallowable interest costs that are included in the total cost. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| net cost - total cost minus sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service costs, royalties, shipping and packing costs, and non-allowable interest costs that are included in the total cost. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| net cost - total cost minus sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service costs, royalties, shipping and packing costs, and non-allowable interest costs that are included in the total cost. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |
| net excess power - recoverable waste energy recovered in the form of electricity in quantities exceeding the total consumption of electricity at the specific time of generation on the site at which the facility is located. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6341, Jan 17 |
| net explosive weight - The actual weight in pounds of explosive mixtures or compounds, including the trinitrotoluene equivalent of energetic material, that is used in determination of explosive limits and explosive quantity data arcs. Also called NEW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 18 |
| net investment - the actual legitimate original cost thereof as defined and interpreted in the classification of investment in road and equipment of steam roads, issue of 1914, Interstate Commerce Commission, plus similar costs of additions thereto and betterments thereof, minus the sum of the following items properly allocated thereto, if and to the extent that such items have been accumulated during the period of the license from earnings in excess of a fair return on such investment: (a) Unappropriated surplus, (b) aggregate credit balances of current depreciation accounts, and (c) aggregate appropriations of surplus or income held in amortization, sinking fund, or similar reserves, or expended for additions or betterments or used for the purposes for which such reserves were created. cost shall include, insofar as applicable, the elements thereof prescribed in said classification, but shall not include expenditures from funds obtained through donations by States, municipalities, individuals, or others, and said classification of investment of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall insofar as applicable be published and promulgated as a part of the rules and regulations of the Commission. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| net life cycle cost savings - savings from value engineering that is determined by subtracting the Government's cost of performing the value engineering function over the life of the program from the life-cycle savings generated by the value engineering function. The Government's cost should include the administrative costs of processing VECPs that were excluded in calculating VECP saving shares. | White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17 |
| net pay - The amount of monetary payment paid to an employee, PSC, or PSA after all mandatory and voluntary payroll deductions and any allotments of pay. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5413, Mar 17 |
| net present value - The difference between the discounted present value of benefits and the discounted present value of costs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| net price - the average yearly price actually charged to first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving student aid at an institution of higher education after deducting such aid, which shall be determined by calculating the difference between (A) the institution's cost of attendance for the year for which the determination is made; and (B) the quotient of (i) the total amount of need-based grant aid and merit-based grant aid, from Federal, State, and institutional sources, provided to such students enrolled in the institution for such year; and (ii) the total number of such students receiving such need-based grant aid or merit-based grant aid for such year. | ED, US Code 20, §1015a, Mar 17 |
| net project cost - the part of a project that reasonably cannot be financed from revenues. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| net space measurement - Generally, all usable space within the interior walls of a building. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |

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| net square meter space measurement - Usable space within the interior walls of a building. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| net weight - Consists of actual effects plus cartons, barrels, fiber drums, crates and boxes, as well the necessary wrapping and cushioning material, used to pack fragile articles for shipment or storage. Fragile articles include clothing, linens, books, pictures, mirrors, lamp shades and bases, bric-a-brac, glassware, chinaware, and other articles which normally require preliminary packing before removal from the residence. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 523, 524, May 18 |
| net weight - Consists of actual effects plus cartons, barrels, fiber drums, crates and boxes, as well the necessary wrapping and cushioning material, used to pack small or fragile articles for shipment or storage. Such articles include clothing, linens, books, pictures, mirrors, lampshades and bases, bric-a-brac, glassware, chinaware, and other small articles that normally require preliminary packing before removal from the residence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| network - A group of computers and associated devices connected by communications facilities (both hardware and software) to share information and peripheral devices, such as printers and modems. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| network - a system of two or more computers that can exchange data or information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| network - An assembly of member terminals, control facilities, and intercommunication facilities that can establish and maintain a communications link between any two of the member terminals. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| network - group of components that share information or interact with each other in order to perform a function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| network - Information system(s) implemented with a collection of interconnected components. Such components may include routers, hubs, cabling, telecommunications controllers, key distribution centers, and technical control devices. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| network access - Access to an information system by a user (or a process acting on behalf of a user) communicating through a network, (e.g., local area network, wide area network, Internet). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| network device - An external device that can be connected to a network, including but not limited to a hub/concentrator, switch, router, printer, scanner or digital photocopier. (NOTE - Excludes internal network interfaces since internal network interfaces are considered part of an automated information system (AIS)). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| network engagement - Interactions with friendly, neutral, and threat networks, conducted continuously and simultaneously at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels, to help achieve the commander's objectives within an operational area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-25, May 18 |
| network engagement - Interactions with friendly, neutral, and threat networks, conducted continuously and simultaneously at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels, to help achieve the commander's objectives within an operational area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-25, May 18 |
| network plan - health insurance coverage of a health insurance issuer under which the financing and delivery of medical care (including items and services paid for as medical care) are provided, in whole or in part, through a defined set of providers under contract with the issuer. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| network plan - health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer under which the financing and delivery of medical care (including items and services paid for as medical care) are provided, in whole or in part, through a defined set of providers under contract with the issuer. | DOL, US Code 29, §1191b, Mar 17 |
| networked munitions - Remotely controlled, interconnected, weapons systems designed to provide rapidly emplaced ground-based countermobility and protection capability through scalable application of lethal and nonlethal means. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| net-zero energy building - building that is designed, constructed, and operated to require a greatly reduced quantity of energy to operate, meet the balance of energy needs from sources of energy that do not produce greenhouse gases (GHGs) and, therefore, result in no net emissions of GHGs, and that is economically viable. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| neutral - In combat and combat support operations, an identity applied to a track whose characteristics, behavior, origin, or nationality indicate that it is neither supporting nor opposing friendly forces. See also suspect; unknown. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| neutral and objective criteria - criteria that do not favor certain regions beyond what is appropriate for the elimination or reduction of regional disparities within the framework of the regional development policy. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17 |
| neutral person - an impartial third party, who serves as a mediator, fact finder, or arbitrator, or otherwise functions to assist the parties to resolve the issues in controversy. A neutral person may be a permanent or temporary officer or employee of the Federal Government or any other individual who is acceptable to the parties. A neutral person must have no official, financial, or personal conflict of interest with respect to the issues in controversy, unless the interest is fully disclosed in writing to all parties and all parties agree that the neutral person may serve. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| neutrality - In international law, the attitude of impartiality during periods of war adopted by third states toward a belligerent and subsequently recognized by the belligerent, which creates rights and duties between the impartial states and the belligerent. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| neutralize - 1. As pertains to military operations, to render ineffective or unusable. 2. To render enemy personnel or materiel incapable of interfering with a particular operation. 3. To render safe mines, bombs, missiles, and booby traps. 4. To make harmless anything contaminated with a chemical agent. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| new appointees - Includes not only individuals when first appointed to Government service but also individuals appointed after a break in service except that employees separated as a result of reduction-in-force or transfer of function may be treated as transferees instead of new appointees. New appointees do not include individuals who transfer from one Federal Government personnel system to another Federal Government personnel system where there is no break in service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 467, 522-525, 531, 202, 471, May 18 |
| new appointees - Includes not only individuals when first appointed to U.S. Government service but also individuals appointed after a break in service except that employees separated as a result of reduction-in-force or transfer of function may be treated as transferees instead of new appointees. New appointees do not include individuals who transfer from one Federal Government personnel system to another Federal Government personnel system where there is no break in service. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| new budget authority - with respect to a fiscal year-(i) budget authority that first becomes available for obligation in that year, including budget authority that becomes available in that years 1 a result of a reappropriation; or (ii) a change in any account in the availability of unobligated balances of budget authority carried over from a prior year, resulting from a provision of law first effective in that year; and includes a change in the estimated level of new budget authority provided in indefinite amounts by existing law. | Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17 |
| new building - a new construction, including at least the pouring or construction of new foundation and floor, the erection of a new structure and roof, and installation of new plumbing, electrical, and other utilities to house a complete vehicle assembly process. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| new bus model - a bus model (including a model using alternative fuel)-(A) that has not been used in public transportation in the United States before the date of production of the model; or (B) used in public transportation in the United States, but being produced with a major change in configuration or components. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| new entrant air carrier - an air carrier that does not hold a slot at the airport concerned and has never sold or given up a slot at that airport after December 16, 1985, and a limited incumbent carrier. | DOT, US Code 49, §41714, Mar 17 |
| new entrant air carrier - an air carrier that has been providing air transportation according to a published schedule for less than 5 years, including any person that has received authority from the Secretary to provide air transportation but is not providing air transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §41762, Mar 17 |
| new fixed guideway capital project - A) a new fixed guideway project that is a minimum operable segment or extension to an existing fixed guideway system; or (B) a fixed guideway bus rapid transit project that is a minimum operable segment or an extension to an existing bus rapid transit system. | DOT, US Code 49, §5309, Mar 17 |
| new liquefied natural gas pipeline facility - a liquefied natural gas pipeline facility except an existing liquefied natural gas pipeline facility. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |

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| new motor vehicle - any motor vehicle the equitable or legal title to which has not previously been transferred to an ultimate purchaser. | DOC, US Code 15, §2821, Mar 17 |
| new nuclear weapon - a nuclear weapon that contains a pit or canned subassembly, either of which is neither - A) in the nuclear weapons stockpile on December 2, 2002; nor (B) in production as of that date. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2529, Jan 17 |
| new oil - any oil which has been refined from crude oil and has not been used, and which may or may not contain additives. Such term does not include used oil or recycled oil. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6363, Jan 17 |
| new program - any program that has graduated less than three classes. Upon graduating at least three classes, a program shall have the capability to provide the information necessary to qualify the program for the general funding preferences. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295j, Jan 17 |
| new renewable energy - renewable energy sources placed into service after January 1, 1999. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| new requirement - An agency's newly established need for a commercial product or service that is not performed by (1) the agency with government personnel; (2) a fee-for-service agreement with a public reimbursable source; or (3) a contract with the private sector. An activity that is performed by the agency and is reengineered, reorganized, modernized, upgraded, expanded, or changed to become more efficient, but still essentially provides the same service, is not considered a new requirement. New ways of performing existing work are not new requirements. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| new source - any stationary source, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the publication of regulations (or, if earlier, proposed regulations) prescribing a standard of performance which will be applicable to such source. | DOE, US Code 42, §7411, Mar 17 |
| New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty - The Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. The treaty was signed on April 8, 2010 in Prague, the Senate provided advice and consent to ratification on December 22, 2010, and the treaty entered into force on February 5, 2011. The New START Treaty superseded the Moscow Treaty and succeeds the original START Treaty, which expired on December 5, 2009. Also called New START. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| new underground injection well - an underground injection well whose operation was not approved by appropriate State and Federal agencies before December 16, 1974. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300h-3, Jan 17 |
| new United Nations peacekeeping operation - any existing or otherwise ongoing United Nations peacekeeping operation- (A) where the authorized force strength is to be expanded; (B) that is to be authorized to operate in a country in which it was not previously authorized to operate; or (C) the mandate of which is to be changed so that the operation would be engaged in significant additional or significantly different functions. | DOS, US Code 22, §287b, Jan 17 |
| new vessel - every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on the navigable waters, the construction of which is initiated after promulgation of standards and regulations. | DHS, US Code 33, §1322, Mar 17 |
| new work assignment training - training provided as a result of assignment to new duties and responsibilities when such training is not part of a planned, career development program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| New York City disaster area - the area within New York City that is-(A) the area of Manhattan that is south of Houston Street; and (B) any block in Brooklyn that is wholly or partially contained within a 1.5-mile radius of the former World Trade Center site. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300mm-5, Jan 17 |
| New York metropolitan area - an area, specified by the WTC Program Administrator, within which WTC responders and eligible WTC screening-eligible survivors who reside in such area are reasonably able to access monitoring and treatment benefits and initial health evaluation benefits under this subchapter through a Clinical Center of Excellence. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300mm-5, Jan 17 |
| newborn and infant hearing screening - objective physiologic procedures to detect possible hearing loss and to identify newborns and infants who require further audiologic and medical evaluations. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-1, Jan 17 |

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| news media inquiries - Requests from members of the news media for statements, comments, publications, or other information regarding USAID and related activities and programs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 559, May 18 |
| news releases - Statements of policy, comments from USAID officers, data, or other information regarding USAID activities and programs provided to members of the news media for publication or for use in reporting on the activities of USAID and related topics. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 560, May 18 |
| news summaries - News clippings from major newspapers and wire services related to foreign affairs and USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 560, May 18 |
| next of kin - A persons closest relative, such as spouse, children, or parents. Also called NOK. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2131, Mar 17 |
| next of kin - the nearest blood relative of that individual. (DOL has issued substantial relemaking and guidance explaining the meaning of this term) | DOL, US Code 29, §2611, Mar 17 |
| next of kin - This term may mean either the persons most nearly related to the decedent by blood or marriage or the persons related to the decedent by blood or marriage who are entitled to participate in the distribution of an estate under a statute of distribution. Also called NOK. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| nexus [personnel] - direct or logical connection between a person's character or conduct and the integrity or efficiency of the service. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| NIACT/IMMEDIATE - The marking for outgoing telegrams that are to be delivered immediately - any day or night. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| nickname [information] - combination of two separate unclassified words that is assigned an unclassified meaning and is employed only for unclassified administrative, morale, or public information purposes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| night - the time from five o'clock postmeridian to eight o'clock antemeridian. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17 |
| night vision device - Any electro-optical device that is used to detect visible and infrared energy and provide a visible image. Also called NVD. See also forward-looking infrared; night vision goggle. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| night vision goggle - An electro-optical image intensifying device that detects visible and near-infrared energy, intensifies the energy, and provides a visible image for night viewing. Also called NVG. See also night vision device. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| night work - Regularly scheduled nonovertime work performed by an employee between the hours of 6 -00 p.m. and 6 -00 a.m. An overseas post can establish a different start and end time of night work based upon the customary hours of business at that location. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| nisi - A Latin term meaning unless and is often affixed to words such as rule, order, and decree. It is used to indicate that a judgment will stand as valid and operative unless action is taken to avoid it, or to procure its revocation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| nitrous oxide - naturally occurring colorless nonflammable slightly soluble gas with a sweet smell used as an anesthetic in dentistry and surgery, in aerosols, and as a performance enhancer for automobiles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| no management decision - A management decision has not yet been made regarding an audit recommendation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18 |
| nodal analysis - analysis of the defining points of a network and of junction points and dependencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| node - 1. A location in a mobility system where a movement requirement is originated, processed for onward movement, or terminated. 2. In communications and computer systems, the physical location that provides terminating, switching, and gateway access services to support information exchange. 3. An element of a system that represents a person, place, or physical thing. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, JP 6-0, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| no-fire area - An area designated by the appropriate commander into which fires or their effects are prohibited. Also called NFA. See also fires. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |

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| nominal depth - such depth, including any greater depths which must be maintained for any harbor or inland harbor or element thereof included within such project in order to ensure the safe passage at mean low tide of any vessel requiring the stated depth. | DHS, US Code 33, §2241, Mar 17 |
| nominal interest rate - An interest rate that is not adjusted to remove the effects of actual or expected inflation. Market interest rates are generally nominal interest rates. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| nominal values - Economic units measured in terms of purchasing power of the date in question. A nominal value reflects the effects of general price inflation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| non-accountable mail - Mail that DOES NOT require the signature of the addressee or addressees agent upon receipt. Non-Accountable Mail can be delivered to an addressee without a signature. Also see Accountable Mailabove, for mail types that DO require a signature for delivery. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| non-adaptive risk - category of risk that includes threats caused by natural and technological hazards. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| non-Agency system - A system that does not meet the entire definition for an Agency system, e.g. privately owned systems and systems operated by other U.S. Government agencies, foreign governments and private industry. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| nonallowable interest costs - interest costs incurred by a producer as a result of an interest rate that exceeds the applicable Federal Government interest rate for comparable maturities by more than 700 basis points. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| nonallowable interest costs - interest costs incurred by a producer that exceed 700 basis points above the applicable official interest rate for comparable maturities of the CAFTA–DR country in which the producer is located. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |
| nonallowable interest costs - interest costs incurred by a producer that exceed 700 basis points above the applicable official interest rate for comparable maturities of the country in which the producer is located. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| nonallowable interest costs - interest costs incurred by a producer that exceed 700 basis points above the applicable official interest rate for comparable maturities of the country in which the producer is located. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| nonappropriated fund instrumentality - an instrumentality of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces (including the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, the Navy Resale and Services Support Office, and the Marine Corps exchanges) which is conducted for the comfort, pleasure, contentment, or physical or mental improvement of members of the Armed Forces. | DOD, US Code 10, §2686, Jan 17 |
| nonappropriated fund instrumentality - an instrumentality of the United States under the jurisdiction of the armed forces (including the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, the Navy Resale and Services Support Office, and the Marine Corps exchanges) which is conducted for the comfort, pleasure, contentment, or physical or mental improvement of members of the armed forces. | DOD, US Code 10, §2687a, Jan 17 |
| nonappropriated funds - Funds generated by Department of Defense personnel and their dependents used to augment funds appropriated by the Congress to provide a comprehensive, morale-building welfare, religious, educational, and recreational programs. Also called NAF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| nonappropriated funds - funds received from a nonappropriated fund instrumentality. | DOD, US Code 10, §2686, Jan 17 |
| non-attainment area - geographic area that does not meet one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the criteria pollutants designated under Title I of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| nonbattle injury - A person who becomes a casualty due to circumstances not directly attributable to hostile action or terrorist activity. Also called NBI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| noncarcass merit premium - an increase in the base price of the swine offered by an individual packer or packing plant, based on any factor other than the characteristics of the carcass, if the actual amount of the premium is known before the sale and delivery of the swine. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| non-career candidate - Appointments are appropriate when the knowledge skills required for a particular program or project in AID Foreign Service cannot reasonably be provided by career employees. Appointments are limited to short-term, specific operational needs overseas, and may be of variable duration as established at the time of appointment not to exceed five years. An employee hired for a time limited appointment that is not intended to lead to a full career with the Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 468, May 18 |
| non-career employee - An employee hired for a time-limited appointment that requires skills linked to short-term USAID Foreign Service overseas staffing needs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 415, May 18 |
| noncombatant evacuation operation - An operation whereby noncombatant evacuees are evacuated from a threatened area abroad, which includes areas facing actual or potential danger from natural or manmade disaster, civil unrest, imminent or actual terrorist activities, hostilities, and similar circumstances, that is carried out with the assistance of the Department of Defense. Also called NEO. See also evacuation; noncombatant evacuees; operation; safe haven. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| noncombatant evacuation operation tracking system - An automated data processing hardware and software package that has the capability to provide evacuee in-transit visibility to combatant commanders and senior leadership during the conduct of a noncombatant evacuation operation. Also called NTS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| noncombatant evacuees - 1. United States citizens who may be ordered to evacuate by competent authority, and who are civilian employees of all agencies of the United States Government and their dependents, excepting dependents who are residents in the country concerned of their own volition; military personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States specifically designated for evacuation as noncombatants; and dependents of members of the Armed Forces of the United States. 2. United States citizens and non-United States citizens who may be authorized or assisted to evacuate by competent authority, and who are civilian employees of United States Government agencies and their dependents who are residents in the country concerned of their own volition, but express the willingness to be evacuated; private United States citizens and their dependents; military personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States and their dependents; and designated personnel, including dependents of persons ordered to evacuate, as prescribed by the Department of State. See also noncombatant evacuation operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| noncommercial purposes - activities undertaken by individuals or entities on the condition, upon receipt of unenhanced data, that (A) such data shall not be used in connection with any bid for a commercial contract, development of a commercial product, or any other non-United States Government activity that is expected, or has the potential, to be profitmaking; (B) the results of such activities are disclosed in a timely and complete fashion in the open technical literature or other method of public release, except when such disclosure by the United States Government or its contractors would adversely affect the national security or foreign policy of the United States or violate a provision of law or regulation; and (C) such data shall not be distributed in competition with unenhanced data provided by the Landsat 6 contractor. | SPACE, US Code 51, §60101, Mar 17 |
| noncompetitive action - Reassignment, transfer, reinstatement, change to lower grade, or appointment based on prior service to the highest grade previously held on a permanent basis under a career or career-conditional appointment if the position has no higher promotion potential. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| noncompetitive certificate of eligibles - Used to provide selecting officials with a list of candidates eligible for noncompetitive consideration for vacant positions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| non-competitive eligible - Those who meet qualification requirements for a particular position but are not required to compete under merit promotion requirements for the position (due to prior competition or exemption for some other reason). Examples include reassignment candidates, 30 percent disabled veterans, and reinstatement or transfer eligible applying for positions with no greater promotion potential. These candidates are not required to meet area of consideration or closing date requirements, and are referred directly to the selecting official on an unranked list. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| non-conformance - Instances in which financial management systems do not substantially conform to established financial systems requirements. Financial management systems include both financial or financially-related (or mixed) systems. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |

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| nonconformance - Instances in which financial management systems do not substantially conform to financial systems requirements. Financial management systems include both financial and financially related (or mixed) systems. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| noncontiguous trade - (A) trade between- (i) one of the contiguous 48 States; and (ii) Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or an insular territory or possession of the United States; and (B) trade between-(i) a place in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or an insular territory or possession of the United States; and(ii) another place in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or an insular territory or possession of the United States. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §53501, May 19 |
| non-convention country -a country in which the Hague Abduction Convention has not entered into force with respect to the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| nonconventional assisted recovery - Personnel recovery conducted by indigenous/surrogate personnel that are trained, supported, and led by special operations forces, unconventional warfare ground and maritime forces, or other government agencies' personnel that have been specifically trained and directed to establish and operate indigenous or surrogate infrastructures. Also called NAR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| nonconveyable - Any item that will not fit into a pouch bag. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| non-critical element - A work objective that, while sufficiently important to be documented on the Annual Evaluation Form (AEF), would not result in an Unacceptable summary rating for the annual rating cycle if performance on this objective was unacceptable. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, May 18 |
| non-critical sensitive [position] - Position that has the potential for serious damage to the national security. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| non-cyber PII incident (physical) - The breach of PII in any format other than electronic or digital at the point of loss (e.g., paper, oral communication). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| nondegradation standard - the level of measures required to adequately protect, and prevent degradation of, 1 or more natural resources, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with the quality criteria described in handbooks of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. | DOI, US Code 16, §3838, Mar 17 |
| non-Department facilities - facilities other than Department facilities. | DVA, US Code 38, §1702, Mar 17 |
| nondepartmental - (I)personnel that is not employed by the Department; and (II) an entity that is not a component or other authority of the Department. | DHS, US Code 6, §622, Jan 17 |
| nondestructive electronic warfare - Those electronic warfare actions, not including employment of wartime reserve modes, that deny, disrupt, or deceive rather than damage or destroy. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| nondevelopmental item - (1) Any previously developed item of supply used exclusively for governmental purposes by a Federal agency, a State or local government, or a foreign government with which the United States has a mutual defense cooperation agreement; (2) Any item described in paragraph (1) of this definition that requires only minor modification or modifications of a type customarily available in the commercial marketplace in order to meet the requirements of the procuring department or agency; or (3) Any item of supply being produced that does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (1) or (2) solely because the item is not yet in use. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| non-disclosure agreement - A legal contract between two parties which outlines confidential materials the parties wish to share with one another for certain purposes, but wish to restrict from generalized use. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| non-discretionary advisory committee - An advisory committee mandated by Presidential directive or statute. 105) The period when the majority of personnel are not at work (1700-0800 hours, Monday through Friday, plus weekends and holidays). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 531, May 18 |
| nondiscriminatory treatment - trade treatment based on normal trade relations (known under international law as most-favored-nation treatment). | DHS, US Code 19, §2481, Mar 17 |
| nondiscriminatory treatment - trade treatment based on normal trade relations (known under international law as most-favored-nation treatment). | DHS, US Code 19, §2481, Mar 17 |

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| non-duty hours - A country where USAID does not have a Mission or Representative Office. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| noneconomic damages - damages for losses for physical and emotional pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment, mental anguish, disfigurement, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of society and companionship, loss of consortium, hedonic damages, injury to reputation, and any other nonpecuniary losses. | DHS, US Code 6, §442, Jan 17 |
| noneconomic losses - losses for physical and emotional pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment, mental anguish, disfigurement, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of society and companionship, loss of consortium (other than loss of domestic service), hedonic damages, injury to reputation and all other nonpecuniary losses of any kind or nature. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §14505, Mar 17 |
| non-electric initiator - initiator whose functioning is started by non-electric means. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| non-enterprise mobile devices - Devices not approved to directly connect to an Enterprise network. This does not include remote access through Global OpenNet (GO). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| non-example [concept teaching] - people, objects, events, ideas, or actions which lack one or more critical attributes when discriminating a concept or class of objects and should not be called by that concept name (e.g., discriminating reptiles and mammals) . | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Nonexempt disposable earnings - 25 percent of disposable earnings, subject to the Consumer Credit Protection Act. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| non-exempt employee - employee covered by the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| non-expendable personal property - Property such as furniture, office machines, information technology (IT) equipment, and communications equipment that (1) is complete in itself; (2) does not lose its identity or become a component part of another item when used; and (3) is of a durable nature with an anticipated useful life of over two years. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 534, 629, May 18 |
| nonexpendable personal property - Property such as furniture, office machines, information technology (IT) equipment, and communications equipment, which is - (1) Complete in itself; (2) Does not lose its identity or become a component part of another item when used; and (3) Is of a durable nature with anticipated useful life of over 2 years. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| non-federal assets - all relevant coastal and ocean observation technologies, related basic and applied technology research and development, and public education and outreach. | DHS, US Code 33, §3602, Mar 17 |
| non-Federal auditor - A Certified Public Accountant (CPA) (or equivalent) operating as a sole practitioner, or a CPA (or equivalent) firm. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| non-federal borrower - (A) a State (including a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State); or (B) a conservancy district, irrigation district, canal company, water users' association, Indian tribe, an agency created by interstate compact, or any other entity that has the capacity to contract with the United States under Federal reclamation law. | DOI, US Code 43, §2421, Mar 17 |
| nonfederal entity - any individual, private, or commercial entity other than the U.S. Government, including but not limited to corporations, nonprofit organizations or associations, international or multinational organizations, and foreign, State, tribal, or local governments. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 9714, Mar 17 |
| non-Federal entity - a government agency or department of the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| non-federal entity - A state, local government, or non-profit organization. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| non-Federal entity - a State, local government, or non-profit organization. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, |

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| non-federal entity - any private entity, non-Federal government agency or department, or State, tribal, or local government (including a political subdivision, department, or component thereof). | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| non-federal governmental plan - a governmental plan that is not a Federal governmental plan. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| non-federal project entity - a State, regional, or local authority, Indian tribe or tribal organization, or other qualifying entity, such as a water conservation district, water conservancy district, or rural water district or association. | DOI, US Code 43, §2401, Mar 17 |
| non-federal source - Any person or entity other than the Government of the United States and includes any individual, private, or commercial entity, nonprofit organization or association, state, local, or foreign government, or international or multinational organization. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4692-3, Mar 17 |
| nonfinancial assistance - In the context of microenterprise development, any effort undertaken to improve the performance of individual microenterprises or of microenterprises as a group other than through microfinance. Includes, but is not restricted to training of individual microentrepreneurs; efforts to link microenterprises with suppliers or markets for their output; the development and extension of technologies for use by microentrepreneurs; and lobbying efforts for improvements in policies and/or institutions affecting microenterprises. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| non-financial system - An information system that supports nonfinancial functions or components. Any financial data included in the system are insignificant to Agency financial management and/or not required for the preparation of financial statements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| nonforeign area - The States of Alaska and Hawaii, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, and the territories and possessions of the United States (excludes the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| non-friable asbestos-containing material - asbestos-containing material, which, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| non-functional requirement - requirements which specify criteria that can be used to judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviors typical non-functional requirements are reliability, scalability, availability, and cost. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Non-Government Funded Calls - Personal calls that must be made during working hours. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| non-government training - Training that is provided by or through a private facility which is not owned or run by the Government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18 |
| nongovernmental - (I) personnel that is not employed by the Federal Government; and (II) an entity that is not an agency, department, or other authority of the Federal Government. | DHS, US Code 6, §622, Jan 17 |
| nongovernmental entities - nongovernmental organizations, members of the academic community, and private sector organizations that provide products and services associated with measuring, locating, and preparing maps, charts, surveys, aerial photographs, satellite images, or other graphical or digital presentations depicting natural or manmade physical features, phenomena, and legal boundaries of the Earth. | DHS, US Code 33, §3507, Mar 17 |
| Non-Governmental Organization - Any non-governmental organization or entity, whether non-profit or profit-making, receiving or providing USAID-funded assistance under an assistance instrument or contract. Also called NGO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 206, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>nongovernmental organization - A private, self-governing, nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing an objective or objectives such as alleviating human suffering; promoting education, health care, economic development, environmental protection, human rights, and conflict resolution; and encouraging the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society. Some people use the term international nongovernmental organization (INGO) to differentiate those organizations that transcend national boundaries from local NGOs. Also known as private voluntary organizations, civic associations, nonprofits, and charitable organizations. Also called NGO.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>nongovernmental organization - A private, self-governing, not-for-profit organization dedicated to alleviating human suffering; and/or promoting education, health care, economic development, environmental protection, human rights, and conflict resolution; and/or encouraging the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society. Also called NGO.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>nongovernmental organization - An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross. NGOs, including voluntary and faith-based groups, provide relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote the recovery of disaster victims. Often these groups provide specialized services that help individuals with disabilities. NGOs and voluntary organizations play a major role in assisting emergency managers before, during, and after an emergency. Also called NGO.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>nongovernmental organization - an organization that works at the local level to solve development problems in a foreign country in which the organization is located, except that the term does not include an organization that is primarily an agency or instrumentality of the government of the foreign country.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §1732, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>non-governmental organization - entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, persons, or institutions that has no statutory ties with a government it is not created by a government agency, but it may work cooperatively with any relevant government.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>non-homeland security missions - the following missions of the Coast Guard: (A) Marine safety. (B) Search and rescue. (C) Aids to navigation. (D) Living marine resources (fisheries law enforcement). (E) Marine environmental protection. (F) Ice operations.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §468, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>nonhub airport - a commercial service airport (as defined in section 47102) that has less than .05 percent of the passenger boardings.</p> | <p>DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §41714, May 19</p> |
| <p>nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966, other than- assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations that is made available for any program, project, or activity eligible for assistance; any other narcotics-related assistance but any such assistance provided under this clause shall be subject to the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings; disaster relief assistance, including any assistance; antiterrorism assistance; assistance for refugees; humanitarian and other development assistance in support of programs, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; and other programs involving trade-related or humanitarian assistance; and (B) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act, other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §7102, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>nonidentifiable information - information that does not identify a practitioner, dispenser, or an ultimate user and with respect to which there is no reasonable basis to believe that the information can be used to identify a practitioner, dispenser, or an ultimate user.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-3, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>nonidentifiable patient safety work product - patient safety work product that is not identifiable patient safety work product.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §299b-21, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>nonimmigrant visa - a visa properly issued to an alien as an eligible nonimmigrant by a competent officer as provided in this chapter.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17</p> |

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| nonindigenous species - any species or other viable biological material that enters an ecosystem beyond its historic range, including any such organism transferred from one country into another. | DOI, US Code 16, §4702, Mar 17 |
| noninsurable commodity - a crop for which the eligible producers on a farm are eligible to obtain assistance under the noninsured crop assistance program. | USDA, US Code 7, §1531, Mar 17 |
| noninsurable commodity - a crop for which the eligible producers on a farm are eligible to obtain assistance under the noninsured crop assistance program. | DHS, US Code 19, §2497, Mar 17 |
| nonlethal reference point - A point that designates the intended target for creating nonlethal effects, which may not be a precise physical location and is considered an aimpoint for databasing. Also called NLRP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| non-lethal weapon - weapon explicitly designed and primarily employed so as to incapacitate personnel or material, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment intended to have one, or both, of the following characteristics: (1) have relatively reversible effects on personnel or materiel. (2) affect objects differently within their area of influence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| nonlethal weapon - Weapon, device, or munition that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate personnel or materiel immediately, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property in the target area or environment. Also called NLW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| non-local (remote) maintenance - Maintenance activities conducted by individuals communicating through an external network (e.g., the Internet) or an internal network from a non-Department facility (e.g., home computer). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| non-low greenhouse gas emitting vehicle - A vehicle that emits greenhouse gases during operation in a level above a certain threshold defined for that vehicle by EPA. This term applies generically to both LDMVs and MDPVs within the context of this policy document. Also called non-LGHGEV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19362, Mar 17 |
| non-magnetic attachment improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) employment in which the device is attached to the target using non-magnetic means. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| non-management/supervisor position classification standard - occurrence of a position that does NOT require an individual to oversee employees, projects, programs, or departments in a business, and where the NFC Position Supervisory Code is NOT 2 or 4. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| nonmarket economy country - any foreign country that the administering authority determines does not operate on market principles of cost or pricing structures, so that sales of merchandise in such country do not reflect the fair value of the merchandise. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2), Mar 17 |
| nonmarket economy country - any foreign country that the administering authority determines does not operate on market principles of cost or pricing structures, so that sales of merchandise in such country do not reflect the fair value of the merchandise. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2), Mar 17 |
| nonmethane organic gas - the sum of nonoxygenated and oxygenated hydrocarbons contained in a gas sample, including, at a minimum, all oxygenated organic gases containing 5 or fewer carbon atoms (i.e., aldehydes, ketones, alcohols, ethers, etc.), and all known alkanes, alkenes, alkynes, and aromatics containing 12 or fewer carbon atoms. To demonstrate compliance with a NMOG standard, NMOG emissions shall be measured in accordance with the California Non-Methane Organic Gas Test Procedures. In the case of vehicles using fuels other than base gasoline, the level of NMOG emissions shall be adjusted based on the reactivity of the emissions relative to vehicles using base gasoline. Also called NMOG. | DOE, US Code 42, §7581, Mar 17 |
| nonmetropolitan area - a geographic area outside designated metropolitan planning areas. | DOT, US Code 49, §5303, Mar 17 |
| non-metropolitan area - an area no part of which is within an area designated as a standard metropolitan statistical area by the Office of Management and Budget and which does not contain a city whose population exceeds fifty thousand individuals. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300e-, Jan 17 |
| nonmetropolitan local official - elected and appointed officials of general purpose local government in a nonmetropolitan area with responsibility for transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §5303, Mar 17 |

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| nonmonetary award - Nonmonetary awards include medals, certificates, plaques, citations, badges, or other similar items that have an award or honor connotation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |
| non-nuclear-weapon state - any country which is not a nuclear-weapon state, as defined Ded by Article IX (3) of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed at Washington, London, and Moscow on July 1, 1968. | DOS, US Code 22, §6305, Jan 17 |
| nonoperational storage tank - any underground storage tank in which regulated substances will not be deposited or from which regulated substances will not be dispensed after November 8, 1984. | DOE, US Code 42, §6991, Mar 17 |
| non-pay categories of costs - Costs in a cost estimate that are not related to pay. Non-pay categories of costs include, but are not limited to, materials, supplies, equipment, facilities, capital assets, and minor items and the inflation for these costs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| nonpersistent agent - A chemical agent that, when released, dissipates and/or loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| nonpersistent mine - Mine that remains active for a predetermined period of time until self-destruction, self-neutralization, or self-deactivation renders the mine inactive. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| nonpersistent mine - Mine that remains active for a predetermined period of time until self-destruction, self-neutralization, or self-deactivation renders the mine inactive. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, Apr 17 |
| non-pharmaceutical interventions - Actions, other than getting vaccinated and taking medicine, that people and communities can take to help slow the spread of illnesses, such as influenza; also known as community mitigation strategies. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| Nonprofessional courier - Any direct-hire, U.S. citizen employee of the U.S. Government, other than a professional diplomatic courier, who possesses a Top Secret clearance and who has been provided with official documentation to transport properly prepared, addressed, and documented diplomatic pouches or controlled/unclassified material in-country, in emergencies, or when the diplomatic courier cannot provide the required service. (Clearance is preferred, but not required for handling unclassified material.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| nonprofit – (as applied to a school, agency, organization, or institution) - a school, agency, organization, or institution owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations, no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual. | ED, US Code 20, §1003, Mar 17 |
| nonprofit - a facility which is owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual. | DHHS, US Code 42, §291o, Jan 17 |
| nonprofit - one which is a corporation or association, or is owned and operated by one or more corporations or associations, no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual. | DHHS, US Code 42, §296, Jan 17 |
| nonprofit agency - any agency no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1592n, Mar 17 |
| nonprofit institution - any organization or institution, including an accredited institution of higher education, no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual. | USDA, US Code 7, §1932, Mar 17 |
| non-profit organization - (1) any corporation, trust, association, cooperative, or other organization that: (i) Is operated primarily for scientific, educational, service, charitable, or similar purposes in the public interest; (ii) Is not organized primarily for profit; and (iii) Uses its net proceeds to maintain, improve, or expand its operations; and (2) The term non-profit organization includes non-profit institutions of higher education and hospitals. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |

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| nonprofit organization - an incorporated or unincorporated entity that - (A) is operating for religious, charitable, or educational purposes; and (B) does not provide net earnings to, or operate in any other manner that inures to the benefit of, any officer, employee, or shareholder of the entity. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1791, Mar 17 |
| nonprofit organization - Any corporation, trust, association, cooperative or other organization that is operated primarily for service, charitable, scientific, educational or other similar purposes; is not organized for profit; and uses its net proceeds to maintain, improve, and/or expand its operations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| nonprofit organization - any corporation, trust, association, cooperative, or other organization that- (A) is operated primarily for scientific, educational, service, charitable, or similar purposes in the public interest; (B) is not organized primarily for profit; and (C) uses net proceeds to maintain, improve, or expand the operations of the organization. | Treasury, US Code 31, §7501, Mar 17 |
| non-profit organization - Any corporation, trust, association, cooperative, or other organization that is operated primarily for scientific, educational, service, charitable, or similar purposes in the public interest; is not organized primarily for profit; and uses its net proceeds to maintain, improve, or expand its operations. The term non-profit organization includes non-profit institutions of higher education and hospitals. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| non-profit organization - any corporation, trust, association, cooperative, or other organization which: (1) is operated primarily for scientific, educational, service, charitable, or similar purposes in the public interest; (2) is not organized primarily for profit; and (3) uses its net proceeds to maintain, improve, and/or expand its operations. For this purpose, the term non-profit organization excludes (i) colleges and universities; (ii) hospitals; (iii) State, local, and federally-recognized Indian tribal governments; and (iv) those non-profit organizations which are excluded from coverage. | White House, OMB, Circular A-122, Mar 17 |
| nonprofit organization - any organization exempt from tax (but only with respect to a trade or business carried on by such organization which is not an unrelated trade or business. | DOI, US Code 16, §2708, Mar 17 |
| nonproject assistance - Nonproject assistance is also known as program assistance. The distinguishing feature of program assistance is the manner in which USAID resources are provided. Under this mode, USAID provides a generalized resource transfer, in the form of foreign exchange or commodities, to the recipient government. This is in contrast to other types of assistance in which USAID finances specific inputs, such as technical assistance, training, equipment, vehicles, or capital construction. (This distinction parallels distinctions in law and previous USAID usage between project and nonproject assistance.) Also called NPA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| nonproliferation - Actions to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by dissuading or impeding access to, or distribution of, sensitive technologies, material, and expertise. See also counterproliferation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| Nonproliferation and Arms Control Technology Working Group - The Nonproliferation and Arms Control Technology Working Group (NPAC TWG) was created by Presidential Decision Directive (PDD-27) in 1994 as the mechanism to coordinate the research and development response to challenges in arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament. The President has designated the Department of State, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Defense as the co-chairing agencies for the NPAC TWG. The Office of Verification, Planning, and Outreach in the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance represents the Department of State in this capacity as co-chair and as the Executive Secretary for the NPAC TWG. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| nonproliferation research laboratory - with respect to a country, a national laboratory of that country at which research in the nuclear nonproliferation sciences is carried out. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2571, Jan 17 |

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| <p>Non-Proliferation Treaty - The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, also known as the NPT, entered into force on March 5, 1970. The Treaty is designed to - prevent the spread of nuclear weapons; provide assurance, through international safeguards, that the peaceful nuclear activities of states which have not already developed nuclear weapons will not be diverted to making such weapons; promote, to the maximum extent consistent with the other purposes of the treaty, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, to include the potential benefits of any peaceful application of nuclear explosion technology being made available to nonnuclear parties under appropriate international observation; and express the determination of the parties that the treaty should lead to further progress in comprehensive arms control and nuclear disarmament measures. On May 11, 1995, more than 170 countries attending the NPT Review and Extension Conference decided to extend the treaty indefinitely and without conditions. Also called NPT.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>non-proliferation treaty State Party - any State Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to include Taiwan, which shall be considered to have the obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty of a party to that treaty other than a Nuclear Weapon State Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.</p> | <p>DOJ, US Code 18, §2280, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>non-receipt - The payee alleges a check of entitlement was not received and requests a replacement check.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>non-record - U.S. Government-owned informational materials excluded from legal definition of records; documentation/correspondence that does not document USAID's policies, procedures, practices or operations. Includes extra copies of documents kept only for convenience or reference, stocks of publications of processed documents, and library or museum materials intended solely for reference or exhibition.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 158, 502, May 18</p> |
| <p>non-record material - Extra and/or duplicate copies only of temporary value, including shorthand notes, used carbon paper, preliminary drafts, and other material of similar nature.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>non-record material - federally owned informational material that does not meet the statutory definition of record or that has been excluded from coverage by the definition excluded materials are extra copies of documents kept only for reference, stocks of publications and processed documents, and library or museum materials intended solely for reference or exhibit.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>non-record material - Materials that do not meet the statutory definition of records or that have been excluded from coverage by the definition. Excluded materials are extra copies of documents kept only for reference, stocks of publications and processed documents and library or museum materials intended solely for reference or exhibit.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>nonrecord material - U.S. Government-owned informational materials excluded from legal definition of records; documentation/correspondence that does not document USAID's policies, procedures, practices or operations. Includes extra copies of documents kept only for convenience or reference, stocks of publications of processed documents, and library or museum materials intended solely for reference or exhibition.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18</p> |
| <p>non-record materials - Materials that do not meet the definition of a record. Examples are extra copies of documents kept only for reference, stocks of publications or processed documents, and library or exhibit materials intended solely for reference or display.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4151, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>non-recurring detail - detail that serves a specific purpose for a determined length of time and does not require subsequent rotation.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>nonregulated gas utility - any gas utility other than a State regulated gas utility.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §3202, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>non-reimbursable detail - detail for which the employing agency continues to bear the costs associated with the detail of the person without reimbursement from the gaining agency, unless otherwise specified and agreed to by both parties to the governing MOA.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>nonreimbursable details - Temporary loan of an employee from one Agency or body to another when employee's salary or benefits are not paid by the borrowing entity.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 432, May 18</p> |
| <p>non-removable hinge pin hinge - hinge whose pin cannot be removed when the door is closed.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

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| nonrepudiation - Assurance the sender of information is provided with proof of delivery and the recipient is provided with proof of the senders identity, so neither can later deny having processed the information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| nonrepudiation - The Department's protection against an individual falsely denying having performed a particular action. This provides the capability to determine whether a given individual took a particular action such as creating information, sending a message, approving information, and receiving a message. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| non-repudiation - The recipient of signed data can use a digital signature as evidence in demonstrating to a third party that the signature was, in fact, generated by the claimed signatory. This is known as non-repudiation, since the signatory cannot easily repudiate the signature at a later time. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| Nonresident importer - (i) an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States; or (ii) a partnership, corporation, or other commercial entity that is not organized under the laws of a jurisdiction within the customs territory of the United States or in the Virgin Islands of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §1641, Mar 17 |
| nonresident importer - an importer who is- (A) an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States; or (B) a partnership, corporation, or other commercial entity that is not organized under the laws of a jurisdiction within the customs territory of the United States or in the Virgin Islands of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §4320, Mar 17 |
| nonresidential space - All nonresidential U.S. Government-held real property, such as offices, buildings, warehouses, garages, and special program space. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| Non-Returnee - An Exchange Visitor who has remained in the U.S. after the conclusion of his or her program. Non-Returnees may include individuals who have remained in the U.S. and have applied for a waiver of the two-year home residency requirement. They may also include “no-show’s” and individuals who fail to appear for their Exchange Visitor program. A non-returnee may also be an individual who departs the United States but does not return to their home country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, 253, May 18 |
| nonscheduled units - Units of the landing force held in readiness for landing during the initial unloading period but not included in either scheduled or on-call waves. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| nonsecure bulk load - A classified diplomatic pouch load in a unit load device (ULD) or other container that is not properly labeled, sealed, or built in a secure facility by appropriately cleared individuals. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| nonsensitive information - Any information that need not be safeguarded against disclosure, but must be safeguarded against tampering, destruction, or loss due to record value, utility, replacement cost or susceptibility to fraud, waste, or abuse. Examples of nonsensitive information are: Travel of the Administrator or Deputy Administrator and all other employees to or through a medium or low terrorist threat environment; and information, the disclosure of which, does not adversely affect the conduct of Federal programs or the privacy to which individuals are entitled (i.e., the information is so public it might appear in the newspaper). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| Non-Sensitive Position - Any position in USAID that does not fall within the definition of a sensitive position (special-sensitive position, critical-sensitive position, or noncritical-sensitive position). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, 567, May 18 |
| non-Service health care practitioner - a practitioner who is not - (A) an employee of the Service; or (B) an employee of an Indian tribe or tribal organization operating a contract or compact under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act or an individual who provides health care services pursuant to a personal services contract with such Indian tribe or tribal organization. | DOI, US Code 25, §1680c, Mar 17 |
| non-service-connected -, with respect to disability or death, that such disability was not incurred or aggravated, or that the death did not result from a disability incurred or aggravated, in line of duty in the active military, naval, or air service. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| nonsovereign risk - Private sector risk not backed by the full faith and credit of a sovereign nation. A risk assessment model approved by the Credit Review Board must be used to calculate the credit subsidy cost estimate for a DCA activity when the borrower is a nonsovereign entity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |

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| non-sponsor [Federally Funded Research and Development Center] - organization, in or outside of the Federal Government, which funds specific work to be performed by the Federally Funded Research and Development Center but is not a party to the sponsoring agreement or multiple agency sponsorship agreement. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| nonstatus applicant - An individual who does not possess competitive status as a result of permanent Federal employment or other qualifying service specified in the CFR or other authorities. Non- status applicants may submit an application for the position when the area of consideration is extended to include such applicants. Qualified applicants may be referred to the selecting official as a secondary source for the position announced in accordance with established procedures. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| non-suicide improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) employment in which the insurgent/terrorist does not intentionally kill himself/herself as part of the attack. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| nontemporary storage - The permanent storage of household effects while an employee is assigned to or is at an official station or duty post to which the employee is not authorized to take a portion of the regulatory HHE weight entitlement due to post specific weight or other post specific restrictions, or which is authorized in the public interest. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| Non-Temporary Storage/Continuous Storage - Allowable expenses for continuous storage of household goods belonging to Agency employees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 523-525, May 18 |
| nontraditional employment - to occupations or fields of work, for which individuals from the gender involved comprise less than 25 percent of the individuals employed in each such occupation or field of work. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| non-traditional fields - occupations or fields of work, including careers in computer science, technology, and other current and emerging high skill occupations, for which individuals from one gender comprise less than 25 percent of the individuals employed in each such occupation or field of work. | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| non-U.S. person - A person who is neither a citizen of the United States nor an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| non-unit cargo - All equipment and supplies requiring transportation to an operational area, other than those identified as the equipment or accompanying supplies of a specific unit. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| non-unit-related personnel - All personnel requiring transportation to or from an operational area, other than those assigned to a specific unit. Also called NRP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| nonviolent offense - an offense that does not have as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another or is not a felony that by its nature involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa, Jan 17 |
| non-volatile memory - Memory that retains stored information even when not powered (e.g., hard drive, DVD, CD). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| no-pay voucher - Vouchers that do not require a payment to be made. A travel voucher where the payee's expenses are offset by a liquidating entry to the travel advance account is an example of a no-pay voucher. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |
| normal change [IT service] - alteration in the current state that must follow the complete change management process due to their high risk in nature | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| normal cost - the level percentage of payroll required to be deposited in the fund to meet the cost of benefits payable under the system (computed in accordance with generally accepted actuarial practice on an entry-age basis) less the value of retirement benefits earned under another retirement system for government employees and less the cost of credit allowed for military service. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2001, Jan 17 |

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| <p>normal course of study - The length generally required to attain the required proficiency. Category I Languages (World Languages) S-3/R-3 Objective - 24 Weeks - Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, Spanish, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish 30 Weeks French S-2/R-2 Objective - 16-20 weeks Category II Languages (Difficult World Languages) S-3/R-3 Objective - 36 weeks German, Indonesian, Malay and Swahili Category III Languages (Hard Languages) S-3/R-3 Objective - 44 weeks - Most non-Romance/Germanic except Arabic, Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin,) Japanese and Korean S-2/R-2 Objective - 28-32 weeks Category IV Languages (Super Hard Languages) S-3/R-3 Objective - 88 Weeks - Arabic, Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin), Japanese and Korean S-2/R-2 Objective - 44 weeks S-2/R-1 Objective - 32-36 weeks (for Arabic and Chinese) S-2/R-0 Objective - 32-36 weeks (for Korean and Japanese 30-32 weeks).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 39112, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>normal service cost or normal cost - the annual cost of future pension benefits and administrative expenses assigned, under an actuarial cost method, to years subsequent to a particular valuation date of a pension plan. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe regulations to carry out this paragraph.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>normalized risk - measure of risk created by mathematically adjusting a value in order to permit comparisons.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>norm-referenced - process of measuring an individual or group performance/ outcome and comparing to others for scoring and/or ranking.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>norm-referenced test - device, technique, or measuring tool designed to obtain data for rank ordering or comparing student performance to the performance of a normative sample.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>north American agreement on environmental cooperation - the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America, the Government of Canada, and the Government of the United Mexican States.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §3472, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>North Atlantic Treaty Organization subsidiary bodies - (A) any organization within the meaning of the term subsidiary bodies in article I of the multilateral treaty on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, National Representatives and International Staff, signed at Ottawa on September 20, 1951; and (B) any international military headquarters or organization to which the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters Set Up Pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty, signed at Paris on August 28, 1952, applies.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §2350, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>northern border - the international border between the United States and Canada.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §1401, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>no-strike list - A list of objects or entities characterized as protected from the effects of military operations under international law and/or rules of engagement. Also called NSL. See also law of armed conflict.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>not available - that the article or service is unavailable from a commercial source in the required quantity and quality or within the time required.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §2563, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>not due or not entitled - The condition where all or part of the proceeds of a check are not due and payable to the payee or the payees estate.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>not mission capable, supply - Material condition indicating that systems and equipment are not capable of performing any of their assigned missions because of maintenance work stoppage due to a supply shortage. Also called NMCS.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>not ordinarily resident - An individual who - (1) Is not a citizen of the host country; and (2) Does not ordinarily reside in the host country; and (3) Is not subject to host-country employment and tax laws; and (4) Has a U.S. Social Security Number (SSN). Also called NOR.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>not sustained amount - The amount of a proposed management efficiency audit recommendation that is not agreeable to USAID.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18</p> |
| <p>notarial act - An act recognized by law or usage as one performed by a notary public - In the United States, notaries are generally empowered to administer oaths and affirmations and to take affidavits and acknowledgments.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17</p> |

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| notarizing officer - A U.S. consular officer, a U.S. diplomatic officer, or a U.S. citizen employee of the Department designated by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Department of State for Overseas Citizens Services. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| notary or notary public - A public officer authorized under the laws of a particular jurisdiction to perform notarial acts, usually in connection with the execution of a document. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| note - All Delegations of Authority in the Departments COOP Plan or in an individual BEAP must have clearance from Office of the Legal Advisers Office of Management (L/M). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| noteholder - A "noteholder" may be the initial investor, or subsequent eligible investor(s), which purchase the promissory note(s) associated with a Housing Guaranty borrowing. Promissory notes are transferable to new eligible investors (noteholders) over the life of the Housing Guaranty loan. Any changes of ownership of promissory note(s) are reflected in a register maintained for that purpose by the designated Paying and Transfer Agent. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 250, May 18 |
| notice - (with respect to subchapter II) any written or verbal notification of an obligation or intention to perform service in the uniformed services provided to an employer by the employee who will perform such service or by the uniformed service in which such service is to be performed. | DVA, US Code 38, §4303, Mar 17 |
| notice - A written declaration by a party to a lawsuit to the opposing party of intent to take some action in connection with the litigation, such as a notice to take a deposition. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| notice - Non-rulemaking documents that are applicable to the general public and named parties. These include notices of public meetings, information collections and other announcements of public interest. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 516, May 18 |
| notice - Written communication from the DG to a member announcing a RIF action. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583, Mar 17 |
| notice of proposed rulemaking - document published in the Federal Register to notify the public of DHS's intent to exempt portions of a System of Records from one or more provisions of the Privacy Act because of criminal, civil, or administrative enforcement requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| notice of proposed rulemaking - The document an agency issues and publishes in the FR that describes and solicits comments on a proposed regulatory action. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 516, May 18 |
| notice period - The initial period stipulated in the original notice issued to employees which tells the period of time that they will be carried on the rolls of the Agency prior to their separation or furlough. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 453, May 18 |
| notification - An oral or written notice to a consular officer of the arrest or detention of a U.S. citizen. An oral or written notice by a consular officer informing next of kin, business associate, or friend of the arrest or detention of a U.S. citizen. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| notification - Notice sent by the notification official to individuals or third parties affected by a breach. This may be accomplished via telephone, email, written correspondence, or other means, as appropriate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| notification [message] - message informing an entity or person of a situation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Notification Letter - A letter from GAO that announces a new review. The letter normally includes a brief description of the review intent and scope, the Congressional origin, GAO contact information, the job code, and fieldwork destinations if known. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 593, May 18 |
| notification official - The Department official who authorizes or signs the correspondence notifying affected individuals of a breach. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| notify - The act by which the U.S. Embassy gives formal notice to the host government that the named individual is part of the U.S. Government presence in that country and that the individual has specific listed privileges and immunities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 155, May 18 |
| Notwithstanding Clause - The exclusionary clause in the IDA legislation which allows USAID to use IDA funds for disaster relief, rehabilitations and reconstruction not withstanding any other provision of law. This clause permits USAID to use expedited processes in the provision of assistance to disaster victims. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 251, May 18 |

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| novation agreement - a legal instrument - (1) Executed by the - (i) Contractor (transferor); (ii) Successor in interest (transferee); and (iii) Government; and (2) By which, among other things, the transferor guarantees performance of the contract, the transferee assumes all obligations under the contract, and the Government recognizes the transfer of the contract and related assets. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| noxious weed - any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health, or the environment. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| No-Year Appropriation - An appropriation that is available for obligation for an indefinite period of time. A no- year appropriation is usually identified by appropriation language such as “to remain available until expended” or “without fiscal year limitation.” | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| nuclear explosive device - any device, whether assembled or disassembled, that is designed to produce an instantaneous release of an amount of nuclear energy from special nuclear material (as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 that is greater than the amount of energy that would be released from the detonation of one pound of trinitrotoluene (TNT). | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| nuclear explosive device - any device, whether assembled or disassembled, that is designed to produce an instantaneous release of an amount of nuclear energy from special nuclear material that is greater than the amount of energy that would be released from the detonation of one pound of trinitrotoluene (TNT). | DOS, US Code 22, §6305, Jan 17 |
| nuclear hazard - Dangers associated with the blast, thermal, and radiation effects from nuclear explosion. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| nuclear hot cell services - services related to the examination of, or performance of various operations on, nuclear fuel rods, control assemblies, or other components that are emitting large quantities of ionizing radiation. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13524, Mar 17 |
| nuclear improvised explosive device enhancement - complete assembly, which in its intended ultimate configuration is capable of producing a nuclear reaction and release of energy that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| nuclear incident - An unexpected incident involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident, resulting in any of the following: a. an increase in the possibility of explosion or radioactive contamination; b. errors committed in the assembly, testing, loading, or transportation of equipment, and/or the malfunctioning of equipment and materiel which could lead to an unintentional operation of all or part of the weapon arming and/or firing sequence, or which could lead to a substantial change in yield, or increased dud probability; and c. any act of God, unfavorable environment, or condition resulting in damage to the weapon, facility, or component. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| nuclear incident response team - a resource that includes- (1) those entities of the Department of Energy that perform nuclear or radiological emergency support functions (including accident response, search response, advisory, and technical operations functions), radiation exposure functions at the medical assistance facility known as the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS), radiological assistance functions, and related functions; and (2) those entities of the Environmental Protection Agency that perform such support functions (including radiological emergency response functions) and related functions. | DHS, US Code 6, §312, Jan 17 |
| nuclear material - metals uranium, plutonium, and thorium, in any form. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| nuclear nonproliferation sciences - bodies of scientific knowledge relevant to developing or advancing the means to prevent or impede the proliferation of nuclear weaponry. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2571, Jan 17 |
| nuclear non-proliferation treaty - the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970. | DOS, US Code 22, §8102, Jan 17 |
| Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and NPT - the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970. | DOS, US Code 22, §8008, Jan 17 |

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| nuclear security enterprise - the physical facilities, technology, and human capital of the national security laboratories and the nuclear weapons production facilities. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2471, Jan 17 |
| nuclear supplier - a covered person (or a successor in interest of a covered person) that - (A) supplies facilities, equipment, fuel, services, or technology pertaining to the design, construction, operation, or decommissioning of a covered installation; or (B) transports nuclear materials that could result in a covered incident. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §17373, Mar 17 |
| nuclear triad - the nuclear deterrent capabilities of the United States composed of ballistic missile submarines, land-based missiles, and strategic bombers. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| nuclear waste - any radioactive waste material subject to regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the Department of Energy. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §13524, Mar 17 |
| nuclear weapon and nuclear explosive device - any device designed to produce an instantaneous release of an amount of nuclear energy from special nuclear material that is greater than the amount of energy that would be released from the detonation of one pound of trinitrotoluene (TNT). | DOS, US Code 22, §8008, Jan 17 |
| nuclear weapons production facility - any of the following: (A) The Kansas City Plant, Kansas City, Missouri. (B) The Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas. (C) The Y-12 National Security Complex, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2471, Jan 17 |
| nuisance minefield - A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder the use of an area or route. See also minefield. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| numbered beach - In amphibious operations, a subdivision of a colored beach designated for the assault landing of a battalion landing team, or similar-sized unit, when landed as part of a larger force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| numbered fleet - A major tactical unit of the Navy immediately subordinate to a major fleet command and comprising various task forces, elements, groups, and units for the purpose of prosecuting specific naval operations. See also fleet. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |
| nursing home care - the accommodation of convalescents or other persons who are not acutely ill and not in need of hospital care, but who require nursing care and related medical services, if such nursing care and medical services are prescribed by, or are performed under the general direction of, persons duly licensed to provide such care. Such term includes services furnished in skilled nursing care facilities, in intermediate care facilities, and in combined facilities. It does not include domiciliary care. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| nutrition - process of eating and maintaining the right kind of food for proper health and growth | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| nutrition education - individual and group sessions and the provision of material that are designed to improve health status and achieve positive change in dietary and physical activity habits, and that emphasize the relationship between nutrition, physical activity, and health, all in keeping with the personal and cultural preferences of the individual. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1786, Mar 17 |
| nutritional risk - (A) detrimental or abnormal nutritional conditions detectable by biochemical or anthropometric measurements, (B) other documented nutritionally related medical conditions, (C) dietary deficiencies that impair or endanger health, (D) conditions that directly affect the nutritional health of a person, such as alcoholism or drug abuse, or (E) conditions that predispose persons to inadequate nutritional patterns or nutritionally related medical conditions, including, but not limited to, homelessness and migrancy. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1786, Mar 17 |
| oath - A solemn declaration or outward pledge, whether oral or written, given by the person making it under an immediate sense of responsibility to God, affirming the truth of statements (for example, I, (Name), do solemnly affirm that the foregoing is true and correct - So help me God.). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| oath - Broadly, any form of attestation by which persons signify that they are bound in conscience to perform an act faithfully and truthfully - With respect to testimony and statements in connection with litigation, it is an affirmation of the truth of a statement that renders one punishable for perjury if one willfully makes untrue statements. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |

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| object - A passive entity that contains or receives information. (See subject.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| object - Access to an object potentially implies access to the information it contains. Examples of objects are records, blocks, pages, files, directories and programs, as well as bits, bytes, words, fields, keyboards, clocks, printers, network nodes. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| object - tangible materials that are non-living. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| object reuse - Reassignment and re-use of a storage medium containing one or more objects after ensuring no residual data remains on the storage media. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| object-based production - The intelligence communities' framework for organizing and sharing information, relating data from all sources to known objects (e.g., units, people, locations, or events). Also called OBP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, May 18 |
| objective - 1. The clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal toward which an operation is directed. 2. The specific goal of the action taken which is essential to the commander's plan. See also target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| objective - A description of a strategic position to be attained or a purpose to be achieved that is tangible and attainable. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| objective - Something that one's efforts or actions are intended to attain or accomplish; purpose; goal. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| objective - statement that describes milestones or specific actions to achieve a goal through a planned activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| objective [declaration] - statement that describes milestones or actions to achieve the goal value desired by the user, within the resources provided, for which the project manager is contracting or otherwise attempting to obtain. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| objective area - A geographical area, defined by competent authority, within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. Also called OA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| objectivity - 1. "Objectivity" includes whether disseminated information is being presented in an accurate, clear, complete, and unbiased manner. This involves whether the information is presented within a proper context. Sometimes, in disseminating certain types of information to the public, other information must also be disseminated in order to ensure an accurate, clear, complete, and unbiased presentation. Also, the agency needs to identify the sources of the disseminated information (to the extent possible, consistent with confidentiality protections) and, in a scientific or statistical context, the supporting data and models, so that the public can assess for itself whether there may be some reason to question the objectivity of the sources. Where appropriate, supporting data should have full, accurate, transparent documentation, and error sources affecting data quality should be identified and disclosed to users. 2. In addition, "objectivity" involves a focus on ensuring accurate, reliable, and unbiased information. In a scientific or statistical context, the original or supporting data must be generated, and the analytical results must be developed, using sound statistical and research methods. 1. If the results have been subject to formal, independent, external peer review, the information can generally be considered of acceptable objectivity. 2. In those situations involving influential scientific or statistical information, the results must be capable of being substantially reproduced, if the original or supporting data are independently analyzed using the same models. Reproducibility does not mean that the original or supporting data have to be capable of being replicated through new experiments, samples, or tests. 3. Making the data and models publicly available will assist in determining whether analytical results are capable of being substantially reproduced. However, these guidelines do not alter the otherwise applicable standards and procedures for determining when and how information is disclosed. Thus, the objectivity standard does not override other compelling interests, such as privacy, trade secret, and other confidentiality protections. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 578, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| objectivity - lack of bias, judgment, or prejudice. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| obligated balance - The amount of unliquidated obligations applying to an appropriation minus the amount collectible as repayments from other Federal agencies that will be credited to the appropriation or fund as offsetting collections rather than receipts. Amounts that will be credited to receipt amounts will be excluded. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |
| Obligating Official - USAID officials with the delegated authority to sign obligating documents. This includes the authority to negotiate, execute, amend, and administer agreements obligating USAID funds. The Obligating Official may be an Agreement Officer, Contracting/Agreement Officer, Executive Officer, Assistant Administrator, Deputy Assistant Administrator, or other official. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| obligation - a loan or other debt obligation that is guaranteed. | DOI, US Code 43, §2421, Mar 17 |
| obligation - A term of appropriations law that means some action that creates a definite commitment, which creates a legal liability of the government for the payment of funds for specific goods or services ordered or received. It includes a range of transactions, e.g., contracts, grants, loans, guarantees, wages, and travel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |
| Obligation Manager - The individual responsible for managing a specific obligation. The Obligation Manager may be the Cognizant Technical Officer, activity manager, assistance objective team leader, executive officer, or other official. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 202, 303, 603, 621, 631, May 18 |
| obligation or liability - an obligation or liability consisting of a mortgage, trust deed, or other security in the nature of a mortgage. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3932, Jan 17 |
| obligation, financial - binding agreement that will result in expenditures and outlays, immediately or in the future. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| obligations - the amounts of orders placed, contracts and grants awarded, services received and similar transactions during a given period that require payment by the recipient during the same or a future period. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| obligations - The amounts of orders placed, contracts and grants awarded, services received and similar transactions during a given period that require payment by the recipient during the same, or a future period. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| obligations incurred - amounts of orders placed, contracts awarded, services rendered, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. Such amounts include payments not preceded by recorded obligations and reflect adjustment for differences between obligations and actual payments. In those cases where the exact amount of an obligation is not known at the time it is incurred, the best estimate of the amount to be paid subsequently is used. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 0871, Mar 17 |
| obligee - the holder of an obligation. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §53701, Mar 17 |
| obligor - a party primarily liable for payment of the principal of or interest on a Federal credit instrument, which party may be a corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or governmental entity, agency, or instrumentality. | DOT, US Code 49, §41762, Mar 17 |
| obligor - a party primarily liable for payment of the principal of or interest on an obligation. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §53701, Mar 17 |
| obligor - an eligible entity that is primarily liable for payment of the principal of, or interest on, a Federal credit instrument. | DHS, US Code 33, §3901, Mar 17 |

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| observable - In military deception, the detectable result of the combination of an indicator within an adversary's conduit intended to cause action or inaction by the deception target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, Apr 17 |
| observable - In military deception, the detectable result of the combination of an indicator within an adversary's conduit intended to cause action or inaction by the deception target.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, May 18 |
| observation tours - Scheduled visits to one or more facilities to learn a process, method, or system through observation and discussion. Observation training emphasizes the acquisition of development ideas, approaches, and values. Participant teams with homogeneous interests and levels of responsibility are often suited for observational training. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| obstacle - Any natural or man-made obstruction designed or employed to disrupt, fix, turn, or block the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| obstacle belt - A brigade-level command and control measure, normally depicted graphically, to show where within an obstacle zone the ground tactical commander plans to limit friendly obstacle employment and focus the defense. See also obstacle. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| obstacle clearing - The total elimination or neutralization of obstacles. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| obstacle creation improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) used to create an obstacle to impede movement or channel movement into a desired location, possibly as part of a complex attack or ambush. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| obstacle restricted areas - A command and control measure used to limit the type or number of obstacles within an area. See also obstacle. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| obstacle zone - A division-level command and control measure to designate specific land areas where lower echelons are allowed to employ tactical obstacles. See also obstacle. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| obtrusive space advertising - advertising in outer space that is capable of being recognized by a human being on the surface of the Earth without the aid of a telescope or other technological device. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17 |
| occasional money holders - An employee who is required to handle funds for a specific purpose. An employee is designated to serve as an occasional money holder overseas or domestically either by an element of the individuals job description or by an authorizing letter or memo signed by the employees U.S. citizen supervisor, financial management officer (FMO), or management officer. A personal services agreement (PSA) or a personal services contract (PSC) employee of the Department of State or agency exempt from Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Policy Letter No. 92-1 Inherently Governmental Functions may be designated an occasional money holder. Contractors that are not exempt PSAs or PSCs may not be occasional money holders. The occasional money holder is an accountable officer. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17 |
| occupancy agreement (OA) - A written agreement that describes the financial terms and conditions under which GSA assigns, and a tenant occupies, GSA-controlled space. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 517, May 18 |
| occupant emergency pan - The term Occupant Emergency Plan is used by other organizations instead of the term Facility Emergency Action Plan. Also called OEP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| Occupant Emergency Plan - A detailed evacuation program that identifies procedures to be used and identifies building participants to assist in the orderly evacuation of a building during an emergency. Also called OEP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 529, May 18 |
| occupant emergency plan - short-term emergency response plan establishing procedures for evacuating buildings or sheltering-in-place to safeguard lives and property. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| occupational and environmental health threats - Threats to the health of military personnel and to military readiness created by exposure to hazardous agents, environmental contamination, or toxic industrial materials. See also health threat. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Occupational Disease or Illness - A condition produced in the work environment over a period longer than one workday or shift by such factors as systemic infection; repeated stress or strain, or exposure to hazardous elements such as, but not limited to, toxins, poisons, fumes, noise, particulate or radiation, or other continuing conditions of the work environment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| occupational health and safety - all aspects of health and safety in the workplace with a strong focus on prevention of any disease or injury contracted primarily as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| ocean and coastal mapping - the acquisition, processing, and management of physical, biological, geological, chemical, and archaeological characteristics and boundaries of ocean and coastal areas, resources, and sea beds through the use of acoustics, satellites, aerial. | DHS, US Code 33, §3507, Mar 17 |
| ocean thermal energy conversion - a method of converting part of the heat from the Sun which is stored in the surface layers of a body of water into electrical energy or energy product equivalent. | DOE, US Code 42, §9008, Mar 17 |
| ocean thermal energy conversion facility - any facility which is standing, fixed or moored in whole or in part seaward of the highwater mark and which is designed to use temperature differences in ocean water to produce electricity or another form of energy capable of being used directly to perform work, and includes any equipment installed on such facility to use such electricity or other form of energy to produce, process, refine, or manufacture a product, and any cable or pipeline used to deliver such electricity, fresh water, or product to shore, and all other associated equipment and appurtenances of such facility, to the extent they are located seaward of the highwater mark. | DOE, US Code 42, §9102, Mar 17 |
| ocean thermal energy conversion facility or plantship - an at-sea facility or vessel, whether mobile, floating unmoored, moored, or standing on the seabed, that uses temperature differences in ocean water to produce electricity or another form of energy capable of being used directly to perform work, and includes- (A) equipment installed on the facility or vessel to use the electricity or other form of energy to produce, process, refine, or manufacture a product; (B) a cable or pipeline used to deliver the electricity, freshwater, or product to shore; and (C) other associated equipment and appurtenances of the facility or vessel to the extent they are located seaward of the high water mark. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §53701, Mar 17 |
| ocean thermal energy conversion plantship - any vessel which is designed to use temperature differences in ocean water while floating unmoored or moving through such water, to produce electricity or another form of energy capable of being used directly to perform work, and includes any equipment installed on such vessel to use such electricity or other form of energy to produce, process, refine, or manufacture a product, and any equipment used to transfer such product to other vessels for transportation to users, and all other associated equipment and appurtenances of such vessel. | DOE, US Code 42, §9102, Mar 17 |
| oceanographic research vessel - a vessel employed in oceanography or limnology research or instruction. It is defined because this type of vessel, while not inspected and certified as such, is subject to a number of special statutory and regulatory requirements. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| oceanographic research vessel - a vessel that the Secretary finds is being employed only in instruction in oceanography or limnology, or both, or only in oceanographic or limnological research, including studies about the sea such as seismic, gravity meter, and magnetic exploration and other marine geophysical or geological surveys, atmospheric research, and biological research. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| oceanography - The study of the sea, embracing and integrating all knowledge pertaining to the sea and its physical boundaries, the chemistry and physics of seawater, and marine biology. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, Sep 16 |
| of departmental concern - Pertaining to current U.S. foreign policy or the Departments mission (including policies, programs, operations or activities of the Department of State or USAID), or which reasonably may be expected to affect the foreign relations of the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| of official concern - Activities or topics that may reasonably be interpreted as relating to the current responsibilities, interests, programs, or operations of the Department of State; and current U.S. foreign policies, which reasonably may be expected to affect the foreign relations of the United States. Activities or topics that do not meet this definition are of no official concern. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823, Mar 17 |

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| of official concern - These activities reasonably may be interpreted as relating to the current responsibilities, programs, or operations of the Department of State or to current U.S. foreign policies and activities such as public speaking, writing or teaching materials, or those which reasonably may be expected to affect the foreign relations of the United States. They require Department clearance. Those activities and subjects not included in this definition do not require clearance. When in doubt, contact the Office of Website Management (PA/WM). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 1314, Mar 17 |
| offender - an adult or juvenile- (A) who is or has been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process, and for whom services under this Act may be beneficial; or (B) who requires assistance in overcoming artificial barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| offensive counterair - Offensive operations to destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms, and their supporting structures and systems both before and after launch, and as close to their source as possible. Also called OCA. See also counterair; defensive counterair; operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| offensive counterair attack operations - Offensive action by any part of the joint force in support of the offensive counterair mission against surface targets which contribute to the enemy’s air and missile capabilities. Also called OCA attack operations. See also counterair; offensive counterair. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| offensive counterintelligence operation - A counterintelligence activity conducted to support Department of Defense and national intelligence, operational, and contingency requirements, using a formally-recruited asset or notional persona, to develop information on, and provide information, materials, or equipment to, a foreign intelligence entity to penetrate the foreign intelligence entity or exploit, disrupt, or manipulate the target in order to counter terrorism, espionage, or other clandestine intelligence activities that threaten the security of the Department of Defense or the United States. Also called OFCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| offensive cyberspace operations - Cyberspace operations intended to project power by the application of force in or through cyberspace. Also called OCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| offensive space control - Offensive operations conducted for space negation. Also called OSCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| offer - A private sector source’s formal response to a request for proposals or invitation for bid. The term “offeror” refers to the specific source rather than the response. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| offer - a response to a solicitation that, if accepted, would bind the offeror to perform the resultant contract. Responses to invitations for bids (sealed bidding) are offers called “bids” or “sealed bids”; responses to requests for proposals (negotiation) are offers called “proposals”; however, responses to requests for quotations (simplified acquisition) are “quotations,” not offers. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| off-hook - A station or trunk is off-hook when it initializes or engages in communications with the computerized telephone switch (CTS) or with another station or trunk using a link established through the CTS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| office - (a) a unit composed of at least 12 full-time or part-time permanent positions, or (b) a unit for which the Office Director reports directly to a Managing Director, a Deputy Assistant Secretary, an Ambassador-at-Large or the equivalent, an Assistant Secretary or the equivalent, an Undersecretary, a Deputy Secretary, or the Secretary. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323, Mar 17 |
| office - An enduring organization that is formed around a specific function within a headquarters to coordinate and manage support requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| office - An organization unit within a Bureau or Mission; a Level II (Bureau-level) or III (Mission- level) organization. An office is responsible for the conduct or management of a program and/or activities that constitute the line function of an organization. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, 501, May 18 |
| office director - the head of an office. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| office for civil rights and civil liberties - Department of Homeland Security Support Component that provides operational support, oversight, training and policy and program advice and review to the Department's leadership on civil rights and civil liberties issues, investigates and resolves complaints from the public concerning civil rights and civil liberties abuses or racial, ethnic, or religious profiling, and leads departmental Equal Employment Opportunity programs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| office furnishings - systems and modular furniture, case goods, seating, limited utility shelving, and office accessories. Carpeting and window treatments are fixed interior finishes and should be addressed in the construction documentation for any new, renovated, or leased project. These fixed interior finishes are replaced using post funds. The same is true for building specialties such as appliances, specialty storage, and signage. Office equipment is the responsibility of the post, including the provision of computers, printers, modems, copiers, shredders, cellular phones, telecommunications equipment, safes, workbenches, tools, and medical equipment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 752, Mar 17 |
| Office of Business Transformation of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence - any successor office that assumes the functions of the Office of Business Transformation of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence as carried out by the Office of Business Transformation on October 7, 2010. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3100, Jan 17 |
| office of government ethics - The executive branch agency responsible for developing and implementing ethics and financial disclosure programs to facilitate compliance with ethics laws in the executive branch. Also called OGE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 6113, Mar 17 |
| office of research and technology applications - organization responsible for overseeing technology transfer activities made by a federal agency within DHS this function is performed by the Technology Transfer Program, which is consolidated to service the entire Department and is housed within the Science and Technology Directorate. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization - the Office of Small Business Programs when referring to the Department of Defense. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Office of the USAID Representative - An overseas bilateral organization, previously included with the small Missions, that has two or fewer U.S. Direct-Hire employees. The principal officer at such an organization is called the USAID Representative. These organizations have all the characteristics of small Missions and rely on full and full support Missions for many essential services. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| officer - a commissioned or warrant officer. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| officer - a member of the naval service serving in a commissioned or warrant officer grade. It includes, unless otherwise specified, a member who holds a permanent enlisted grade and a temporary appointment in a commissioned or warrant officer grade. | DOD, US Code 10, §5001, Jan 17 |
| officer - any constitutional officer, any person authorized to perform the functions of president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, or other executive functions of a labor organization, and any member of its executive board or similar governing body. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 18 |
| officer - commissioned or warrant officer. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Jan 17 |
| officer - The ICS title for the personnel responsible for the Command Staff positions of Safety, Liaison, and Public Information. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| officer in charge - a member of the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard designated as such by appropriate authority. | DOD, US Code 10, §801, Jan 17 |
| officer in tactical command - In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom the senior officer has delegated tactical command. Also called OTC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |

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| officer of the customs - any officer of the Customs Service or any commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the Coast Guard, or agent or other person authorized by law or by the Secretary of the Treasury, or appointed in writing by a collector, to perform the duties of an officer of the Customs Service. | DHS, US Code 19, §3(a)(2), Mar 17 |
| officer of the customs and/or customs officer - any officer of the United States Customs Service of the Treasury Department (also hereinafter referred to as the Customs Service) or any commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the Coast Guard, or any agent or other person, including foreign law enforcement officers, authorized by law or designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to perform any duties of an officer of the Customs Service. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17 |
| officer of the deck - 1. When underway, the officer designated by the commanding officer to be in charge of the ship, including its safe and proper operation. 2. When in port or at anchor, the officer of the deck is designated by the command duty officer, has similar responsibilities, and may be enlisted. Also called OOD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04, Sep 16 |
| officer or employee - civilian personnel and members of the Armed Forces of the United States Government. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| officer restricted in the performance of duty - an officer of the Navy designated for engineering duty, aeronautical engineering duty, special duty, or limited duty, or an officer of the Marine Corps designated for limited duty. (b) For the purposes of this subtitle, a member of the naval service who holds a temporary appointment in a grade higher than his permanent grade is considered, unless otherwise specified, to be serving in the higher grade. | DOD, US Code 10, §5001, Jan 17 |
| officer, agent, shop steward, or other representative – when used with respect to a labor organizations, includes elected officials and key administrative personnel, whether elected or appointed (such as business agents, heads of departments or major units, and organizers who exercise substantial independent authority), but does not include salaried nonsupervisory professional staff, stenographic, and service personnel | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 19 |
| officers above the promotion zone - a group of officers on an active-duty list in the same grade and competitive category who- (A) are eligible for consideration for promotion to the next higher grade; (B) are in the same grade as those officers in the promotion zone for that competitive category; and (C) are senior to the senior officer in the promotion zone for that competitive category. | DOD, US Code 10, §645, Jan 17 |
| official - Speaking, writing, or teaching is official (and automatically of official concern) when conducted in connection with Department employment, or in any capacity representing the Department of State, regardless of location - (1) Statements to the press include any remark to the press that quotes, reflects the views of, or gives the Departments position, or represents the Department in any way; (2) Public remarks include speeches, congressional testimony, press statements, and remarks prepared for photo opportunities; (3) Public appearances include appearances before the general public for the purpose of giving speeches or other remarks; (4) Media interviews include those with newspaper, magazine, TV, radio, or other forums; and (5) Teaching includes that which involves subject matter of official concern and/or occurs on duty, on U.S. Government property, or under U.S. Government sponsorship. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 1314, Mar 17 |
| official - Speaking, writing, or teaching is official (and automatically of official concern) when conducted in connection with Department employment, or in any capacity represents the Department of State. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823, Mar 17 |
| official capacity - Pursuant to an employees employment responsibilities, or in any capacity representing the Department, regardless of location or forum. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| Official Development Assistance - Grants or loans to countries and territories on Part I of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) that are undertaken by the official sector, with the promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective, and at concessional financial terms (if a loan has a grant element of at least 25 percent). Also called ODA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Official Development Assistance to Nongovernmental Organizations - Official funds paid over to national and international non-governmental organizations for use at the latter's discretion. Official funds made available to NGOs for use on behalf of the official sector, in connection with purposes designated by the official sector, or known to and approved by the official sector. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| official duty station - The duty station for the special agents position of record as indicated on his or her most recent notification of personnel action. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3152, Mar 17 |
| Official File Copy - The official file copy of an outgoing letter or memorandum is the Agency record copy that bears the name and signature or initials of the drafting, clearing, and signing officers. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 503, May 18 |
| official information - That information or material owned by, produced for or by, or under the control of the U.S. Government. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| official items - Mail, correspondence, and items intended for the official use of the U.S. Government. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| official log book - an official record for required information pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 11301. Consular officers may certify an entry in the official log book concerning an event of which he/she may have personal and positive knowledge. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721, Mar 17 |
| official mail - Official Mail consists of items that are purchased by or for official use of the Department. Official Mail is NOT authorized to be mailed through the DPO. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| official mail manager - The Departments OMM is responsible for - (1) Interpreting and carrying out regulations relating to official mail; and (2) The acquisition, use, and disposition of mail supplies and property. Bureau and post OMMs are responsible for - (a) The proper use of mail supplies and property; and (b) For the budgeting for and the expenditure of appropriated funds for postage and fees. Also called OMM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| Official On-Line - Accessible via a computer or computer network, such as the Internet. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| official parking - Parking spaces reserved for government-owned or government-leased vehicles. The actual position/position description to which an employee is assigned in the Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| official performance file - The Foreign Service official personnel file which serves as the repository for conduct and performance-related documents for employees. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| official position - academic or technical training to provide a practical experience component. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| official poverty line - the poverty line established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and revised by the Secretary. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-88, Jan 17 |
| official records - Official records are documentary materials (files) regardless of their physical form or characteristics, that are made or received either in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| official residence - the residence designated by the head of the agency for occupancy by a principal representative of an agency. The term official residence includes the building and grounds - (1) Purchased or leased by the U.S. Government and assigned to a principal representative; or (2) Leased or owned by a principal representative, or by a member of his or her family, and occupied by the principal representative as his or her residence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 32513, Mar 17 |
| Official Residences (State only) - Residences occupied by Ambassadors, Deputy Chiefs of Mission, Consuls General (when Principal Officers), and U.S. Representatives to U.N. Agencies abroad (when Principal Officers). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| official rest stop - An official rest stop is defined as a U.S. Government-funded rest period, not to exceed 24 hours, plus necessary time to obtain the earliest transportation to the authorized destination. Full per diem (lodging and miscellaneous and incidental expenses (M&IE)) at the official rest-stop location rate is authorized in these circumstances. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |

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| official sanction - (A) expulsion, suspension, probation, censure, condemnation, reprimand, or any other disciplinary, coercive, or adverse action taken by an institution of higher education or administrative unit of the institution; (B) includes an oral or written warning made by an official of an institution of higher education acting in the official capacity of the official. | ED, US Code 20, 1011a, Mar 17 |
| official station - The official station of an employee is the location of the employee's permanent work assignment. The geographic limits of the official station are - (1) The corporate limits of the city or town where stationed; or (2) If not in an incorporated city or town, the reservation, station, or other established area (including established subdivisions of large reservations) having definite boundaries where the employee is stationed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| Official Superior - An employee designated to carry out FECA responsibilities vested in the Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| official travel - (i) travel to meet mission requirements, (ii) required use travel, and (iii) other travel for the conduct of agency business. | White House, OMB, Circular A-126, Mar 17 |
| official travel - travel performed at the direction of the U.S. Government, required by a government contract, or specifically approved by a DHS Program Manager. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Official Use - An executive agency employee use a motor vehicle owned or leased by the Government to perform the agency's missions, as authorized by agency head or designee. Official use excludes using such a vehicle for your personal purposes, comfort, or a benefit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| official work site - The official work site is the regular work site for the employees position of record provided the employee is scheduled to work at least twice each biweekly pay period on a regular and recurring basis at the regular work site. For an employee whose work location varies on a recurring basis, the employee need not work at least twice each biweekly pay period at the regular official work site (where the employees work activities are based) as long as the employee is performing work regularly within the locality pay area for that work site. The official work site for an employee covered by a telework agreement who is not regularly scheduled to report at least twice each biweekly pay period to the official work site is the location of the telework site (e.g., the location of his or her home, telework center, or other alternate work site from which the employee works) except in temporary situations (e.g., extended official travel or recovery from an injury or medical condition). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23614, Mar 17 |
| official worksite - location where the work activities of the employee's position of record are based, as determined by the employing Component | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| official worksite - The official worksite for purposes of pay and travel is the location of the employee's main reporting office, as long as the employee is regularly scheduled to report physically at least twice each pay period on a regular and recurring basis. Otherwise, the official worksite is the location of the telework site (for example, the location of the employee's home or other alternative worksite). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| off-line - Equipment not connected to a central system or a condition in which a user, terminal, or other device is not actively transmitting data. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| offset - the entire range of industrial and commercial benefits provided to foreign governments as an inducement or condition to purchase military goods or services, including benefits such as coproduction, licensed production, subcontracting, technology transfer, in-country procurement, marketing and financial assistance, and joint ventures. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| offset agreement - an agreement, arrangement, or understanding between a United States supplier of defense articles or defense services and a foreign country under which the supplier agrees to purchase or acquire, or to promote the purchase or acquisition by other United States persons of, goods or services produced, manufactured, grown, or extracted, in whole or in part, in that foreign country in consideration for the purchase by the foreign country of defense articles or defense services from the supplier. | DOS, US Code 22, §2779a, Jan 17 |
| offset costs - Costs for which funds have been appropriated that may not be incurred as a result of a contingency operation. See also contingency operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |

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| offsets - compensation practices required as a condition of purchase in either government-to-government or commercial sales of defense articles and/or defense services as defined in the Arms Export Control Act, and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| offshore bulk fuel system - The system used for transferring fuel from points offshore to reception facilities on the beach. Also called OBFS. See also amphibious bulk liquid transfer system; offshore petroleum discharge system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| offshore facility - any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters, other than a vessel or a public vessel. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| offshore facility - any facility of any kind located in, on, or under, any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters, other than a vessel or a public vessel. | DOE, US Code 42, §9601, Mar 17 |
| offshore minerals - Offshore minerals include minerals occurring in submerged lands. Examples of marine minerals include oil, gas, sulfur, gold, sand and gravel, and manganese. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| offshore petroleum discharge system - Provides bulk transfer of petroleum directly from an offshore tanker to a beach termination unit located immediately inland from the high watermark. Also called OPDS. See also facility; petroleum, oils, and lubricants; single-anchor leg mooring. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03, Sep 16 |
| offshore supply vessel - a class of vessel that is limited by tonnage and its employment in the mineral and oil industry and while so employed it is not a small passenger vessel. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| off-site consequence analysis information - those portions of a risk management plan, excluding the executive summary of the plan, consisting of an evaluation of 1 or more worst-case release scenarios or alternative release scenarios, and any electronic data base created by the Administrator from those portions. | DOE, US Code 42, §7412, Mar 17 |
| off-site safe area - A temporary emergency sanctuary for official U.S. personnel during a crisis situation, such as personnel unable to reach U.S. facilities or those forced to evacuate such facilities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| oil - oil of any type, in any form, or in any mixture. This is the definitions that originated with marine environment and pollution laws and continues the definitions that was adopted by port and tanker safety laws. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| oil - oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| oil - oil of any type or in any form, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes except dredged spoil. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| oil - petroleum, crude oil, and any substance refined from petroleum or crude oil. | DHS, US Code 33, §1502, Mar 17 |
| oil - viscous liquid that is typically very slippery and greasy includes but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, oily sludge, oil refuse, vegetable oil, animal fat, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged materials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| oil spill response vessel - a vessel that is designated in its certificate of inspection as such a vessel, or that is adapted to respond to a discharge of oil or a hazardous material. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| oil-related activities - (i) exporting, extracting, producing, refining, processing, exploring for, transporting, selling, or trading oil; and (ii) constructing, maintaining, or operating a pipeline, refinery, or other oilfield infrastructure. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| old-growth timber - timber of a forest from the late successional stage of forest development. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |

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| oleomargarine or margarine - (1) all substances, mixtures, and compounds known as oleomargarine or margarine; (2) all substances, mixtures, and compounds which have a consistence similar to that of butter and which contain any edible oils or fats other than milk fat if made in imitation or semblance of butter. | DOC, US Code 15, §55, Mar 17 |
| olfaction - sense or process of smelling. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| OMB Exhibit 300 - Budget justification and reporting requirements for major acquisitions and major information technology (IT) systems or projects established by the Office of Management and Budget. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| omni-directional effect - aspect of main charge configuration where the explosion is omni-directional and expands in all directions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| on call - personnel expected as part of their normal job duties to be available to work on short notice during times they are not normally scheduled for duty. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| on hand - The quantity of an item that is physically available in a storage location and contained in the accountable property book records of an issuing activity. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| on-call - 1. A term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for. 2. Preplanned, identified force or materiel requirements without designated time-phase and destination information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| on-call target - Planned target upon which fires or other actions are determined using deliberate targeting and triggered, when detected or located, using dynamic targeting. See also dynamic targeting; on-call; operational area; planned target; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| one-call notification system – a system operated by an organization that has as one of its purposes to receive notification from excavators of intended excavation in a specified area in order to disseminate such notification to underground facility operators that are members of the system so that such operators can locate and mark their facilities in order to prevent damage to underground facilities in the course of such excavation. | DOT, US Code 49, §6102, Mar 17 |
| one-participant retirement plan - a retirement plan that on the first day of the plan year- (i) covered only one individual (or the individual and the individual's spouse) and the individual (or the individual and the individual's spouse) owned 100 percent of the plan sponsor (whether or not incorporated), or (ii) covered only one or more partners (or partners and their spouses) in the plan sponsor. | DOL, US Code 29, §1021, Mar 17 |
| one-step turnkey selection procedures - procedures used for the selection of a contractor on the basis of price and other evaluation criteria to perform, in accordance with the provisions of a firm fixed-price contract, both the design and construction of a facility using performance specifications supplied by the Secretary. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §677, Jan 17 |
| One-Time Report - A report prepared one time only by one or more respondents. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| One-Year Appropriation - An appropriation that is available for obligation during a specific fiscal year. Funds not obligated during the fiscal year expire at the end of the year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| ongoing - (I) 1 or more patients is enrolled in the clinical trial; and (II) the date is before the completion date of the clinical trial. | DHHS, US Code 42, §282, Jan 17 |
| ongoing authorization - the risk determinations and risk acceptance decisions subsequent to the initial authorization, taken at agreed-upon and documented frequencies in accordance with the agency's mission or business requirements and agency risk tolerance. Ongoing authorization is a time-driven or event-driven authorization process whereby the authorizing official is provided with the necessary and sufficient information regarding the security and privacy state of the information system to determine whether the mission or business risk of continued system operation is acceptable. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |

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| <p>ongoing support services - services - (A) provided to individuals with the most significant disabilities; (B) provided, at a minimum, twice monthly - (i) to make an assessment, regarding the employment situation, at the worksite of each such individual in supported employment, or, under special circumstances, especially at the request of the client, off site; and (ii) based on the assessment, to provide for the coordination or provision of specific intensive services, at or away from the worksite, that are needed to maintain employment stability; and (C) consisting of - (i) a particularized assessment supplementary to the comprehensive assessment; (ii) the provision of skilled job trainers who accompany the individual for intensive job skill training at the worksite; (iii) job development, job retention, and placement services; (iv) social skills training; (v) regular observation or supervision of the individual; (vi) followup services such as regular contact with the employers, the individuals, the individuals' representatives, and other appropriate individuals, in order to reinforce and stabilize the job placement; (vii) facilitation of natural supports at the worksite; (viii) any other service; or (ix) a service similar to another service.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>on-line - A method of transmission by which signals from telecommunications equipment are passed directly to a channel/circuit to automatically operate compatible equipment at one or more distant stations.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>online computer library center - nonprofit, library cooperative providing research, programs, and services dedicated to the public purposes of furthering access to the world's information and reducing information costs maintains the largest catalog, commonly known as WorldCat, and interlibrary loan network in the world, which assist librarians with locating, acquiring, cataloging, lending, borrowing and preserving library materials.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>On-Line Statement - An Internet tool that allows Purchase Cardholders, Organization Program Coordinators, and Designated Billing Offices (DBO) to access and download E-Statements of Account from the Purchase Card vendor's bank. The DBO accesses the Corporate Invoice through this tool. Also called OLS.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18</p> |
| <p>on-scene commander - 1. An individual in the immediate vicinity of an isolating event who temporarily assumes command of the incident. 2. The federal officer designated to direct federal crisis and consequence management efforts at the scene of a terrorist or weapons of mass destruction incident. Also called OSC.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>onshore facility - any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under, any land or nonnavigable waters within the United States.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §9601, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>on-station time - The time an aircraft can remain on station, which may be determined by endurance or orders.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>on-the-job training - Instruction in a specific task or skill via mentoring by a practitioner, using explanations, demonstration, practice, and feedback.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18</p> |
| <p>on-the-job training - method in which training is provided in a practical situation (worksite) through guided practice provides observation while learner is engaged in productive work. Also called OJT.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>on-the-job training - training by an employer that is provided to a paid participant while engaged in productive work in a job that- (A) provides knowledge or skills essential to the full and adequate performance of the job; (B) is made available through a program that provides reimbursement to the employer of up to 50 percent of the wage rate of the participant, except as provided in section 3174(c)(3)(H) of this title, for the extraordinary costs of providing the training and additional supervision related to the training; and (C) is limited in duration as appropriate to the occupation for which the participant is being trained, taking into account the content of the training, the prior work experience of the participant, and the service strategy of the participant, as appropriate.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3102, May 18</p> |

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| on-the-job training - training provided by an employer to an individual who is employed by the employer. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| open alcoholic beverage container - any bottle, can, or other receptacle - (A) that contains any amount of alcoholic beverage; and (B)(i) that is open or has a broken seal; or (ii) the contents of which are partially removed. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §154, Mar 17 |
| open burn pit - an area of land located in Afghanistan or Iraq that: (A) is designated by the Secretary of Defense to be used for disposing solid waste by burning in the outdoor air; and (B) does not contain a commercially manufactured incinerator or other equipment specifically designed and manufactured for the burning of solid waste. | DVA, US Code 38, §527, Mar 17 |
| open data - publicly available data that are made available consistent with relevant privacy, confidentiality, security, and other valid access, use, and dissemination restrictions, and are structured in a way that enables the data to be fully discoverable and usable by end users. Generally, open data are consistent with principles, explained in OMB guidance, of such data being public, accessible, machine-readable, described, reusable, complete, timely, and managed post-release. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| open dump - any facility or site where solid waste is disposed of which is not a sanitary landfill which meets the criteria promulgated and which is not a facility for disposal of hazardous waste. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| open enforcement action - enforcement action for which a formal, written notice has been issued but is not yet closed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| open number - A channel sequence number (CSN) for which a transmission bearing a corresponding number has not been received. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| open ocean - Ocean limit defined as greater than 12 nautical miles from shore, as compared with high seas that are over 200 nautical miles from shore. See also contiguous zone. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |
| open recommendation - An open recommendation is either resolved or unresolved. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0561, Mar 17 |
| open skies consultative commission - The implementing body for the Treaty on Open Skies. The OSCC meets in Vienna, Austria. Also called OSCC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| Open Skies Treaty - A 34-nation international treaty that establishes a regime of unarmed aerial observation flights over the entire territories of the states parties in order to gather information about military forces and activities as a means of promoting openness and transparency. The treaty entered into force on January 1, 2002. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| open source - Software in which the source code is available to the general public for use and/or modification from its original design (e.g., Android operating system and is usually tied to a GNU General Public License). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| open source information - unclassified information that has been published or broadcast in some manner to the general public, could lawfully be seen or heard by a casual observer, is made available at a meeting open to the public, or is obtained by visiting any place or attending any event that is open to the public. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| open source information report - raw report containing information that has been acquired as a result of collection from a publicly available source, including but not limited to Open Source and Social Media, prior to any interpretation or analysis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Open System - A system capable of communicating with other open systems by virtue of implementing common international standard protocols. An open system is not always accessible by all other open systems. This isolation is either provided by physical separation or by technical capabilities based upon computer and communications security. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 544, May 18 |
| open-ended test item - component of a test that measures an objective and allows the responder to reply with a written short answer or an essay response. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| openness - the procedures or processes used are open to interested parties. Such parties are provided meaningful opportunities to participate in standards development on a non-discriminatory basis. The procedures or processes for participating in standards development and for developing the standard are transparent. | White House, OMB, Circular A-119, Mar 17 |
| OpenNet - A physical and logical Internet Protocol (IP)-based global network that links the Department's domestic sites and embassies, consulates, and annexes abroad at the Sensitive but Unclassified level. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| OpenNet - OpenNet is a physical and logical Internet Protocol (IP)-based global network that links the Department of State's Local Area Networks (LANs) domestically and abroad. The physical aspect of the network uses DTS circuits for posts abroad, FTS-2001-provided circuits, leased lines, and dial-up public switch networks. This includes interconnected hubs, routers, bridges, switches, and cables. The logical aspect of the network uses Integrated Enterprise Management System (NMS) and TCP/IP software, and other operational network applications. OpenNet is a Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) network, which supports e-mail and data applications. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| OpenNet plus - OpenNet with Internet accessibility. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| OpenNet Video and Data Collaboration - The Bureau of Information Resource Management's (IRM) program for using OpenNet for collaborative video conferencing. ONVDC is managed by IRMs Video Program Office (VPO). Also called ONVDC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593, Mar 17 |
| OpenNet+ - A physical and logical global network that uses Internet Protocol (IP) that links the Department of States domestic and Local Area Networks (LANs) abroad. The physical aspect of the network uses Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS) provided X.25 circuits for posts abroad, FTS-2001 provided X.25 circuits, leased lines and dial-up public switch networks. This includes interconnected hubs, routers, bridges, switches, and cables. The logical aspect of the network uses Network Management System (NMS) and TCP/IP software, and other operational network applications. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| open-source information - Information that any member of the public could lawfully obtain by request or observation as well as other unclassified information that has limited public distribution or access. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| open-source intelligence - Relevant information derived from the systematic collection, processing, and analysis of publicly available information in response to known or anticipated intelligence requirements. Also called OSINT. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| open-source intelligence tools - tools for the systematic collection, processing, and analysis of publicly available information for known or anticipated intelligence requirements. | DOD, US Code 10, §430b, Jan 17 |
| operate aircraft and operation of aircraft - using aircraft for the purposes of air navigation, including (A) the navigation of aircraft; and (B) causing or authorizing the operation of aircraft with or without the right of legal control of the aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| Operating Expense Budget - The Agency's Congressional appropriated funds for administrative support expenditures for a specified fiscal year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, May 18 |
| Operating Expenses - Costs related to personnel, other administration costs, rental, and depreciation of fixed assets. Also called OE. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 548, May 18 |
| operating lease - A lease that does not meet any one of the six criteria that define a capital lease - (1) Transfer of ownership to the U.S. Government at the end of the lease term; (2) Option to purchase the leased property at a bargain price; (3) Lease term equal to 75 percent or more of the economic life of the leased property; (4) Present value at the beginning of the lease for the minimum lease payment is 90 percent or more of the fair value of the leased property; (5) The asset is for a special purpose of the U.S. Government and is built to unique specification for the U.S. Government as lessee; or (6) There is no private-sector market for the asset. Operating leases are treated as current operating expenses. Also called OL. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |

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| operating materials and supplies - Operating materials and supplies consist of tangible personal property to be consumed in normal operations. Examples are computer paper and general office supplies for operating materials and supplies held for use and tents, blankets, cots, and contraceptive materials for operating materials held for future use. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| operating offices - These offices are responsible for carrying out the Departments mission. They perform their functions in accordance with directives contained in the FAM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114, Mar 17 |
| operating requirements - requirements deriving from the operational environment of the system, the operational functions which must be performed to execute the mission, and the interoperability requirements necessary to complete each mission area described in the Concept of Operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operating signal (opsign) - A three-letter code (Q or Z signal) conveying orders, instructions, requests, reports, and information to facilitate communications via telegraphic or radio systems. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| operating stocks - Fuel required to sustain daily operations and ensure fuel availability to support United States military forces worldwide. Also called OS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03, Sep 16 |
| operating system - Software that controls the execution of computer programs and that provides any of the following services - scheduling, debugging, input/output control, accounting, compilation, storage assignment, or data management. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| operating tempo - the rate at which units of the armed forces are involved in all military activities, including contingency operations, exercises, and training deployments. | DOD, US Code 10, §991, Jan 17 |
| operating unit - An operating unit is the organizational unit responsible for implementing a foreign assistance program for one or more elements of the Foreign Assistance Framework. The definition includes all USG Agencies implementing any funding from the relevant foreign assistance accounts (the 150 accounts). For USAID, it includes field Missions, regional entities and USAID/Washington offices that expend program funds to achieve Development Objectives identified in a Country Development Cooperation Strategy. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| operating units - USAID field Missions, regional entities, and USAID/Washington Offices that expend funds to support Agency program objectives. This definition particularly includes operating units performing the functions of formulating policy, strategic and budgetary planning, achieving results, procurement, personnel management, financial management, and statutory requirements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-204, 260, 623, May 18 |
| operation - 1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. 2. A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| operation - any or all undertakings appropriate for management, operation, services, maintenance, security (including the cost of security personnel), or financing in connection with a low-income housing project. The term also means the financing of tenant programs and services for families residing in low-income housing projects, particularly where there is maximum feasible participation of the tenants in the development and operation of such tenant programs and services. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a, Mar 17 |
| operation - any plant, equipment, facility, position, employment opportunity, production. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5195c, Jan 17 |
| operation and maintenance - Maintenance and repair of real property, operation of utilities, and provision of other services such as refuse collection and disposal, entomology, snow removal, and ice alleviation. Also called O&M. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| operation and maintenance cost - costs incurred for using and supporting the system or capability, such as personnel, maintenance (unit and depot), and training, energy, and disposition. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operation assessment - 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing capabilities during military operations in achieving stated objectives. 2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |

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| operation assessment - 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing capabilities during military operations in achieving stated objectives. 2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| operation order - A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. Also called OPORD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| operation plan - 1. Any plan for the conduct of military operations prepared in response to actual and potential contingencies. 2. A complete and detailed joint plan containing a full description of the concept of operations, all annexes applicable to the plan, and a time-phased force and deployment data. Also called OPLAN. See also operation order. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| operation plan - A complete and detailed plan containing a full description of the concept of operations, all annexes applicable to the plan, and a time-phased force and deployment list. Also called OPLAN. See also operation order.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| operational - asset or a part of an asset with a delivered component performing the mission. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational access - The ability to project military force into an operational area with sufficient freedom of action to accomplish the mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| operational analysis - process of examining the ongoing performance of an operating asset investment and measuring that performance against an established set of cost, schedule, and performance goals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational approach - A broad description of the mission, operational concepts, tasks, and actions required to accomplish the mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| operational area - An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted. Also called OA. See also amphibious objective area; area of operations; area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area; theater of operations; theater of war. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| operational art - The cognitive approach by commanders and staffs - supported by their skill, knowledge, experience, creativity, and judgment - to develop strategies, campaigns, and operations to organize and employ military forces by integrating ends, ways, and means. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| operational assessment - evaluation of operational effectiveness and operational suitability of the system during development, made by an independent operational test activity, with user support as required, on other than production systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| operational characteristics - Those military characteristics that pertain primarily to the functions to be performed by equipment, either alone or in conjunction with other equipment; e.g., for electronic equipment, operational characteristics include such items as frequency coverage, channeling, type of modulation, and character of emission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| operational context - environment, current and/or future, in which the intended product is intended to be used includes the impact of modifying operations and consideration of the effect of not taking action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational contract support - The process of planning for and obtaining supplies, services, and construction from commercial sources in support of combatant commander-directed operations. Also called OCS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| operational contract support integration cell - A cell established to coordinate and integrate operational contract support actions across all primary and special staffs for an operational area. Also called OCSIC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| operational control - The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called OPCON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); tactical control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| operational control - the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. | DHS, US Code 8, §1701, Jan 17 |

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| operational control authority - The naval commander responsible within a specified geographical area for the naval control of all merchant shipping under Allied naval control. Also called OCA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| operational controls - Security methods that focus on mechanisms that are primarily implemented and executed by people. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| operational controls - The controls that address security mechanisms implemented and executed primarily by people (as opposed to systems). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| operational costs - That portion of a program's costs that cover personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| operational decontamination - Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, materiel, and/or working areas, to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. See also decontamination; immediate decontamination; thorough decontamination. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| operational design - The conception and construction of the framework that underpins a campaign or operation plan or order. See also campaign; major operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| operational design element - A key consideration used in operational design. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| operational effectiveness - determination of the overall ability of a system to provide desired capability when used by representative personnel in the environment planned or expected for operational employment of the system considering organization, doctrine, tactics, supportability, survivability, vulnerability, and threat. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| operational efficiency - The extent to which an organization succeeds in minimizing its operational costs, given the target population with which it is working. Measured by the ratio of the organization's operational costs to the average value of its outstanding portfolio. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| operational energy - The energy required for training, moving, and sustaining military forces and weapons platforms for military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| operational energy - the energy required for training, moving, and sustaining military forces and weapons platforms for military operations. The term includes energy used by tactical power systems and generators and weapons platforms. | DOD, US Code 10, §2924, Jan 17 |
| operational environment - A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. Also called OE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| operational exposure guidance - The maximum amount of nuclear/external ionizing radiation that the commander considers a unit may be permitted to receive while performing a particular mission or missions. Also called OEG. See also radiation exposure status. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| operational files - (1) files of the National Clandestine Service which document the conduct of foreign intelligence or counterintelligence operations or intelligence or security liaison arrangements or information exchanges with foreign governments or their intelligence or security services; (2) files of the Directorate for Science and Technology which document the means by which foreign intelligence or counterintelligence is collected through scientific and technical systems; and (3) files of the Office of Personnel Security which document investigations conducted to determine the suitability of potential foreign intelligence or counterintelligence sources; except that files which are the sole repository of disseminated intelligence are not operational files. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3141, Jan 17 |
| operational intelligence - Intelligence that is required for planning and conducting campaigns and major operations to accomplish strategic objectives within theaters or operational areas. See also intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| operational level agreement - An Operational Level Agreement (OLA) is an agreement between the service provider and another part of IRM that supports and defines the service providers delivery of services to customers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153, Mar 17 |
| operational level of warfare - The level of warfare at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to achieve strategic objectives within theaters or other operational areas. See also strategic level of warfare; tactical level of warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |

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| operational level - synchronization of multiple assets to accomplish unified objectives, usually at a department, agency, or Component level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational necessity - A mission associated with war or peacetime operations in which the consequences of an action justify the risk of loss of aircraft and crew. See also mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04, May 19 |
| operational need - statement of a needed capability that is nonstandard and/or unprogrammed answers the questions: 1)What is the operational issue? 2) What are the operational gaps? 3) What is the nature of the solution required? 4) Are there likely technology, organizational or process solutions? 5) Are there existing requirements documents? | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational objective value - sponsor/user-defined performance value beyond the threshold that reflects the maximum desired yield for program performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational pause - A temporary halt in operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| Operational Plan - An Operational Plan provides details on the use of foreign assistance funding for a specific fiscal year. It identifies where, and on what, programs funds will be spent, which USG agencies will manage the funds, and who will implement the programs. A primary objective of the Operational Plan is to ensure coordinated, efficient, and effective use of all USG foreign assistance resources in support of the transformational diplomacy goal and related foreign policy priorities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| operational preparation of the environment - The conduct of activities in likely or potential areas of operations to prepare and shape the operational environment. Also called OPE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| operational purposes - (A) for the purposes of conducting military operations, including training, exercises, large scale demonstrations, and moving and sustaining military forces and military platforms; and (B) does not include research, development, testing, evaluation, fuel certification, or other demonstrations. | DOD, US Code 10, §2922h, Jan 17 |
| operational range - a range that is under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Secretary of a military department and- (A) that is used for range activities, or (B) although not currently being used for range activities, that is still considered by the Secretary to be a range and has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| operational reach - The distance and duration across which a force can successfully employ military capabilities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| operational readiness - The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. Also called OR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| operational readiness - the capability of an organization, an asset, a system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. | DHS, US Code 6, §741, Jan 17 |
| operational requirements - user established absolute performance minimums (thresholds) below which the mission cannot be successfully performed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational requirements document - formal document that provides a bridge between the top level capability needs spelled out in the Mission Need Statement (MNS) and the detailed technical requirements found in the performance specifications that ultimately govern development of a system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational risk - risk that has the potential to impede the successful execution of operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational scenario - sequence of events expected during operation of system products includes the environmental conditions and usage rates as well as expected stimuli (inputs) and responses (outputs). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational self-sufficiency - A situation in which an organization generates sufficient revenues from clients to cover all of its operational costs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |

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| operational suitability - degree to which a product or system can be placed and sustained satisfactorily in field use takes into account reliability, maintainability, availability, cybersecurity, interoperability, logistic supportability, training, human factors, security, and safety. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| operational support airlift - Airlift movements of high-priority passengers and cargo with time, place, or mission-sensitive requirements. Also called OSA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| operational system - system (or system of systems) that is in-service by operators/users in an operational (real-world) environment to perform DHS and Component missions and functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational test and evaluation - (A) the testing of a capability or asset and the subsystems of the capability or asset, under conditions similar to those in which the capability or asset and subsystems will actually be deployed, for the purpose of determining the effectiveness and suitability of the capability or asset and subsystems for use by typical Coast Guard users to conduct those missions for which the capability or asset and subsystems are intended to be used; and (B) the evaluation of the results of such testing. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §581, Jan 17 |
| operational test and evaluation - field test, performed under realistic conditions with operational users against realistic threats in order to determine the operational effectiveness and suitability of a system, and the corresponding evaluation of the data resulting from such test. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| operational test plan - detailed formulation of the program of action that translates an operational test concept and statistical and/or analytical test design into concrete resources, procedures and responsibilities that are to be executed in achieving the objectives of the operational test program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational test readiness review - system engineering life cycle review conducted to ensure that the system under review has completed all identified entrance criteria and is ready to proceed into formal operational test led by the Component Acquisition Executive or designee, and conducted in a manner that ensures everything is ready to enter operational test and evaluation (OT&E). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| operational test report - Operational Test Agent's (OTA's) report addressing critical issues observed during a phase of operational testing and their evaluation of operational effectiveness and operational suitability of the system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operational threshold value - absolute performance minimum established by the sponsor/user, below which the mission cannot be successfully performed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Operational Units - USAID missions and organizations at the office level or above that expend program funds to achieve assistance objectives. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 216, May 18 |
| operational use - use of a system or a capability increment deliverable by users/operators in the operational environment it is intended to operate in to perform missions and functions of DHS and its' Components, i.e., a system of record upon which operational decisions are made and operational actions taken or accomplished. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Operational Year Budget - Financial plans for the current fiscal year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| operationalized performance indicators - Clearly defined specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-associated metrics used to track progress and determine the effectiveness and efficiency of IT initiatives. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| operationally critical contractor - a contractor designated by the Secretary as a critical source of supply for airlift, sealift, intermodal transportation services, or logistical support that is essential to the mobilization, deployment, or sustainment of the Armed Forces in a contingency operation. | DOD, US Code 10, §391, Jan 17 |
| Operations - Provides oversight of operations and financial management to employee associations (commissaries, recreational facilities, etc.) at overseas posts. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |
| operations and maintenance program [asbestos] - work practices to maintain asbestos-containing material in good condition, ensure cleanup of asbestos fibers previously released, and prevent further release by minimizing and controlling disturbance or damage of asbestos-containing materials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operations and support special access program - special access program established primarily to protect the planning for, execution of, and support to especially sensitive operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| operations center - The facility or location on an installation, base, or facility used by the commander to command, control, and coordinate all operational activities. Also called OC. See also base defense operations center. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| operations coordination - actions and activities that enable senior strategic-level decision makers to determine appropriate courses of action and to provide oversight for complex operations to achieve unity of effort and effective outcomes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operations manager - An individual located in A/LM/AQM/BD who is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the purchase card program. The operations manager works closely with the program manager in A/LM/AQM/BD. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4552, Mar 17 |
| operations period - The third period in the project cycle, preceded by the study period and the acquisition period. The operations period encompasses the deployment phase, the operations and maintenance (O&M) phase, and the deactivation phase. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| operations plan - A plan developed by and for each Federal department or agency describing detailed resource, personnel, and asset allocations necessary to support the concept of operations detailed in the Concept Plan. Also called OPLAN. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| operations policy - Program procedures, rules, and regulations affecting the management of USAID internal systems, including budget, financial management, personnel, procurement, and program operations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| operations research - The analytical study of military problems undertaken to provide responsible commanders and staff agencies with a scientific basis for decision on action to improve military operations. Also called operational research; operations analysis. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| operations research - the application of social science research methods, statistical analysis, and other appropriate scientific methods to judge, compare, and improve policies and program outcomes, from the earliest stages of defining and designing programs through their development and implementation, with the objective of the rapid dissemination of conclusions and concrete impact on programming. | DOS, US Code 22, §7602, Jan 17 |
| operations Section - (1) Incident Command - Responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the Incident Action Plan. In the Incident Command System, it normally includes subordinate Branches, Divisions, and/or Groups. (2) Joint Field Office - Coordinates operational support with on-scene incident management efforts. Branches, divisions, and groups may be added or deleted as required, depending on the nature of the incident. The Operations Section is also responsible for coordinating with other Federal facilities that may be established to support incident management activities. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| operations security - A capability that identifies and controls critical information, indicators of friendly force actions attendant to military operations, and incorporates countermeasures to reduce the risk of an adversary exploiting vulnerabilities. Also called OPSEC. See also operations security indicators; operations security measures; operations security planning guidance; operations security vulnerability. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| operations security - process of identifying critical information and analyzing friendly actions attendant to homeland security operations and other activities includes: 1) identifying those actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems, 2) determining indicators and vulnerabilities that adversary intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted or pieced together to derive critical information in time to be useful to adversaries and determine which of these represents an unacceptable risk, and 3) selecting and executing countermeasures that eliminate or deduce an unacceptable level the risks to friendly actions and operations or reduce it to an acceptable level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operations security assessment - An evaluative process to determine the likelihood that critical information can be protected from the adversary's intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| operations security countermeasures - Methods and means to gain and maintain essential secrecy about critical information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| operations security indicators - Friendly detectable actions and open-source information that can be interpreted or pieced together by an adversary to derive critical information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| operations security planning guidance - Guidance that defines the critical information requiring protection from the adversary and outlines provisional measures to ensure secrecy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |

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| operations security survey - A collection effort by a team of subject matter experts to reproduce the intelligence image projected by a specific operation or function simulating hostile intelligence processes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| operations security vulnerability - A condition in which friendly actions provide operations security indicators that may be obtained and accurately evaluated by an adversary in time to provide a basis for effective adversary decision making. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| operations support element - An element that conducts all administrative, operations support, and services support functions within the counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element of an intelligence directorate. Also called OSE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| operations, maintenance, and replacement costs - all costs for the operation of a rural water supply project that are necessary for the safe, efficient, and continued functioning of the project to produce the benefits described in a feasibility study. | DOI, US Code 43, §2401, Mar 17 |
| operations/watch center - center responsible for operational level coordination, synchronization, and guidance of near term analysis, planning and execution. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| operator - any owner, lessee, or other person who operates, controls, or supervises a coal or other mine or any independent contractor performing services or construction at such mine. | DOL, US Code 30, §802, May 18 |
| operator - the individual or entity authorized or designated as the operator of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, or the Attorney General, if there is no authorized or designated individual or entity. | DOT, US Code 49, §30501, Mar 17 |
| opportunity cost - The maximum worth of a good or input among possible alternative uses. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| opportunity costs - In general, the value of a given set of resources in their best alternative use. As applied to a microenterprise development program, refers to the market value of the resources used to carry out that program. In particular, calculating the opportunity costs of a program requires that any funds or other resources received in the form of grants or low-interest loans be evaluated according to what the institution would have had to pay for those funds had it raised them in private financial markets. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| opportunity period (Civil Service) - The period during which an employee is given a reasonable time to demonstrate acceptable performance, where the performance had been determined to be unacceptable. The period during which an employee is given a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate acceptable performance after having job performance in one or more critical elements appraised as unacceptable. Typically, the minimum opportunity period is 30 days. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 489, May 18 |
| opportunity pool loan - a private education loan made by a lender to a student attending the institution or the family member of such a student that involves a payment, directly or indirectly, by such institution of points, premiums, additional interest, or financial support to such lender for the purpose of such lender extending credit to the student or the family. | ED, US Code 20, §1094, Mar 17 |
| oppressive child labor - a condition of employment under which (1) any employee under the age of sixteen years is employed by an employer (other than a parent or a person standing in place of a parent employing his own child or a child in his custody under the age of sixteen years in an occupation other than manufacturing or mining or an occupation found by the Secretary of Labor to be particularly hazardous for the employment of children between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years or detrimental to their health or well-being) in any occupation, or (2) any employee between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years is employed by an employer in any occupation which the Secretary of Labor shall find and by order declare to be particularly hazardous for the employment of children between such ages or detrimental to their health or well-being; but oppressive child labor shall not be deemed to exist by virtue of the employment in any occupation of any person with respect to whom the employer shall have on file an unexpired certificate issued and held pursuant to regulations of the Secretary of Labor certifying that such person is above the oppressive child-labor age. The Secretary of Labor shall provide by regulation or by order that the employment of employees between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years in occupations other than manufacturing and mining shall not be deemed to constitute oppressive child labor if and to the extent that the Secretary of Labor determines that such | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |

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employment is confined to periods which will not interfere with their schooling and to conditions which will not interfere with their health and well-being.

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| optical media - Devices that employ optical technology to record and store information in digital form such as compact disks (CDs). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| optimal breastfeeding - Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, with continued breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding for two years or more. Breastfeeding should be initiated immediately postpartum. (Support of adequate maternal nutrition is an important part of breastfeeding support.) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 212, May 18 |
| option - a unilateral right in a contract by which, for a specified time, the Government may elect to purchase additional supplies or services called for by the contract, or may elect to extend the term of the contract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| option - an agreement, contract, or transaction that is of the character of, or is commonly known to the trade as, an option, privilege, indemnity, bid, offer, put, call, advance guaranty, or decline guaranty. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| Optional Form - A form developed by a Federal agency for use in two or more agencies and approved by the General Services Administration (GSA) for non-mandatory government-wide use. Carries an OF form number. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 505, May 18 |
| oral admonishment - The least severe disciplinary action, consisting of an oral warning advising the employee that personal conduct in a particular situation has failed to meet Agency standards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 487, May 18 |
| oral history - a story or history consisting of personal recollection as recorded by any one or more of the following means: (1) Interviews.(2) Transcripts. (3) Audio recordings. (4) Video recordings. (5) Such other form or means as may be suitable for the recording and preservation of such information. | Congress, US Code 2, §183a, Mar 17 |
| oral sodomy - contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §15609, Mar 17 |
| order of battle - The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. Also called OB; OOB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| order of deportation - the order of the special inquiry officer, or other such administrative officer to whom the Attorney General has delegated the responsibility for determining whether an alien is deportable, concluding that the alien is deportable or ordering deportation. (B) The order described under subparagraph (A) shall become final upon the earlier of-(i) a determination by the Board of Immigration Appeals affirming such order; or(ii) the expiration of the period in which the alien is permitted to seek review of such order by the Board of Immigration Appeals. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| order of succession - Provisions for the assumption of duties of senior Department officials during an emergency in the event that any of those officials are unavailable to perform their duties. Executive Order 13251 dated December 28, 2001, amended by EO 13261, dated March 19, 2002, provides an Order of Succession within the Department for the Office of Secretary of State. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |

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| order to show cause - A court order to present reasons why a person who failed to comply with a prior court directive should not be held in contempt of that court, and/or why an earlier directive should not be confirmed or take effect. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| ordered departure - 1. A procedure by which the number of United States Government personnel, their dependents, or both are reduced at a foreign service post. 2. Mandatory departure of some or all categories of personnel and dependents to designated safe havens as directed by the Department of State, with the implementation of the theater evacuation plan. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| ordnance - Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnics, and similar stores, e.g., bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, or napalm. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| ordnance handling - Applies to those individuals who engage in the breakout, lifting, or repositioning of ordnance or explosive devices in order to facilitate storage or stowage, assembly or disassembly, loading or downloading, or transporting. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| organic - Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization as listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and are assigned to the operating forces for the Navy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| organization - An official, identifiable work unit within USAID that is recognized by a unique title, abbreviation, and code number. Any action which in any way alters the scope, structure, title, and/or purpose of an existing organization. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| organization - any conservancy district, irrigation district, water users' association, or other organization, which is organized under State law and which has capacity to enter into contracts with the United States pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws. | DOI, US Code 43, §485a, Mar 17 |
| organization - element with varied functions enabled by a structure through which individuals cooperate systematically to accomplish a mission and directly provide or support joint capabilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| organization chart - diagram illustrating the structure of an organization and the relationships and relative ranks of its parts and positions/jobs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| organization code - A six-digit number assigned to an organizational entity. The organization codes are established to identify the responsible and benefiting organizations for accounting, budgeting, cost accounting, payroll, personnel management and reporting, supplies, equipment and property accountability, and inventory management. Organization codes are assigned to domestic offices, posts abroad, and special offices abroad; points of origin abroad, destination, and locations of personnel; post activities, as required; other Federal agencies, international organizations, and other activities, as required. The organization codes authorized for Department of State and non-serviced agencies' worldwide use are established and maintained by CGFS/FPRA/FP, published in 4 FAH-1 H-400, Organization Structure, and included in the MRD. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0151, Mar 17 |
| organization for combat - In amphibious operations, task organization of landing force units for combat, involving combinations of command, ground and aviation combat, combat support, and combat service support units, for accomplishment of missions ashore. See also amphibious operation; task organization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| organization for embarkation - In amphibious operations, an organization consisting of temporary landing force task organizations established by the commander, landing force, and a temporary organization of Navy forces established by the commander, amphibious task force, for the purpose of simplifying planning and facilitating the execution of embarkation. See also amphibious operation; embarkation; landing force; task organization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| organization for landing - In amphibious operations, the specific tactical grouping of the landing force for the assault. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe - The Vienna-based regional security organization composed of 57 participating states from Europe, Central Asia, and North America that deals with and promotes dialogue on military security, early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation as well as democratization and human rights issues. Also called OSCE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |

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| organization for the prohibition of chemical weapons - This implementing body of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) has the mandate to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention to ensure the implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among states parties. Also called OPCW. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| organization heads - the heads of all Departmental bureaus, offices, and operating units who are vested with the authority to make decisions affecting the organization. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616, Mar 17 |
| Organization Program Coordinator or Approving Official - The individual who manages a Bureau, Division, or Mission's Purchase Card Program The OPC or AO must review each Cardholder's monthly E-Statement of Account and verify that all items on it have been received and accounted. The OPC/AO must also verify that all sensitive or pilferable property is entered into the agency's inventory system before approving the E-Statement of Account that contains the charges for the property purchased. Also called OPC or AO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| organization structure - the assignment of functions and activities to a group of organizational components charged with a specific mission. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616, Mar 17 |
| organization unit - An official, identifiable work unit within USAID that is recognized by a unique title, abbreviation, and code number. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| organizational and change management risk - risk associated with organizational-wide cultural resistance to change and standardization includes; risk associated with bypassing or lack of use or improper use or adherence to new systems and processes because of organizational structure and culture; inadequate training planning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| organizational camp - a public or semipublic camp that - (A) is developed on National Forest System lands by a nonprofit organization or governmental entity; (B) provides a valuable service to the public by using such lands as a setting to introduce young people or individuals with a disability to activities that they may not otherwise experience and to educate them on natural resource issues; and (C) does not have as its primary purpose raising revenue through commercial activities. | DOI, US Code 16, §6231, Mar 17 |
| organizational clothing and individual equipment - an item of organizational clothing or equipment prescribed for wear or use with the uniform. | DOD, US Code 10, §221, Jan 17 |
| organizational conflict of interest - that because of other activities or relationships with other persons, a person is unable or potentially unable to render impartial assistance or advice to the Government, or the person's objectivity in performing the contract work is or might be otherwise impaired, or a person has an unfair competitive advantage. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| organizational equipment - equipment determined by the Administrator to be necessary to an emergency preparedness organization, as distinguished from personal equipment, and of such a type or nature as to require it to be financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government. Such term does not include those items which the local community normally uses in combating local disasters, except when required in unusual quantities dictated by the requirements of the emergency preparedness plans. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5195a, Jan 17 |
| organizational training plan - document that identifies all required training for all employees within an organization includes, but is not limited to, mandatory training. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| organization-wide audit - An audit of both the financial statement and federal awards most often performed by the organization's independent auditor. The financial statement audit is performed in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS) and Government Auditing Standards (GAS) and results in reports on the financial statements, compliance and internal control structure. The audit of federal awards incorporates GAAS and GAS and expands on certain testing and reporting requirements, such as compliance with laws and regulations applicable to federal awards and on the internal control structure over federal awards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| organized crime and drug enforcement task force - The network of regional task forces that coordinates federal law enforcement efforts to combat the national and international organizations that cultivate, process, and distribute illicit drugs. Also called OCDETF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |

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| <p>organized exchange - a trading facility that- (A) permits trading- (i) by or on behalf of a person that is not an eligible contract participant; or (ii) by persons other than on a principal-to-principal basis; or (B) has adopted (directly or through another nongovernmental entity) rules that- (i) govern the conduct of participants, other than rules that govern the submission of orders or execution of transactions on the trading facility; and (ii) include disciplinary sanctions other than the exclusion of participants from trading.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>organized research - all research and development activities of an institution that are separately budgeted and accounted for. It includes: (1) Sponsored research means all research and development activities that are sponsored by Federal and non-Federal agencies and organizations. This term includes activities involving the training of individuals in research techniques (commonly called research training) where such activities utilize the same facilities as other research and development activities and where such activities are not included in the instruction function. (2) University research means all research and development activities that are separately budgeted and accounted for by the institution under an internal application of institutional funds. University research, for purposes of this document, shall be combined with sponsored research under the function of organized research.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>organotin - any compound or additive of tin bound to an organic ligand, that is used or intended to be used as biocide in an antifouling system.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §3801, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>orientation - overview of a subject.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>Origin - The country where a commodity is mined, grown or produced. A commodity is produced when, through manufacturing, processing, or substantial and major assembling of components, a commercially recognized new commodity results that is significantly different in basic characteristics or in purpose or utility from its components.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 310, 312, May 18</p> |
| <p>original - that member's most recent appointment in that component that is neither a promotion nor a demotion.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>original check - The initially authorized physical check for which a claim of either non-receipt, loss, theft, destruction, or mutilation has been received.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>original classification - An initial determination that information requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security, and a designation of the level of classification.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>original classification - An initial determination that information requires, in the interest of national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 568, May 18</p> |
| <p>original classification - an initial determination that information requires, in the interest of the national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>original classification - initial determination that information requires protection against unauthorized disclosure.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>original classification authority - An individual authorized in writing, either by the President, or by agency heads or other officials designated by the President, to classify information in the first instance. Also called OCA.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, 568, May 18</p> |
| <p>original classification authority - an individual authorized in writing, either by the President, the Vice President, or by agency heads or other officials designated by the President, to classify information in the first instance.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17</p> |

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| original classification authority - An individual authorized in writing, either by the President, the Vice President, or by agency heads or other officials designated by the President, to classify information. Executive Order 13526 prescribes a uniform system for classifying, safeguarding, and declassifying national security information, including information relating to defense against transnational terrorism. Officials authorized to classify information at a specified level are also authorized to classify information at a lower level. Also called OCA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| original classification authority - person authorized in writing to classify information in the first instance authorization provided either by the President, the Vice President, or by agency heads or other officials designated by the President. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| originating medical treatment facility - A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| originating office - The office that requests the development, creation, revision, or elimination of a form. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11512, Mar 17 |
| origination date - The origination date is the date that the requesting official signed the AID Form 3-252 for the original Automated Directives System (ADS) chapter or reference. This is not necessarily the first effective date for the chapter or reference. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| originator - a person who (A) through the extension of credit or otherwise, creates a financial asset that collateralizes an asset-backed security; and (B) sells an asset directly or indirectly to a securitizer. | DOC, US Code 15, §78o-11, Mar 17 |
| originator - One who initiates or drafts correspondence (often the sender). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| originator - The command by whose authority a message is sent, which includes the responsibility for the functions of the drafter and the releasing officer. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| originator - The post or activity that originates a message. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| orphan - (1) The child is under the age of 16 at the time a petition is filed on his or her behalf (or under the age of 18 if adopted or to be adopted together with a natural sibling under the age of 16) and is unmarried and under the age of 21 at the time of petition and visa adjudication; (2) The child has been or will be adopted by a married U.S. citizen and spouse, or by an unmarried U.S. citizen at least 25 years of age; and (3) The child is an orphan because either -(a) The child has no parents because of the death or disappearance, abandonment or desertion by, or separation from or loss of both parents; or (b) The child's sole or surviving parent is incapable of providing proper care and has, in writing, irrevocably released the child for emigration and adoption. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| orthopedic impairment - a severe orthopedic impairment that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes impairments caused by a congenital anomaly, impairments caused by disease (e.g., poliomyelitis, bone tuberculosis), and impairments from other causes (e.g., cerebral palsy, amputations, and fractures or burns that cause contractures). | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| oscillating mine - A hydrostatically controlled mine that maintains a pre-set depth below the surface of the water independent of the rise and fall of the tide. See also mine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| Other Authorized Use - Transportation of U.S. Government employees, including those under personal services contracts, and their dependents, for other than business purposes when authorized because public transportation is unsafe or not available or because such use is advantageous to the U.S. Government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| other budget items - All non-personnel costs, e.g. equipment, supplies, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| other costs - all costs recorded on the books of the producer that are not product costs or period costs, such as interest. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |

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| other costs - all costs recorded on the books of the producer that are not product costs or period costs, such as interest. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| other fixed assets measurement area - An area of the PRM that captures the performance of other assets such as vehicle fleets, facilities, and other equipment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| other governmental programs - all programs under State or local laws as well as all programs under Federal law other than those authorized by this title. | DVA, US Code 38, §6301, Mar 17 |
| other health impairment - having limited strength, vitality, or alertness, including a heightened alertness to environmental stimuli, that results in limited alertness with respect to the educational environment, that: (i) Is due to chronic or acute health problems such as asthma, attention deficit disorder or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, diabetes, epilepsy, a heart condition, hemophilia, lead poisoning, leukemia, nephritis, rheumatic fever, sickle cell anemia, and Tourette syndrome; and (ii) Adversely affects a child's educational performance. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| other import restriction - a limitation, prohibition, charge, or exaction other than duty, imposed on importation or imposed for the regulation of importation. The term does not include any orderly marketing agreement. | DHS, US Code 19, §2481, Mar 17 |
| other institutional activities - all activities of an institution except: (1) instruction, departmental research, organized research, and other sponsored activities, as defined above; (2) F&A cost activities; and (3) specialized service facilities. Other institutional activities include operation of residence halls, dining halls, hospitals and clinics, student unions, intercollegiate athletics, bookstores, faculty housing, student apartments, guest houses, chapels, theaters, public museums, and other similar auxiliary enterprises. This definition also includes any other categories of activities, costs of which are unallowable to sponsored agreements, unless otherwise indicated in the agreements. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| other market formula purchase - a purchase of swine by a packer in which the pricing mechanism is a formula price based on any market other than the market for swine, pork, or a pork product. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| other organization - (1) a national, regional, statewide, area wide, or metropolitan organization, representing member State or local governments; (2) an association of State or local public officials; or (3) a nonprofit organization one of whose principal functions is to offer professional advisory, research, development, educational or related services to governments. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4744, Jan 17 |
| other purchase arrangement - a purchase of swine by a packer that-(A) is not a negotiated purchase, swine or pork market formula purchase, negotiated formula purchase, or other market formula purchase; and (B) does not involve packer-owned swine. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| other recipient - Any person or recipient other than a state or local government who is authorized to receive Federal assistance or procurement contracts. Includes any charitable or education institution. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| other senior officials - Representatives of other Federal departments and agencies; State, tribal, or local governments; and the private sector or nongovernmental organizations who may participate in a Unified Coordination Group. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| other severely disabled - an individual or class of individuals under a physical or mental disability, other than blindness, which (according to criteria established by the Committee after consultation with appropriate entities of the Federal Government and taking into account the views of non-Federal Government entities representing the disabled) constitutes a substantial handicap to employment and is of a nature that prevents the individual from currently engaging in normal competitive employment. | DOD, US Code 41, §8501, Mar 17 |
| other sponsored activities - programs and projects financed by Federal and non-Federal agencies and organizations which involve the performance of work other than instruction and organized research. Examples of such programs and projects are health service projects, and community service programs. However, when any of these activities are undertaken by the institution without outside support, they may be classified as other institutional activities. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| other transaction - transaction other than a procurement contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, as authorized by statute. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| other worker - a qualified alien capable, at the time of petitioning, of performing unskilled labor, requiring less than two years training, not of a temporary or seasonal nature, and for which there are no qualified workers available in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| otherwise engaged in the trade of - to be a freight forwarder or designated exporting agent, or a consignee or end user of the item to be exported or transferred. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the United States - subject to the jurisdiction of the United States by virtue of United States citizenship, United States vessel documentation or numbering, or as provided by international agreement to which the United States is a party. | DOE, US Code 42, §9601, Mar 17 |
| outbreak - same definition as epidemic but is often used for a more limited geographic area. | USAID, FOG, CHIII, Mar 17 |
| outcome - A higher level or end result at the assistance objective level. Development Objectives should be outcomes. An outcome is expected to have a positive impact on and lead to change in the development situation of the host country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| outcome - intended result of a planned activity attained through stated objectives | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| outcome - The short, intermediate, or long-term consequence or visible result of treatment, particularly as it pertains to a patient's return to societal function. | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |
| outcome measure - determination and evaluation of the results of an activity, plan, process, or program and their comparison with the intended or projected results. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| outcomes - The end result of government action, aggregated across multiple agencies and levels of government. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| outcrop - any place where a formation is visible or substantially exposed at the surface. | DOI, US Code 30, §552, Mar 17 |
| outer continental shelf facility - an offshore facility which is located, in whole or in part, on the Outer Continental Shelf and is or was used for one or more of the following purposes: exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil produced from the Outer Continental Shelf. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| outer continental shelf source - any equipment, activity, or facility which (i) emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant, (ii) is regulated or authorized under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and (iii) is located on the Outer Continental Shelf or in or on waters above the Outer Continental Shelf. Such activities include, but are not limited to, platform and drill ship exploration, construction, development, production, processing, and transportation. Emissions from any vessel servicing or associated with an OCS source, including emissions while at the OCS source or en route to or from the OCS source within 25 miles of the OCS source, shall be considered direct emissions from the OCS source. | DOE, US Code 42, §7627, Mar 17 |
| outer continental shelf submerged lands - This data includes lands covered by water at any stage of the tide, as distinguished from tidelands, which are attached to the mainland or an island and cover and uncover with the tide. Tidelands presuppose a high-water line as the upper boundary; whereas submerged lands do not. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| outer transport area - In amphibious operations, an area inside the antisubmarine screen to which assault transports proceed initially after arrival in the objective area. See also inner transport area; transport area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| outlays - Outlays are the payments that liquidate obligations (other than repayment of debt). (FASAB) and are the measure of government spending for budget purposes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 631, May 18 |

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| <p>outlays or expenditures - Charges made to the project or program. They may be reported on a cash or accrual basis. For reports prepared on a cash basis, outlays are the sum of cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense charged, the value of third party in-kind contributions applied, and the amount of cash advances and payments made to subrecipients. For reports prepared on an accrual basis, outlays are the sums of cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense incurred, the value of in-kind contributions applied, and the net increase (or decrease) in the amounts owed by the recipient for goods and other property received. They are also charges for services performed by employees, contractors, subrecipients, and other payees and other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current service or performance is required.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>outlays or expenditures - charges made to the project or program. They may be reported on a cash or accrual basis. For reports prepared on a cash basis, outlays are the sum of cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense charged, the value of third party in-kind contributions applied and the amount of cash advances and payments made to subrecipients. For reports prepared on an accrual basis, outlays are the sum of cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense incurred, the value of in-kind contributions applied, and the net increase (or decrease) in the amounts owed by the recipient for goods and other property received, for services performed by employees, contractors, subrecipients and other payees and other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance are required.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>outlays or expenditures - Charges made under a contract, other type of procurement arrangement, or work under a grant or cooperative agreement. Generally made on a cash basis, outlays are the sum of cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense charged, the value of third party in-kind contributions applied and the amount of cash advances and payments made to sub-recipients.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18</p> |
| <p>outlying area - (A) American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands; and (B) the Republic of Palau, except during any period for which the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education determine that a Compact of Free Association is in effect and contains provisions for training and education assistance prohibiting the assistance provided under this Act.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>outlying possessions of the United States - American Samoa and Swains Island.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>outpatient facility - a facility (located in or apart from a hospital) for the diagnosis or diagnosis and treatment of ambulatory patients (including ambulatory inpatients)- (1) which is operated in connection with a hospital, or (2) in which patient care is under the professional supervision of persons licensed to practice medicine or surgery in the State, or, in the case of dental diagnosis or treatment, under the professional supervision of persons licensed to practice dentistry in the State; or (3) which offers to patients not requiring hospitalization the services of licensed physicians in various medical specialties, and which provides to its patients a reasonably full-range of diagnostic and treatment services.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §2910, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>outpatient medical emergency assistance - Advance of pay assistance to employees working outside their country of employment who must pay immediately in full for the costs of outpatient treatment.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>outpatient medical facility - a medical facility (located in or apart from a hospital) for the diagnosis or diagnosis and treatment of ambulatory patients (including ambulatory inpatients)- (A) which is operated in connection with a hospital, (B) in which patient care is under the professional supervision of persons licensed to practice medicine or surgery in the State, or in the case of dental diagnosis or treatment, under the professional supervision of persons licensed to practice dentistry in the State; or (C) which offers to patients not requiring hospitalization the services of licensed physicians in various medical specialties, and which provides to its patients a reasonably full-range of diagnostic and treatment services.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300s-3, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>outpatient status - the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to- (A) a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient; or(B) a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §2611, Mar 17</p> |

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| output - A tangible, immediate, and intended product or consequence of an activity within USAID's control. Examples of outputs include people fed, personnel trained, better technologies developed, and new construction. Deliverables included in contracts will generally be considered outputs, as will tangible products and consequences of USAID grantees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| output - quantity of products or services delivered by an effort or process such as the number of inspections completed or the number of people trained. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| output [learning] - statement of what the performer produces on the job. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| output measure - value of products and services that are produced by an effort or process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| outputs - The amount of work accomplished; discrete products, services, or information that pass from the IT program to the customer (business unit or citizen). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| outreach - the act or process of reaching out in a systematic manner to proactively provide information, services, and benefits counseling to veterans, and to the spouses, children, and parents of veterans who may be eligible to receive benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary, to ensure that such individuals are fully informed about, and receive assistance in applying for, such benefits. | DVA, US Code 38, §6301, Mar 17 |
| outreach training - training provided in support of an entity's goals to organizations or persons outside of the entity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| outside piece - A mail piece that fits within USPS size limits for the class of mail being sent, but will not fit into a USPS mail bag allowing the mail bag to be properly sealed once the item is inside (i.e. automobile tires). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| outsized cargo - A single item that exceeds 1,000 inches long by 117 inches wide by 105 inches high in any one dimension. See also oversized cargo. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| outstanding professors and researchers - a. An alien may qualify as a priority worker outstanding professor or researcher if the alien - (1) Is recognized internationally as outstanding in a specific academic area; (2) Has at least three years of experience in teaching or research in the academic area; and (3) Has the required offer of employment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| outstanding status - A check is identified as outstanding when it has been reported as issued in the Treasury's Check Payment and Reconciliation (CP&R) system but has not yet been paid. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| outtake - Any shot removed from a motion picture film or video during editing. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| over the counter drug - a drug that may be sold without a prescription and which is prescribed by a physician (or other persons authorized to prescribe such drug under State law). | DHHS, US Code 42, §256b, Jan 17 |
| overall in length - (A) for a foreign vessel or a vessel engaged on a foreign voyage, the greater of- (i) 96 percent of the length on a waterline at 85 percent of the least molded depth measured from the top of the keel (or on a vessel designed with a rake of keel, on a waterline parallel to the designed waterline); or (ii) the length from the fore side of the stem to the axis of the rudder stock on that waterline; and (B) for any other vessel, the horizontal distance of the hull between the foremost part of the stem and the aftermost part of the stern, excluding fittings and attachments. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| Overall Plan - Comprehensive agency plan for conserving fuel and energy in all operations, to include both the Buildings Plan developed pursuant to subpart C of this part and the General Operations Plan. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| overall risk of investment failure - risk that the project/investment will not result in the desired outcomes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>overhead - Overhead includes two major categories of cost, operations overhead and general and administrative overhead. Operations overhead includes costs that are not 100 percent attributable to the activity being competed but are generally associated with the recurring management or support of the activity. General and administrative overhead includes salaries, equipment, space, and other tasks related to headquarters management, accounting, personnel, legal support, data processing management, and similar common services performed external to the activity, but in support of the activity being competed. A standard twelve percent overhead factor is an estimated federal agency overhead factor that is calculated in agency and public reimbursable cost estimates for streamlined and standard competitions.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>overhead improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced above the intended target, i.e., hanging from an overpass, on a roof, etc.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>overhead persistent infrared - 1. Those systems originally developed to detect and track foreign intercontinental ballistic missile systems. (JP 3-14) 2. Within geospatial intelligence, a capability that provides on-demand, persistent, global, and/or localized coverage of high- to low-intensity infrared events to detect energy radiation from various tactical to strategic objects. Also called OPIR.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, May 18</p> |
| <p>overhead persistent infrared - Those systems originally developed to detect and track foreign intercontinental ballistic missile systems. Also called OPIR.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18</p> |
| <p>overlay - A specification of security controls, control enhancements, supplemental guidance, and other supporting information employed during the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) 800-53 tailoring process, intended to complement (and further refine) security control baselines. The overlay specification may be more stringent or less stringent than the original security control baseline specification and can be applied to multiple information systems.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>overlay - a specification of security or privacy controls, control enhancements, supplemental guidance, and other supporting information employed during the tailoring process, that is intended to complement (and further refine) security control baselines. The overlay specification may be more stringent or less stringent than the original security control baseline specification and can be applied to multiple information systems. (See “tailoring” definition.)</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>overnight - The period during which lodging for sleeping facilities is authorized, usually during the hours of darkness between sunset and sunrise.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>overpressure - The pressure resulting from the blast wave of an explosion referred to as “positive” when it exceeds atmospheric pressure and “negative” during the passage of the wave when resulting pressures are less than atmospheric pressure.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>overseas area - any area situated outside the United States.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §901, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>overseas cashier - an overseas cashier means a Class A or B cashier operating outside of the United States, Alaska, or Hawaii. An overseas cashier is an accountable officer under USDO authority, supervised by an U.S. citizen officer. Advances to overseas cashiers are made at personal risk, whereby the individual is personally responsible for any loss to the funds unless relieved of this responsibility. Advances at personal risk are charged to Department of the Treasury funds available to the servicing USDO. These advances are not charged to Department of State appropriations until replenishment takes place.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>overseas contingency operation - a military operation outside the United States and its territories and possessions that is a contingency operation.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2421f, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>overseas employees - The term used for all employees regardless of citizenship, legal residency, and family status, who are recruited and employed under a direct-hire appointment, personal services agreement (PSA), or personal services contract (PSC) at a U.S. mission, or at an office of the American Institute in Taiwan, and who are under chief of mission authority. This does not include individuals sent to post from recruitment actions, contracts, and/or agreements conducted in the United States. Employees abroad may include locally employed staff, eligible family members, or members of household employees. For USAID, overseas employees also include personal services contractors who are recruited in the United States to work abroad at a USAID mission. Also called OE.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17</p> |

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| overseas environmental baseline guidance document - A set of objective criteria and management practices developed by the Department of Defense to protect human health and the environment. Also called OEBGD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| overseas military dependent child - a child whose habitual residence is the United States according to United States law even though the child is residing outside the United States with a military parent. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| overseas military parent - an individual who-(A) has custodial rights with respect to a child; and(B) is serving outside the United States as a member of the United States Armed Forces. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| overseas school - any U.S. sponsored elementary or secondary school abroad participating in the Department of State's Consolidated Overseas Schools Assistance Program. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 6116, Mar 17 |
| overseas security policy board - an interagency group of security professionals from the foreign affairs and intelligence communities who meet regularly to formulate security policy for U.S. missions abroad. The OSPB is chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security. Also called OSPB. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| overseas unit - a unit that is located outside the United States and its territories. | DOD, US Code 10, §130, Jan 17 |
| overseas voter - A) an absent uniformed services voter who, by reason of active duty or service is absent from the United States on the date of the election involved; ^[1] (B) a person who resides outside the United States and is qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States; or ^[1] (C) a person who resides outside the United States and (but for such residence) would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States. | FEC, US Code 52, §20310, Mar 17 |
| oversight - responsibility and authority to monitor, review, inspect, investigate, analyze and evaluate management, operation, performance and processes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| oversight agency for audit - the Federal awarding agency that provides the predominant amount of direct funding to a recipient not assigned a cognizant agency for audit. When there is no direct funding, the Federal agency with the predominant indirect funding shall assume the oversight responsibilities. The duties of the oversight agency for audit. Effective July 28, 2003, the following is added to this definition: A Federal agency with oversight for an auditee may reassign oversight to another Federal agency which provides substantial funding and agrees to be the oversight agency for audit. Within 30 days after any reassignment, both the old and the new oversight agency for audit shall notify the auditee, and, if known, the auditor of the reassignment. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| oversight agency for audit - The Federal-awarding agency that provides the predominant amount of direct funding to a recipient not assigned a cognizant agency for audit. When there is no direct funding, the Federal agency with the predominant indirect funding shall assume the oversight responsibilities. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| oversized cargo - 1. Large items of specific equipment such as a barge; side loadable warping tug; causeway section, powered; or causeway section, nonpowered that require transport by sea. 2. Air cargo exceeding the usable dimension of a 463L pallet loaded to the design height of 96 inches but equal to or less than 1,000 inches in length, 117 inches in width, and 105 inches in height. See also outsized cargo. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| overt - Activities that are openly acknowledged by, or are readily attributable to, the United States Government, including those designated to acquire information through legal and open means without concealment through the use of observation, elicitation, or from knowledgeable human sources. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| overt operation - An operation conducted openly, without concealment. See also clandestine operation; covert operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| over-the-horizon amphibious operation - An operation launched from beyond visual and radar range of the shoreline. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| over-the-road bus - a bus characterized by an elevated passenger deck located over a baggage compartment. | DHS, US Code 6, §1151, Jan 17 |

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| over-the-road bus frontline employees - over-the-road bus drivers, security personnel, dispatchers, maintenance and maintenance support personnel, ticket agents, other terminal employees, and other employees of an over-the-road bus operator or terminal owner or operator that the Secretary determines should receive security training under this subchapter. | DHS, US Code 6, §1151, Jan 17 |
| overtime - Authorized and performed work of full-time, part-time, and intermittent tours of duty performed by permanent or temporary employees in excess of 40 hours in an administrative workweek or eight hours in a day, whichever is greater and except as otherwise provided, Overtime. For FSNs, overtime is work performed in addition to the individuals basic workweek. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| overtime - time worked by a contractor's employee in excess of the employee's normal workweek. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| overtime pay - payment made to employees who are required to work in excess of eight hours in a single day or in excess of 40 hours in one work week. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| overtime premium - the difference between the contractor's regular rate of pay to an employee for the shift involved and the higher rate paid for overtime. It does not include shift premium, i.e., the difference between the contractor's regular rate of pay to an employee and the higher rate paid for extra-pay-shift work. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| overtime work - Subject to certain exceptions and exclusions set forth by law or regulation, overtime work generally includes work in excess of 8 hours in a day or in excess of 40 hours in an administrative workweek. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| overtime work - work that is officially ordered and approved in writing by an authorized official and performed by employees in excess of 8 hours in a single day or in excess of 40 hours in an administrative workweek. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| overview - general review or summary of a subject. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Overview - The Overview is the first section of an Automated Directives System (ADS) chapter. It introduces the chapter and may include a brief purpose, overview, objective, and applicability. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| Overview of the Reporting Entity - A narrative discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operation of the reporting entity, which presents information based on the results of an analysis of relevant financial and performance data of the organization's programs, activities and funds. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 594, May 18 |
| own - to hold rightful legal or equitable title to, or license in, the trade secret or proprietary information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1708, Jan 17 |
| own or control - (A) to hold more than 50 percent of the equity interest by vote or value in the entity; (B) to hold a majority of seats on the board of directors of the entity; or (C) to otherwise control the actions, policies, or personnel decisions of the entity. | DOS, US Code 22, §8725, Jan 17 |
| owner - a person who is - (A) a record or beneficial owner, holder of title, lessor, or lessee of a motor vehicle; (B) entitled to the use and possession of a motor vehicle subject to a security interest in another person; or (C) a lessor, lessee, or a bailee of a motor vehicle, in the trade or business of renting or leasing motor vehicles, having the use or possession thereof, under a lease, bailment, or otherwise. | DOT, US Code 49, §30106, Mar 17 |
| owner - the person to whom the vessel belongs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721, Mar 17 |
| owner or operator - (A) in the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise, such vessel, and (B) in the case of an onshore facility, and an offshore facility, any person owning or operating such onshore facility or offshore facility, and (C) in the case of any abandoned offshore facility, the person who owned or operated such facility immediately prior to such abandonment. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| owner or operator - any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a source. | DHS, US Code 33, §1316, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| owner or operator - any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source. | DOE, US Code 42, §7411, Mar 17 |
| ozone - colorless unstable toxic gas with a pungent odor and powerful oxidizing properties formed from oxygen by electrical discharges or ultraviolet light. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| ozone-depleting substance - any substance the Environmental Protection Agency designates - (1) Class I, including, but not limited to, chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform; or (2) Class II, including, but not limited to, hydrochlorofluorocarbons. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| ozone-depleting substance - substance that causes deterioration of the earth's ozone layer includes: any substance designated as a Class I or Class II substance by the U.S. EPA; examples of ODSs include the following: 1. A Class I ODS is any substance designated as Class I by the EPA, including but not limited to, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform; and 2. A Class II ODS is any substance designated as Class II by the EPA, including, but not limited to, hydrochlorofluorocarbons. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| P3P - The Platform for Privacy Preferences Project (P3P) enables Web sites to express their privacy practices in a standard format that can be retrieved automatically and interpreted easily by user agents. P3P user agents will allow users to be informed of site practices (in both machine- and human-readable formats) and to automate decision- making based on these practices when appropriate. Thus users need not read the privacy policies at every site they visit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 557, May 18 |
| P5+1 countries - the United States, France, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, and Germany. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §2160e, Mar 17 |
| package - any container of naval stores, and includes barrel, tank, tank car, or other receptacle. | USDA, US Code 7, §92, Mar 17 |
| package service - Bound Printed Matter, Library Mail, Media Mail, Parcel Post, and Parcel Select (not available at DPO locations). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| packaging, handling, storage, and transportation - effort that consists of those resources, processes, procedures, design considerations, and methods to ensure all system, equipment, and support items are preserved, packaged, handled, and transported properly includes; environmental considerations, equipment preservation requirements for short- and long-term storage, and transportability. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| packing costs - the cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature and of packing, whether for labor or materials, used in placing merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401a, Mar 17 |
| packing materials and containers for shipment - goods used to protect another good during its transportation and does not include the packaging materials and containers in which the other good is packaged for retail sale. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| packing materials and containers for shipment - goods used to protect another good during its transportation and does not include the packaging materials and containers in which the other good is packaged for retail sale. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| packing materials and containers for shipment - the goods used to protect a good during its transportation and does not include the packaging materials and containers in which a good is packaged for retail sale. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |
| pickup kit - Service-provided maintenance gear sufficient for a short-term deployment, including spare parts and consumables most commonly needed by the deployed helicopter detachment. Supplies are sufficient for a short-term deployment but do not include all material needed for every maintenance task. Also called PUK. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| pager - simple personal telecommunications device for short messages. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| paid leave status - The administrative status of an employee while the employee is using accrued or accumulated annual or sick leave. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |

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| paid leave status - the administrative status of an employee while the employee is using annual or sick leave accrued or accumulated. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3364, Mar 17 |
| paid Status - A check identified as paid that has been presented to the U.S. Treasury for payment through the banking system. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| pain care - the assessment, diagnosis, treatment, or management of acute or chronic pain regardless of causation or body location. | DHHS, US Code 42, §294i, Jan 17 |
| pain value analysis - technique used to help identify the business impact of one or more problems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| paint in poor condition - condition in which paint is severely worn, weathered or no longer adhering, i.e., peeling, cracking, flaking, chalking; or the substrate is broken, exposed or otherwise deteriorated. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Palestinian Authority - the interim Palestinian administrative organization that governs part of the West Bank and all of the Gaza Strip (or any successor Palestinian governing entity), including the Palestinian Legislative Council. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 620K, Mar 17 |
| pallet - Pallets are flat platforms, usually made of metal or wood in various sizes that conform to aircraft cargo hold dimensions. Pallets can also be referred to as a ULD. (Also see Unit Load Device.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| palletize - The process of placing and securing classified diplomatic pouches onto a pallet in a manner that allows for handling as a single unit. Used as a base, the pallets are open and exposed. Individual classified diplomatic pouches are secured to the pallets with nets, straps, and other restraints. This process is often referred to as palletizing or building a pallet. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| palletize - The process of placing and securing classified diplomatic pouches onto a pallet in a manner that allows for handling as a single unit. Used as a base, the pallets are open and exposed. Individual classified diplomatic pouches are secured to the pallets with nets, straps, and other restraints. This process is often referred to as palletizing or building a pallet. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| pandemic and all-hazards preparedness reauthorization act - Law signed in March 2013 to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards and to amend those acts. Authorizes funding for certain public health and medical preparedness programs; amends the Public Health Service Act to enable the Secretary to authorize state health departments and tribes to temporarily reassign personnel funded under Public Health Service Act programs to respond to a federally declared public health emergency in their jurisdiction; authorizes funding for buying medical countermeasures under Project BioShield; increases the flexibility to support advanced research and development of medical countermeasures; increases flexibility to authorize emergency use of unapproved products and unapproved uses of approved products. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| Paper Review Committee - Technically competent decision-making group gathered from the Agency's ranks, somewhat of the same makeup as the TRC and the FSC. Members of the PRC must be of the same technical and positional background as the applicant. PRC members shall also be represented on the TRC. Also called PRC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 468, May 18 |
| Paperwork Reduction Act - This legislation was passed to minimize the paperwork burden and ensure greatest public benefit from information collected by or for the Federal Government. Other purposes for this law include minimizing costs, improving the quality, use, and dissemination of information collected, consistent with all applicable laws. Also called PRA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| parallel chains of command - In amphibious operations, a parallel system of command, responding to the interrelationship of participating forces, wherein corresponding commanders are established at each subordinate level of all components to facilitate coordinated planning for, and execution of, the amphibious operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| parallel team - A team that exists concurrently with the existing organization structure. Examples include an assistance objective team that exists alongside or within technical offices and a temporary team established for a special task with crosscutting membership drawn from existing offices. Team Leaders of parallel teams do not serve as formal supervisors over team members but do provide input to the formal supervisor for performance evaluations of team members. (See also aligned team and permanent team) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| Parameter - A given framework or condition within which decision-making takes place, e.g., Agency goals, earmarks, legislation, framework goals, staffing, funding levels, funding source, and time frame. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| paramilitary forces - Forces or groups distinct from the regular armed forces of any country, but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24, Sep 16 |
| paraphrasing - Restating text in different phraseology without altering its meaning. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| paraprofessional - an individual who is trained and employed as a health agent for the provision of basic assistance in the identification, prevention, or treatment of illness or disability. | DOS, US Code 22, §7602, Jan 17 |
| paraprofessional child and adolescent mental health worker - an individual who is not a mental or behavioral health service professional, but who works at the first stage of contact with children and families who are seeking mental or behavioral health services, including substance abuse prevention and treatment services. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17 |
| parastatal entities - Government-funded or-owned organizations that are often otherwise independent of government and whose debt obligations are generally not backed by the full faith and credit of the sovereign government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| parcel - An item in a hard container; i.e., cardboard, plastic, fiberglass, metal, or wooden box, weighing 70 pounds or less and measuring no more than 108 inches in length and girth combined. See USPS Domestic Mail Manual for definitions of machinable parcels, irregular parcels, and outside parcels. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| parent - (1) A biological, adoptive, step, or foster parent of the employee, or a person who was a foster parent of the employee when the employee was a minor; (2) A person who is the legal guardian of the employee or was the legal guardian of the employee when the employee was a minor or required a legal guardian; (3) A person who stands in loco parentis to the employee or stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a minor or required someone to stand in loco parentis; and (4) A parent, as described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of an employees spouse or domestic partner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| parent - A biological parent or an individual who stands or stood in loco parentis to an employee when the employee was a son or daughter. This term does not include parents "in law." | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| parent - a biological parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, foster parent or other person acting in loco parentis or any person or competent authority who has legal right of custody to a child. (1) Left Behind Parent (LBP) - The person fitting the definition of Parent who is not able to exercise custodial rights (real or alleged) as a result of the other parents alleged wrongful removal or retention of the child outside the child's habitual residence. (2) Alleged Taking Parent (TP) - The person fitting the definition of Parent who has wrongfully removed/retained, or plans to remove, a child from the country of habitual residence resulting in the interference with the other parents rights of custody. This definition also applies to a parent who may have taken the child with the other parents consent, but who then retains the child outside his/her habitual residence in violation of the other parents rights of custody (wrongful retention). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |

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| <p>parent - a father of a legitimate child, mother of a legitimate child, father through adoption, mother through adoption, mother of an illegitimate child, and father of an illegitimate child but only if (A) he acknowledged paternity of the child in writing signed by him before the child's death; or (B) he has been judicially ordered to contribute to the child's support; or (C) he has been judicially decreed to be the father of such child; or (D) proof of paternity is established by a certified copy of the public record of birth or church record of baptism showing that the claimant was the informant and was named as father of the child; or (E) proof of paternity is established from service department or other public records, such as school or welfare agencies, which show that with his knowledge the claimant was named as father of the child. No person who abandoned or willfully failed to support a child during the child's minority, or consented to the child's adoption may be recognized as a parent for the purpose of this subchapter. However, the immediately preceding sentence shall not be applied so as to require duplicate payments in any case in which insurance benefits have been paid prior to receipt in the administrative office established of sufficient evidence to clearly establish that the person so paid could not qualify as a parent solely by reason of such sentence.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §1965, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>parent - a legal guardian or other person standing in loco parentis (e.g., a grandparent or stepparent with whom the child lives, or a person who is legally responsible for the welfare of the child).</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §1232h, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>parent - a parent, father, or mother only where the relationship exists by reason of any of the circumstances listed in INA, except for certain cases under INA. Parent, father, and mother, are terms which are not changed in meaning if the child becomes 21 years of age or marries.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>parent - includes step-parents and parents by adoption, parents-in-law, and any person who for more than three years prior to the death of the employee stood in place of a parent</p> | <p>SOURCE - DOL, US Code 33, §902(15) (May 19</p> |
| <p>parent - step-parents and parents by adoption, parents-in-law, and any person who for more than three years prior to the death of the deceased employee stood in the place of a parent to him, if dependent on the injured employee.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §902, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>parent - the biological parent of an employee or an individual who stood in loco parentis to an employee when the employee was a son or daughter.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §2611, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>parent - The mother, father, stepparent or legally adoptive parent of the employee or of the spouse, or domestic partner or individuals who have stood in place of a parent for the employee or spouse or domestic partner during a significant portion of the individuals childhood prior to age 18. An employee or spouse or domestic partner cannot be deemed to have more than two parents under any circumstances; i.e., if the employee or employees spouse or domestic partner has identified two birth parents as parents and traveled on medical, eldercare, or unusual personal hardship EVT to assist them, he or she cannot request EVT for a third parental individual, for example death EVT, upon the death of a stepparent.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>parent institution [Federally Funded Research and Development Center] - entity that contracts with the primary sponsor to operate the Federally Funded Research and Development Center or a national laboratory.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>parent means - (1) A biological, adoptive, step, or foster parent of the employee, or a person who was a foster parent of the employee when the employee was a minor; (2) A person who is the legal guardian of the employee or was the legal guardian of the employee when the employee was a minor or required a legal guardian; (3) A person who stands in loco parentis to the employee or who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a minor or required someone to stand in loco parentis; or (4) A parent, as described in subparagraphs (1) through (3) of this definition, of an employee's spouse or domestic partner.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>parent, father, and mother - a father, mother, father through adoption, mother through adoption, persons who have stood in loco parentis to a member of the military or naval forces at any time before entry into active service for a period of not less than one year, and a stepparent, if designated as beneficiary by the insured.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §1901, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>pareto principle - technique used to prioritize activities that says 80% of the value of any activity is created with 20% of the effort.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| Paris Club - A process that debtor governments follow to reschedule or refinance official debt. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| Parity - A comparison between current cost of production and price received for an agricultural commodity and a similar ratio of costs and prices from the reference years of 1910- 1914. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 312, May 18 |
| parking permit - device utilized for identifying vehicles qualified and authorized to park in a designated area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| parking space - The area allocated in a parking facility for the temporary storage of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 514, May 18 |
| parking space - The area allocated in a parking facility for the temporary storage of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| part - a frame, assembly, component, appliance, engine, propeller, material, part, spare part, piece, section, or related integral or auxiliary equipment. | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| Partial Disability - An employee is unable to return to regular duty but is not totally disabled. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| partial mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces of the United States resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 for not more than 24 consecutive months) to mobilize Ready Reserve component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19 |
| partial payment - Payment made for goods actually delivered or services actually rendered, when such goods or services represent complete performance of an identifiable part of the total fixed-price contract or other procurement arrangement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18 |
| partial separation - (A) his hours of work reduced to 80 percent or less of his average weekly hours in adversely affected employment, and (B) his wages reduced to 80 percent or less of his average weekly wage in such adversely affected employment. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| partial termination - the termination of a part, but not all, of the work that has not been completed and accepted under a contract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| participant - a state, customs territory, or regional economic integration organization identified by the Secretary of State. | DHS, US Code 19, §3902, Mar 17 |
| participant - a Federal, State, or private entity that chooses to cooperate with the Administrator by collecting, contributing, and maintaining covered data. | DHS, US Code 33, §3611, Mar 17 |
| Participant - An eligible host-country resident or national sponsored by USAID for a learning activity conducted within the U.S., a third country, or in-country for the purpose of furthering USAID development objectives. A learning activity takes place in a setting in which an individual (the Participant) interacts with a knowledgeable professional predominantly for the purpose of acquiring knowledge, skills, or information for the professional or technical enhancement of the individual. Learning activities may be formally structured, such as an academic program or a technical course, or they may be more informal, such as an observational study tour. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, 253, May 18 |
| participant - any employee or former employee of an employer, or any member or former member of an employee organization, who is or may become eligible to receive a benefit of any type from an employee benefit plan which covers employees of such employer or members of such organization, or whose beneficiaries may be eligible to receive any such benefit. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| participant guide [learning] - document that provides objectives, orientation, description, and explanation with a minimal reference list | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| participate in any peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations - to assign members of the Armed Forces of the United States to a United Nations military command structure as part of a peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations in which those members of the Armed Forces of the United States are subject to the command or operational control of one or more foreign military officers not appointed in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |
| participating agency - a department or agency of the Federal Government that is represented on the Council by a member. | DOD, US Code 10, §188, Jan 17 |
| Participating Agency - A Federal agency that enters into a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA), Resources Support Services Agreement (RSSA), or Participating Agency Program Agreement (PAPA) with USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |
| participating agency - A U.S. Government agency with representation abroad under chief of mission authority that has signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) authorizing the Department of State to recruit and hire on behalf of the agency individuals to perform services in support of the participating agency. Also called PA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17 |
| Participating Agency Program Agreement - A type of agreement between USAID and another Federal agency under the authority of FAA section 632(b). USAID uses the PAPA format when the other Federal agency is expected to implement a program with relatively little day-to-day oversight or direct supervision by USAID and the other agency's functions will be primarily performed at a place other than at USAID. USAID also uses the PAPA format if it expects the Participating Agency to contract out for a substantial portion of the services necessary to implement the program. In addition, USAID uses the PAPA format for programs to obtain technical assistance that will not be directly furnished to USAID or under USAID direction. Also called PAPA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |
| Participating Agency Service Agreement - Agreement under FAA section 632(b) between USAID and other Federal agencies for specific services or support, where the services or support may be either (1) activity- specific services tied to a specific goal to be performed within a definite time or (2) continuing general professional support services that have a broad objective but no specific readily measurable tasks to be accomplished within a set time. Typically, the other Federal agency would provide the services or support with significant oversight or supervision by USAID, as, for example, when Participating Agency personnel provide services in USAID work space. Also called PASA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |
| participating program - a levee safety program developed by a State or Indian tribe that includes the minimum components necessary for recognition by the Secretary. | DHS, US Code 33, §3301, Mar 17 |
| participating uniformed service - the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and any other uniformed service that is covered by an agreement entered. | DOD, US Code 10, §1111, Jan 17 |
| participation - take part in an activity or event with others. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| participation - The active engagement of partners and customers in sharing ideas, committing time and resources, making decisions, and taking action to bring about a desired development objective. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 101, May 18 |
| particular cancer - one specific type of cancer or a type of cancers scientifically proven to have the same cause. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-17, Jan 17 |
| particularly severe violations of religious freedom - systematic, ongoing, egregious violations of religious freedom, including violations such as- (A) torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment;(B) prolonged detention without charges;(C) causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction or clandestine detention of those persons; or (D) other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of persons. | DOS, US Code 22, §6402, Jan 17 |
| Particularly Suitable - The proposed Participating Agency has a clear and substantial superiority to other sources, both private and public, in providing the required technical assistance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| partner - An organization or individual with which/whom the Agency collaborates to achieve mutually agreed upon objectives and to secure participation of ultimate customers. Partners include host country governments, private voluntary organizations, indigenous and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, other U.S. Government agencies, the United Nations and other multilateral organizations, professional and business associations, and private businesses and individuals. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 100, 102, 200-203, 253, May 18 |
| partner - outside entity who participates in a project as a source of operational requirements, testing support, solution providers, co-researchers/developers, or other support functions may include End Users and the Customer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| partner country - a country with a minimum United States Government investment of HIV/AIDS assistance of at least \$5,000,000 in the prior fiscal year. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 104A, Mar 17 |
| partner government - a government with which the United States is working to provide assistance to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, or malaria on behalf of people living within the jurisdiction of such government. | DOS, US Code 22, §7602, Jan 17 |
| partner nation - 1. A nation that the United States works with in a specific situation or operation. (JP 1) 2. In security cooperation, a nation with which the Department of Defense conducts security cooperation activities. (JP 3-20) Also called PN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-20, May 18 |
| partnership - An association between USAID, its partners and customers based on mutual respect, complementary strengths, and shared commitment to achieve mutually agreed upon objectives. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 101, May 18 |
| partnership intermediary agreement - agreement between DHS and a partnership intermediary which allow the partnership intermediary to: 1. Identify new technologies in the private sector that can be utilized by DHS; 2. Facilitate joint projects between DHS and private companies, as well as between agencies and academic institutions, in order to accelerate delivery of technological capabilities to the nation, and 3. Help existing companies identify DHS technologies that can be licensed and commercialized. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| part-time career employment - The employment of an individual serving under an excepted or competitive service appointment in tenure group I or II under a part-time work schedule of 16-32 hours per week. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| part-time employee - An employee for whom there has been established in advance a regularly scheduled workweek of 16 to 32 hours per week. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| part-time employee - an employee who is employed for an average of fewer than 20 hours per week or who has been employed for fewer than 6 of the 12 months preceding the date on which notice is required. | DOL, US Code 29, §2101, Mar 17 |
| part-time employee - employee who works between 16 and 32 hours each week or between 32 and 64 hours a pay period. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| part-time employment - Employment of 16 to 32 hours per week where there has been established in advance a regular and specific tour of duty on two or more days of each administrative workweek. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 499, May 18 |
| part-time temporary - A direct-hire U.S. Government employee who has a work schedule of less than 40 hours per week and an appointment not to exceed one year. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| party - Any person invited, subpoenaed or otherwise required to participate in any investigation, hearing, or other official activity of a Board. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |
| party - For purposes of this chapter, one who is engaged in a legal proceeding - a plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit, or the counsel of record - A party may be an individual or an organization. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| party - the grievant, the exclusive representative, or the foreign affairs agency having control over the act or condition forming the subject matter of the grievance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412, Mar 17 |

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| party to the international criminal court - a government that has deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession to the Rome Statute, and has not withdrawn from the Rome Statute. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |
| pass - In a telegram, a handling instruction requiring a post with regional responsibilities to relay the telegram to constituent posts designated in the telegram. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| pass - In a telegram, a handling instruction requiring a post with regional responsibilities to relay the telegram to constituent posts designated in the telegram. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| passage material - document, item of equipment, or information that has been originated by, or is in the custody of, the federal government that is provided to or requested by a foreign intelligence service or target of an offensive counterintelligence activity may be in any format, including audio, video, verbal, or electronic transmission. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| passage of lines - An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| passenger - (A) an employee of a rail passenger carrier aboard a train; (B) any other person aboard the train without regard to whether the person paid for the transportation, occupied a seat, or held a reservation for the rail transportation; and (C) any other person injured or killed in a rail passenger accident, as determined appropriate by the Board. | DOT, US Code 49, §1139, Mar 17 |
| passenger - (A) an employee of an air carrier or foreign air carrier aboard an aircraft; and (B) any other person aboard the aircraft without regard to whether the person paid for the transportation, occupied a seat, or held a reservation for the flight. | DOT, US Code 49, §1136, Mar 17 |
| passenger - traveler in a public or private conveyance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| passenger aircraft - a civil aircraft equipped so that its main deck can be used for the carriage of individuals and cannot be used principally, without major modification, for the carriage of property or mail. | DOD, US Code 10, §9511, Jan 17 |
| passenger automobile - A sedan or station wagon for the purpose of transporting passengers. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| passenger boardings - (A) unless the context indicates otherwise, revenue passenger boardings in the United States in the prior calendar year on an aircraft in service in air commerce, as the Secretary determines under regulations the Secretary prescribes; and (B) includes passengers who continue on an aircraft in international flight that stops at an airport in the 48 contiguous States, Alaska, or Hawaii for a nontraffic purpose. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| passenger for hire - a passenger for whom consideration is contributed as a condition of carriage on the vessel, whether directly or indirectly flowing to the owner, charterer, operator, agent, or any other person having an interest in the vessel. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| passenger motor vehicle - a motor vehicle with motive power designed to carry not more than 12 individuals, but does not include (A) a motorcycle; or (B) a truck not designed primarily to carry its operator or passengers. | DOT, US Code 49, §32101, Mar 17 |
| passenger motor vehicle - Any motor vehicle designed primarily to transport people. Included are sedans, station wagons, vans and utility vehicles with two or more rows of seat and buses. Not included are vehicles specifically designed for a purpose other than carrying passengers, such as cargo vans, pick-up trucks, and ambulances. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| passenger motor vehicle equipment - (A) a system, part, or component of a passenger motor vehicle as originally made; (B) a similar part or component made or sold for replacement or improvement of a system, part, or component, or as an accessory or addition to a passenger motor vehicle; or (C) a device made or sold for use in towing a passenger motor vehicle. | DOT, US Code 49, §32101, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| passenger transit system - passenger mass transportation services which run on a scheduled timetable and are available for use by the general public excludes non-transit services such as taxicab, school bus, unregulated jitney (a small bus or automobile that transport passengers on a route for a small fare), sightseeing bus, intercity bus, and special application mass transportation systems (for example, amusement parks, airports, island, and urban park ferries) | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| passenger transportation system - an entity or entities organized to provide passenger transportation using vehicles, including the infrastructure used to provide such transportation. | DHS, US Code 6, §1101, Jan 17 |
| passenger vehicle - a motor vehicle which is designed for transporting 10 individuals or less, including the driver, except that such term does not include a vehicle which is constructed on a truck chassis, a motorcycle, a trailer, or any motor vehicle which is not required on the date under a Federal motor vehicle safety standard to be equipped with a belt system. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §153, Mar 17 |
| passenger vessel - a vessel of at least 100 gross tons authorized to carry more than 12 passengers including at least one passenger for hire (a person providing consideration in return for passage) in addition to the master, crew, or other persons employed or engaged on board a vessel in any capacity connected with the business of the vessel. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |
| passenger vessel - commercial vessel specially designed to transport passengers includes cruise liners, ferries, charter boats, etc., but not privately owned recreational vessels. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Passive Collection - When debt is no longer being actively collected; that is, the debt remains secured by a judgment lien or other lien interest, has not been removed from the Treasury Offset Program (TOP), or is otherwise being collected by offset; and/or is scheduled for future sale. (TFM/DMS Managing Federal Receivables) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| passive defense - Measures taken to reduce the probability of and to minimize the effects of damage caused by hostile action without the intention of taking the initiative. See also active defense. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| passive infrared switch - switch that detects movement of a heat source when the change in ambient temperature is detected, the sensor acts as a trigger to initiate the improvised explosive device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| passive investment - an investment in which neither the investor nor any affiliate of the investor is involved in, or has the power to be involved in, the formulation, determination, or direction of any activity or function concerning the management, use, or operation of the asset that is the subject of the investment. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §12119, Mar 17 |
| passive sensor - detecting device that detects some type of energy emitted by the target of interest or the change of a natural field caused by the target. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| passport - a passport book or passport card. | DOS, US Code 22, §212b, Jan 17 |
| passport - any travel document issued by competent authority showing the bearer's origin, identity, and nationality if any, which is valid for the admission of the bearer into a foreign country. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| pass-through entity - a non-Federal entity that provides a Federal award to a subrecipient to carry out a Federal program. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| pass-through entity - A non-Federal entity that provides a Federal award to a subrecipient to carry out a Federal program. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| password - A protected character string used to authenticate the identity of a computer system user or to authorize access to system resources. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| password - A protected character string used to authenticate the identity of a computer system user or to authorize access to system resources. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| past performance - An indicator that may be used in the source selection process to evaluate a prospective provider's previous performance on work comparable to that being competed, for the purpose of predicting the quality of future performance relative to other offers or public reimbursable tenders. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| past performance - an offeror's or contractor's performance on active and physically completed contracts. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| patent - A patent is a written instrument from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) granting an inventor the right to exclude others from making, using, or selling the invention for a period of time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| patentee - includes not only the patentee to whom the patent was issued but also the successors in title to the patentee. | DOC, US Code 35, §100, Mar 17 |
| patient - A person who is interviewed, examined, diagnosed, treated, or rehabilitated in connection with any alcohol or drug abuse prevention function. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 408, May 18 |
| patient movement - The act or process of moving a sick, injured, wounded, or other person to obtain medical and/or dental care or treatment, which include medical regulating, patient evacuation, and en route medical care. Also called PM. See also patient movement items; patient movement requirements center. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| patient movement items - The medical equipment and supplies required to support patients during aeromedical evacuation, which is part of a standardized list of approved safe-to-fly equipment. Also called PMIs. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| patient movement policy - Command decision establishing the maximum number of days that patients may be held within the command for treatment. See also evacuation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| patient movement requirements center - 1. A joint activity that coordinates patient movement by functionally merging of joint medical regulating processes, Services' medical regulating processes, and patient movement evacuation requirements planning (transport to bed plan). 2. Term used to represent any theater, joint, or the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center function. Also called PMRC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| patient protection and affordable care act - Is made up of two pieces of legislation-the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 -that were signed into law in March 2010 and that aim to expand access to private and public health insurance while improving quality and lowering healthcare costs. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| patient safety activities - the following activities:(A) Efforts to improve patient safety and the quality of health care delivery. (B) The collection and analysis of patient safety work product. (C) The development and dissemination of information with respect to improving patient safety, such as recommendations, protocols, or information regarding best practices. (D) The utilization of patient safety work product for the purposes of encouraging a culture of safety and of providing feedback and assistance to effectively minimize patient risk. (E) The maintenance of procedures to preserve confidentiality with respect to patient safety work product. (F) The provision of appropriate security measures with respect to patient safety work product. (G) The utilization of qualified staff. (H) Activities related to the operation of a patient safety evaluation system and to the provision of feedback to participants in a patient safety evaluation system. | DHHS, US Code 42, §299b-21, Jan 17 |
| patient safety evaluation system - the collection, management, or analysis of information for reporting to or by a patient safety organization. | DHHS, US Code 42, §299b-21, Jan 17 |
| pattern analysis - identifying trends in activities or behaviors using prior actions and activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| pattern of activities - a series of acts with a common purpose or objective. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3126, Jan 17 |
| pattern of noncompliance - the persistent failure-(i) of a Convention country to implement and abide by provisions of the Hague Abduction Convention;(ii) of a non-Convention country to abide by bilateral procedures that have been established between the United States and such country; or(iii) of a non-Convention country to work with the Central Authority of the United States to resolve abduction cases. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| pay - basic pay, special pay, retainer pay, incentive pay, retired pay, and equivalent pay, but does not include allowances. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| pay - Current salary at time of request; that is, the basic pay of an employee exclusive of all allowances, differentials, or other additional compensation minus mandatory deductions (Federal, state, and local income taxes, U.S. Social Security taxes, retirement, basic life insurance, health insurance, salary offset for indebtedness, garnishments and court-ordered bankruptcy payments). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| pay and allowances - Basic pay (salary fixed by law or administrative action (SF-50)), special pay (regularly scheduled overtime, standby pay, post differential, danger pay), incentive pay (language pay, special incentive differential), basic allowances for quarters and subsistence, including if applicable, separate maintenance allowance, and post allowance for not more than ninety days. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 478, May 18 |
| pay categories of cost - Costs in a cost estimate associated with the payroll for government personnel, including inflation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| pay of U.S. citizen personal services contractors - Governed by the terms of the contract. The contract may provide a stated annual rate adjusted for such monetized benefits as health insurance to create an adjusted annual rate to be used for hours worked during the basic workweek. The stated annual rate base for hours in excess of the basic workweek is the unadjusted rate. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| pay period - Refers to a time period which covers two administrative workweeks for all employees except those hired on an other-than-annual basis, for whom a pay period is in accordance with the terms of the appointment. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| payability - The length of time a USG check can be negotiated to a financial institution. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| paying and transfer agent - The functions of Paying and Transfer Agent, in connection with a Housing Guaranty borrowing, are performed by the corporate trust department of a commercial bank designated by USAID. Functions of the Paying and Transfer Agent include (1) disbursement of the initial proceeds of Housing Guaranty loans; (2) billing and collecting payments of Interest, Principal and fees , as scheduled in Housing Guaranty loan documents; (3) maintaining and updating a registry of noteholders; and (4) effecting transfers of promissory notes between eligible investors (including issuing new replacement promissory note(s) for the new eligible investor (noteholder). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 250, May 18 |
| payment - (i) a payment that is- (I) made to further the commercial development of oil, natural gas, or minerals; and (II) not de minimis; and (ii) includes taxes, royalties, fees (including license fees), production entitlements, bonuses, and other material benefits, that the Commission, consistent with the guidelines of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (to the extent practicable), determines are part of the commonly recognized revenue stream for the commercial development of oil, natural gas, or minerals. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| payment - Disbursement or liquidation of an obligation by issuing a check, cash, or electronic funds transfer (EFT). Payment occurs on the settlement date for electronic funds transfers or the date of the U.S. Treasury check. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| payment - Funds paid for travel, subsistence, and related expenses by check or similar instrument to the Department or payment in kind. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4692-3, Mar 17 |
| payment date - the date on the check for payment or the date of an electronic fund transfer (EFT) payment (settlement date). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-4221-1, Mar 17 |

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| payment error rate - the sum of the point estimates of an overpayment error rate and an underpayment error rate determined by the Secretary from data collected in a probability sample of participating households. | USDA, US Code 7, §2025, Mar 17 |
| payment in kind - Goods, services, or other benefits provided by a non-Federal source for travel, subsistence, and related expenses in lieu of funds paid to the Department by check or similar instrument for the same purpose. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4692-3, Mar 17 |
| peace building - Stability actions that strengthen and rebuild a society's institutions, infrastructure, and civic life to avoid a relapse into conflict. Also called PB. See also peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3, May 19 |
| peace enforcement - Application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. See also peace building; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3, May 19 |
| peace operations - Multiagency and multinational crisis response and limited contingency operations involving all instruments of national power with military missions to contain conflict, redress the peace, and shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding and facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. Also called PO. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; and peacemaking. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3, May 19 |
| Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty - The Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, also known as the PNET, was signed in on May 28, 1976. The PNET governs all nuclear explosions carried out at locations outside the weapons test sites specified under the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT). The parties agree not to carry out any individual nuclear explosions having a yield exceeding 150 kilotons; not to carry out any group explosion having an aggregate yield exceeding 1,500 kilotons; and not to carry out any group explosion having an aggregate yield exceeding 150 kilotons unless the individual explosions in the group could be identified and measured by agreed verification procedures. The treaty entered into force December 11, 1990. The treaty remains in force for a period of 5 years from entry into force and is automatically extended for successive 5-year periods. However, neither party may withdraw from the PNET while the TTBT remains in force; conversely, either party may withdraw from the PNET upon termination of the TTBT. Also called PNET. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| peacekeeping - Military operations undertaken, with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacemaking; peace operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3, May 19 |
| peacekeeping force - those personnel assigned to a force engaged in a peacekeeping operation authorized by the United Nations Security Council. | DOD, US Code 10, §1126, Jan 17 |
| peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations - any military operation to maintain or restore international peace and security that- (A) is authorized by the United Nations Security Council under chapter VI or VII of the charter of the United Nations; and (B) is paid for from assessed contributions of United Nations members that are made available for peacekeeping or peace enforcement activities. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |
| peacemaking - The process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves issues that led to it. Also called PM. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peace operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3, May 19 |
| peer - person from the same professional discipline/specialty to whom comparative reference is being made. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| peer review - A process by which scientific research proposals or scientific findings are reviewed by other scientists with relevant backgrounds or expertise. The peer review process serves as a mechanism to identify meritorious research projects, to promote quality control by rejecting unsubstantiated findings or conclusions, and to identify methodological flaws, although it does not guarantee that data or findings are free of biases, mistakes, or other errors. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| peer review - process conducted by subject matter experts, and/or members of a profession or organization, to evaluate a person's work or performance by a group of people in the same occupation, profession, or industry, or to identify content and perform technical reviews. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| peer-to-peer services or programs - services or programs that connect. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa, Jan 17 |
| penalty - A punitive charge assessed for delinquent debts. The rate to be assessed is set by law at no more than six percent per year and is assessed on the portion of a debt remaining delinquent more than 90 days, although the charge will accrue and be assessed from the date of delinquency. Penalties and interest are separate and distinct charges. Both must be assessed, unless otherwise provided in legislation or a contractual agreement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| penalty - An amount assessed that is delinquent for more than 90 days to discourage delinquencies and encourage early payment of the delinquent debt in full. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| penalty mail - official mail, other than franked mail, which is authorized by law to be transmitted in the mail without prepayment of postage. | POST OFFICE, US Code 39, §3201, Mar 17 |
| pending bill - Any bill or resolution that has been introduced in Congress or any amendment to a bill or resolution while in committee or when proposed for House or Senate floor consideration during debate. Also, any proposal placed before the conferees on a bill that has passed both Houses. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-19, Mar 17 |
| penetration testing - A test methodology in which assessors, typically working under specific constraints, attempt to circumvent or defeat the security features of an information system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| penetration testing - Penetration testing is security testing in which evaluators attempt to circumvent the security features of a system based on their understanding of the system design and implementation. The purpose of penetration testing is to identify methods of gaining access to a system by using common tools and techniques used by attackers. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| pension - a monthly or other periodic payment made by the Secretary to a veteran because of service, age, or non-service-connected disability, or to a surviving spouse or child of a veteran because of the non-service-connected death of the veteran. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| people - all persons in (or intending to enter) a domain, including passengers, employees (public and private sector), and other persons related to the domain | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| per capita - The method of dividing an intestate estate by which an equal share is given to each of a number of persons, all of whom stand in equal degree to the decedent. Distributees of the same generation share equally in the proceeds for that generation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| per diem - The per diem allowance (also referred to as subsistence allowance) is a daily payment instead of reimbursement for actual expenses for lodging, meals, and related incidental expenses. The per diem allowance is separate from transportation expenses and other miscellaneous expenses. The per diem allowance covers all charges, including taxes and service charges where applicable for - (1) Lodging. Includes expenses for overnight sleeping facilities, baths, personal use of the room during daytime, telephone access fee, and service charges for fans, air conditioners, heaters and fires furnished in the room when such charges are not included in the room rate. Lodging does not include accommodations on airplanes, trains, buses, or ships. Such cost is included in the transportation cost and is not considered a lodging expense. (See definitions for layover and overnight); (2) Meals. Expenses for breakfast, lunch, dinner and related tips and taxes (specifically excluded are alcoholic beverage and entertainment expenses, and any expenses incurred for other persons); and (3) Incidental expenses - (a) Fees and tips given to porters, baggage carriers, bellhops, hotel maids, stewards or stewardesses and others on ships, and hotel servants in foreign countries; (b) Transportation between places of lodging or business and places where meals are taken, and (c) Mailing cost associated with filing travel vouchers and payment of Government sponsored charge card billings. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |

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| <p>per diem allowance - The per diem allowance (also referred to as subsistence allowance) is a daily payment instead of reimbursement for actual expenses for lodging, meals, and related incidental expenses. The per diem allowance is separate from transportation expenses and other miscellaneous expenses. The per diem allowance covers all charges, including taxes and service charges where applicable for: (a) Lodging. Includes expenses for overnight sleeping facilities, baths, personal use of the room during daytime, telephone access fee, and service charges for fans, air conditioners, heaters and fires furnished in the room when such charges are not included in the room rate. Lodging does not include accommodations on airplanes, trains, buses, or ships. Such cost is included in the transportation cost and is not considered a lodging expense. (b) Meals. Expenses for breakfast, lunch, dinner and related tips and taxes (specifically excluded are alcoholic beverage and entertainment expenses, and any expenses incurred for other persons). (c) Incidental expenses. (1) Fees and tips given to porters, baggage carriers, bellhops, hotel maids, stewards or stewardesses and others on ships, and hotel servants in foreign countries; (2) Laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothing; (3) Transportation between places of lodging or business and places where meals are taken, if suitable meals can be obtained at the TDY site and (4) Mailing cost associated with vouchers and payment of Government sponsored charge card billings.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18</p> |
| <p>per stirpes - The method of dividing an estate by which a group of distributees takes the share which a deceased distributee would have been entitled to take (e.g., three children take one-third share each of their deceased mothers share of their grandfathers estate).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>perceived medical emergency - circumstances in which the behavior of an individual leads a reasonable person to believe that the individual is experiencing a life-threatening medical condition that requires an immediate medical response regarding the heart or other cardiopulmonary functioning of the individual.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §238q, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>percussion initiator - device that serves as an igniting element usually initiated by mechanical means.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>perfection - related to a security interest, taking action (including public filing, recording, notation on a certificate of title, and possession of collateral by the secured party), or the existence of facts, required under law to make a security interest enforceable against general creditors and subsequent lien creditors of a debtor; does not include compliance with requirements related only to the establishment of a valid security interest between the debtor and the secured party.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §14301, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>performance - work accomplished that has value.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>Performance Accountability Report - This report provides performance and financial information that enables Congress, the President, and the public to access the performance of the Agency relative to its mission and the stewardship of the resources entrusted to it.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18</p> |
| <p>performance appraisal process - process under which results-driven performance requirements are established, reviewed, evaluated, assigned a summary rating, and documented in writing.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>performance audit - Performance audits entail an objective and systematic examination of evidence to provide an independent assessment of the performance and management of a program against objective criteria as well as assessments that provide a prospective focus or that synthesize information on best practices or cross-cutting issues.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, 592, May 18</p> |
| <p>Performance Awards - An award, ranging from 5 to 20 percent of basic salary, granted by an appointing authority to an SES career appointee who has at least a fully successful performance rating, commonly referred to as a "bonus". Awards based on an employee's approved AEF for the rating cycle. Cash payments based on an employee's Annual Evaluation Form for the current rating cycle. Action taken by the Agency either to place an employee in a lower-graded position or to remove an employee from the Agency's rolls.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 463, 489, May 18</p> |
| <p>performance based action - assistance objective decision making and resource allocation; and communicating results achieved, or not attained, to advance organizational learning and tell the Agency's story.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| performance based logistics - management approach that includes selecting the optimum organic/contractor mix, identifying/documenting a performance level, obtaining user/customer agreement, developing a performance-based agreement (contract or tasking), designating a product support integrator(s), establishing long-term support/funding and employing specific performance metrics. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| performance baseline - The value of a performance indicator before the implementation of USAID-supported activities that contribute to the achievement of the relevant result. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| performance capacity - (See - ability). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance checklist - instrument used to identify parameters of acceptance (sequential, quantitative and/or qualitative, etc.) to ensure critical task(s) are completed to a stated standard. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance confidence assessment - An evaluation of the likelihood (or U.S. Governments confidence) that the offeror will successfully perform the solicitations requirements; the evaluation is based upon past performance information. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| performance criterion [training] - component of a learning objective that describes the observable learner behavior(s) (or the product of that behavior) that is acceptable as proof that learning has occurred. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance decision - The outcome of a streamlined or standard competition, based on SLCF or SCF certifications. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| performance decision - The outcome of a streamlined or standard competition. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| performance deficiency - inability to perform a required task(s) to prescribed standard. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance discrepancy - difference between required, actual and/or expected performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance evaluation (See Evaluation, Impact Evaluation) - Performance evaluations represent a broad range of evaluation methods. They often incorporate before-after comparisons, but generally lack a rigorously defined counterfactual. Performance evaluations focus on what a particular project or program has achieved (either at an intermediate point in execution or at the conclusion of an implementation period); how was implemented; how it was perceived and valued; whether expected results occurred; and other questions that are pertinent to project design, management and operational decision making. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Performance Evaluation File - An evaluation file established for each foreign service officer as part of the employee's Official Personnel File. Also called PEF. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18 |
| performance gap - condition which exists when the actual state of performance is different from the desired state. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance goal - A target level of performance expressed as a tangible, measurable objective, against which actual achievement shall be compared, including a goal expressed as a quantitative standard, value or rate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17 |
| performance improvement - method of measuring the output of a particular process or procedure, then modifying the process or procedure to increase the output, increase efficiency, or increase the effectiveness of the process or procedure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| performance improvement [process] - process of discovering and analyzing gaps, planning improvements, designing and developing cost- effective and justifiable interventions to close gaps, implementing interventions, and evaluating-results. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Performance Improvement Plan - A formal written plan provided to an employee whose performance in one or more critical elements is determined to be unacceptable. In addition to defining the length of the opportunity period, the PIP provides a structured means of identifying the areas of unacceptable performance and devising a plan for improving the employee’s performance. Also called PIP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 489, May 18 |
| performance indicator - A particular characteristic or dimension used to measure intended changes defined in a Results Framework. Performance indicators are used to observe progress and to measure actual results compared to expected results. Performance indicators help answer how or if a USAID Mission or Bureau/Independent Office (B/IO) or development objective team is progressing towards its objective(s), rather than why such progress is or is not being made. Performance indicators may measure performance at any level of a Results Framework (project, sub-intermediate result, intermediate result, development objective. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 250, May 18 |
| performance indicators - Characteristics or properties of resources, processes, customers, or desired results that the Department uses to measure progress toward projected annual performance goals and strategic objectives and goals. Indicators are drawn primarily from bureaus and mission performance plans but may come from day-to-day operations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| performance level - numeric value between one and five associated with a performance rating. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| performance management - Performance management is the systematic process of monitoring the achievements of program operations; collecting and analyzing performance information to track progress toward planned results; using performance information and evaluations to influence assistance objective decision making and resource allocation; and communicating results achieved, or not attained, to advance organizational learning and tell the Agency’s story. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| performance management baseline - sum of schedule, cost, and performance plans on which overall program variance is determined and reported. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Performance Management Plan - A tool used by a USAID Mission/Office and assistance objective team to plan and manage the process of assessing and reporting progress towards achieving an assistance objective. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 201-203, May 18 |
| performance management system - framework of policies and practices established for planning, monitoring, developing, evaluating, and rewarding both individual and organizational performance and for using resulting performance information in making personnel decisions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| performance measure - a quantitative or qualitative characteristic used to gauge the results of an outcome compared to its intended purpose. | DHS, US Code 6, §741, Jan 17 |
| performance measure - specific criterion that can be objectively observed and measured to a prescribed standard is used to assess how well a desired objective is being achieved. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance measure - Statements of standards (qualitative or quantitative) that measure an employee's achievement of a given work objective. riteria (qualitative and quantitative) that measure an employee's achievement of a given work objective. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 450, 462, 461, May 18 |
| Performance Measurement - A means of evaluating efficiency effectiveness, and results. A balanced performance measurement scorecard includes financial and nonfinancial measures focusing on quality, cycle time, and cost. Performance measurement should include program accomplishments in terms of outputs and outcomes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 594, May 18 |
| performance measurement - A means of evaluating efficiency, effectiveness, and results. A performance measurement should include program accomplishments in terms of outputs (quantity of products or services provided) and outcomes (results of providing outputs in terms of effectively meeting intended agency mission objectives). (Capital Programming Guide, Supplement to OMB Circular A-11, Part 3 - Planning, Budgeting, and Acquisition of Capital Assets). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17 |

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| performance measurement - The process of collecting, analyzing and reporting information about the performance of an individual, organization or system. | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Performance Measurement Baseline - An Earned Value performance measurement baseline (PMB) is a project's technical scope integrated with budget and scheduled milestone dates. It is the project's plan for accomplishing or delivering a specific set of requirements within a specified amount of funding and time. Tracking actual costs spent and status/progress against a project's PMB is how a project's performance is measured in an Earned Value Management System. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| performance measures - Indicators of progress toward achieving goals and objectives based on actual vs. planned targets established. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| performance metric - a particular value or characteristic used to measure the outcome that is generally expressed in terms of a baseline and a target. | DHS, US Code 6, §741, Jan 17 |
| performance metrics - A set of standard measures used to identify and evaluate how well specified characteristics or properties of resources, processes, customers, or desired results change over time when compared against a baseline value. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| performance monitoring - Performance monitoring of changes in performance indicators reveals whether desired results are occurring and whether implementation is on track. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| performance objective - statement of measurable results expected to be achieved during the performance appraisal period. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| performance objective [learning] - statement of the desired end result to be accomplished specifies the conditions under which the end result is to be achieved; and describes specific criteria for successful achievement and may or may not result from training objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance plan - The completed Annual Evaluation Form at the beginning of the performance cycle, which consists of work objectives and performance measures. That part of a Civil Service employee's Annual Evaluation Form (AEF) which contains individual critical and noncritical elements (work objectives) and performance standards (performance measures). The AEF is used to record the performance plan and to appraise performance against the criteria in the plan. The written summary of work the executive is expected to accomplish during the appraisal period and the standards against which performance will be evaluated. The plan addresses all elements established for the executive. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 421, May 18 |
| performance plan and report - The Performance Plan and Report documents USG foreign assistance results achieved over the past fiscal year and sets targets on designated performance indicators for the next two fiscal years. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| performance problem - identification of a deviation from a performance standard may consist of less than adequate performance at the organizational, work unit, and/or individual level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance rating (civil service) - A written appraisal of performance compared to the performance measure(s) for each critical or non-critical element on which there has been an opportunity to perform for the minimum period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, May 18 |
| performance rating of record - The summary level performance rating prepared at the end of an appraisal period for performance of Agency-assigned duties over the entire rating period (i.e., Exceptional, Excellent). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| Performance Ratings - The final (annual) rating of record given under an SES performance appraisal system as reviewed by the Agency Performance Review Board and approved by the Administrator. SES appointees who for any reason do not have an annual performance rating of record shall be assigned a presumptive rating of Fully Successful. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 455, May 18 |
| performance record - documentation of actual performance that identifies changes in behaviors on the job before and after an intervention. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| performance reference model - A standardized measurement framework designed to measure the performance of IT investments and their contribution to program performance. Also called PRM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| Performance Report - The Performance Report documents USG foreign assistance results achieved over the past fiscal year and requests funds for the next fiscal year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| performance requirement - requirement that defines how well the system and/or products are required to perform a function, along with the conditions under which the function is performed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Performance Review Board - An Agency board that is responsible for making recommendations to the appointing authority on SES Performance ratings and bonuses. A group of executives appointed by the Administrator that provides recommendations regarding SES performance appraisals, bonuses, pay adjustments, and rank award nominations. Also called PRB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, 421, May 18 |
| performance review board - group of individuals established to provide oversight to ensure balance, equity, and fairness in the evaluation and scoring process under the performance appraisal system, and to ensure there are meaningful distinctions in relative performance reflected in the performance requirements has three or more members who are appointed by the authorizing official, or designee acting on behalf of the authorizing official for this purpose. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| performance risk - potential for a given (negative) event to occur that impacts the performance of a project can be a source of cost, transition, or schedule risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| performance score - numeric appraisal of a performance element determined by the assigned rating level (R one – five) and the designated weighting factor (W) for that element (R x W performance score). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| performance solution - outcome of a needs analysis | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance specification - specification stating the desired product operation or function but not specifying its construction or manufacture. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| performance standard - identified level of satisfactory performance applied to a specific indicator based on nationally recognized standards and protocols. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| performance standards - Verifiable, measurable levels of service in terms of quantity, quality, timeliness, location, and work units. Performance standards are used in a performance-based PWS to (1) assess (i.e., inspect and accept) the work during a period of performance; (2) provide a common output-related basis for preparing private sector offers and public tenders; and (3) compare the offers and tenders to the PWS. The requiring activity’s acceptable levels of service are normally stated in the PWS. The solicitation includes performance standards. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| Performance Standards Board - Board responsible for reviewing the files of all employees referred by the C/Board whose performance is ranked least competitive among their class and decide whether the employees meet the standards of their class, marginally meet the standards of their class, or should be selected out for relative performance. Specific planned level of result to be achieved within an explicit timeframe. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 250, May 18 |
| performance support - (See - job aid). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance target - quantifiable or otherwise measurable characteristic that tells how well or at what level an organization aspires to perform. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| performance task - (See - task). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| performance test - device, technique, or measuring tool in which the test taker actually demonstrates the skills the test is intended to measure by doing real-world tasks that require those skills, rather than by answering questions asking how to do them. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Performance Work Statement - A statement in the solicitation that identifies the technical, functional, and performance characteristics of the agency’s requirements. The PWS is performance-based and describes the agency’s needs (the “what”), not specific methods for meeting those needs (the “how”). The PWS identifies essential outcomes to be achieved, specifies the agency’s required performance standards, and specifies the location, units, quality, and timeliness of the work. Also called PWS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| performance work statement - A description of what the contractor must accomplish in terms of results so that the U.S. Government can effectively monitor and evaluate the progress and final result of the contract. It is used when conducting performance-based service contracting. It replaces the Statement of Work previously used in service contracts. Also called PWS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| performance work statement - A statement in the solicitation that identifies the technical, functional, and performance characteristics of the agency’s requirements. The PWS is performance-based and describes the agency’s needs (the “what”), not specific methods for meeting those needs (the “how”). The PWS identifies essential outcomes to be achieved, specifies the agency’s required performance standards, and specifies the location, units, quality and timeliness of the work. Also called PWS. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| performance work statement - A statement of work (SOW) tells the contractor what the U.S. Government wants done and how the U.S. Government wants it done. It dictates both the problem and the solution the contractor is to provide. A PWS is a performance-based SOW that tells the contractor what to do, but not how to do it. A PWS allows the contractor to provide the contractors own solution to a problem stated in the PWS rather than be forced to provide only the government-dictated solution to that problem. A PWS should include incentives that are tied to solving the stated problems in a high quality way (as defined in the PWS) and in a timely fashion. PWSs are preferred to regular SOWs. Also called PWS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-1115, Mar 17 |
| performance work statement -s a statement of work for performance-based acquisitions that describes the required results in clear, specific and objective terms with measurable outcomes. Also called PWS. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| performance-based - that the contract, task order, or arrangement, respectively, includes the use of performance work statements that set forth contract requirements in clear, specific, and objective terms with measurable outcomes. | DOD, US Code 10, §2330a, Jan 17 |
| performance-based acquisition - an acquisition structured around the results to be achieved as opposed to the manner by which the work is to be performed. Also called PBA. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| performance-based compensation system - a system of compensation for teachers, principals, or other school leaders (A) that differentiates levels of compensation based in part on measurable increases in student academic achievement; and (B) which may include (i) differentiated levels of compensation, which may include bonus pay, on the basis of the employment responsibilities and success of effective teachers, principals, or other school leaders in hard-to-staff schools or high-need subject areas; and (ii) recognition of the skills and knowledge of teachers, principals, or other school leaders as demonstrated through (I) successful fulfillment of additional responsibilities or job functions, such as teacher leadership roles; and (II) evidence of professional achievement and mastery of content knowledge and superior teaching and leadership skills. | ED, US Code 20, §6631, Mar 17 |
| performance-based service contracting - PBSC is a method of contracting where the U.S. Government defines the results it is seeking, rather than the process by which those results are attained. An essential element is the standards against which contract performance will be measured. PBSC is the preferred method of contracting for services. Also called PBSC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| performance-based service contracts - Contracts that incorporate a process for obtaining results that add value and benefit to the Department. These performance-based service contracts may include incentives and disincentives based on actual services performed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| performance-based training - training provided in which a student demonstrates accomplishments or behaviors against the established standard the student is required to produce on the job learners perform in ways that approximate and progressively approach the ways they will perform on the job using what they have learned. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| performer - organization funded to support the development of a solution through an Inter-Agency Agreement, contract, grant, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| period - The time it takes for a satellite to complete one orbit around the earth. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, Sep 16 |
| period costs - costs, other than product costs, that are expensed in the period in which they are incurred, such as selling expenses and general and administrative expenses. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| period costs - costs, other than product costs, that are expensed in the period in which they are incurred, such as selling expenses and general and administrative expenses. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| period of availability - The timeframe specified in the Appropriations Act during which new obligations may be incurred. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |
| period of continuing unemployment - I) a single registration period that includes more than 4 days of unemployment; (II) a series of consecutive registration periods, each of which includes more than 4 days of unemployment; or (III) a series of successive registration periods, each of which includes more than 4 days of unemployment, if each succeeding registration period. | DOT, US Code 45, §352, Mar 17 |
| period of military conflict - (i) a period of war declared by the Congress; (ii) a period of national emergency declared by the Congress or by the President; or (iii) a period of a contingency operation. | DOC, US Code 15, §636, Mar 17 |
| period of military service - the period beginning on the date on which a servicemember enters military service and ending on the date on which the servicemember is released from military service or dies while in military service. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3911, Jan 17 |
| period of war - the Mexican border period, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, the Vietnam era, the Persian Gulf War, and the period beginning on the date of any future declaration of war by the Congress and ending on the date prescribed by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress. | DVA, US Code 38, §1501, Mar 17 |
| period of war - the Spanish-American War, the Mexican border period, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, the Vietnam era, the Persian Gulf War, and the period beginning on the date of any future declaration of war by the Congress and ending on the date prescribed by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| periodic advance by treasury check / Automated Clearing House or by electronic fund transfer - An advance when payment is made to the recipient by issuance of a Treasury Check, through the Automated Clearing House (ACH), or by electronic fund transfer (EFTS). This method is used when an advance is justified but the conditions for a Letter of Credit (LOC) cannot be met. Also called ACH and EFTS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18 |
| periodic reinvestigations - investigations conducted for the purpose of updating a previously completed background investigation - (A) every 5 years in the case of a top secret clearance or access to a highly sensitive program; (B) every 10 years in the case of a secret clearance; or (C) every 15 years in the case of a Confidential Clearance. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3345, Jan 17 |
| periodic reporting [financial] - reporting process for major investments that establishes communication among investment Program Managers, DHS Component senior leadership, and DHS oversight entities regarding the health and status of major DHS investments. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| peripheral device - An external device that can be connected to a computer, including but not limited to a mouse, keyboard, printer, monitor, external Zip drive, flash drive (e.g., thumb drive), digital camera, digital voice recorder, DVD drive, DVD-RW drive, keyboard-video-mouse (KVM) switch, or scanner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| peripheral device - An external device that can be connected to a computer, including but not limited to a mouse, keyboard, printer, monitor, external Zip drive, flash drive (e.g., thumb drive), digital camera, digital voice recorder, DVD drive, DVD-RW drive, keyboard-video-mouse (KVM) switch, or scanner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| perishable agricultural commodity -(A) any of the following, whether or not frozen or packed in ice: Fresh fruits and fresh vegetables of every kind and character; and (B) Includes cherries in brine as defined by the Secretary in accordance with trade usages. | USDA, US Code 7, §499a, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| permanent - a relationship of continuing or lasting nature, as distinguished from temporary, but a relationship may be permanent even though it is one that may be dissolved eventually at the instance either of the United States or of the individual, in accordance with law. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| permanent areas - areas on land or water that provide for launch, recovery, and operation of small unmanned aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40101, Mar 17 |
| permanent full-time employee - A direct-hire U.S. Government employee who has a regular work schedule of 40 hours per week and holds an appointment not limited to a year or less. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| permanent housing - community-based housing without a designated length of stay. | DVA, US Code 38, §2023, Mar 17 |
| permanent part-time employee - A direct-hire U.S. Government employee who has a regular work schedule of not less than 16 hours per week and not more than 32 hours per week, and who holds an appointment not limited to a year or less. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| permanent record - Any Federal record that NARA has determined to have sufficient value to warrant its continued preservation by the National Archives. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| permanent record - federal record that has been determined by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) to have sufficient value to warrant its preservation in the National Archives of the United States include all records accessioned by NARA into the National Archives of the United States and later increments of the same records, and those for which the disposition is permanent on SF 115s, —Request for Records Disposition Authority, approved by NARA on or after May 14, 1973. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| permanent records - Records which have been given the disposition of permanent by National Archives (NARA) in USAID Disposition Schedules (See USAID Disposition Schedule). Permanent AV records (tapes, motion picture reels, etc.) are transferred to NARA after a designated number of years. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| permanent resident alien - A person who holds a U.S. green card. Note that an FSN employee or personal services contractor who holds a U.S. green card is subject to U.S. income and Social Security tax withholding unless a totalization agreement provides Social Security Tax exemption. A PRA working in the United States such as an FSI language tutor is subject to applicable Federal, state and city tax withholding. Also called PRA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| permanent resident alien - an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence into the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §6033, Jan 17 |
| permanent resident alien - an alien lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4218, Jan 17 |
| permanent team - A team that exists within a formal organizational structure for the purpose of conducting complex, on-going, and long-term mission-related work of the Agency but that is not itself a formal organizational unit. A permanent team is headed by a team leader who is not a supervisor but who retains many, but not all, of the formal supervisory responsibilities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| permanent v. temporary records - Permanent records have been determined by NARA to warrant preservation in the National Archives, and their disposition as permanent has been recorded on a Form SF-115, Request for Records Disposition Authority. Temporary records have been determined by NARA to have insufficient value to warrant preservation in the National Archives, and their disposition as temporary or disposable is documented on either a Form SF-115 or in a General Records Schedule. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4151, Mar 17 |
| permissible exposure limit [asbestos] - as established by OSHA, is 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter (f/cc) and is based upon the time-weighted average exposure for a complete eight-hour work shift. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| permissive environment - Operational environment in which host nation military and law enforcement agencies have control, as well as the intent and capability to assist operations that a unit intends to conduct. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |

Terms and Definitions

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| permit - a written or oral authorization, including by electronic methods, by the Secretary to move plants, plant products, biological control organisms, plant pests, noxious weeds, or articles under conditions prescribed by the Secretary. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| permitting authority - the Administrator or the air pollution control agency authorized by the Administrator to carry out a permit program under this subchapter. | DOE, US Code 42, §7661, Mar 17 |
| Persian Gulf war - the period beginning on August 2, 1990, and ending on the date thereafter prescribed by Presidential proclamation or by law. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| persistent agent - A chemical agent that, when released, remains able to cause casualties for more than 24 hours to several days or weeks. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| persistent mine - A land mine, other than nuclear or chemical, that is not designed to selfdestruct; is designed to be emplaced by hand or mechanical means; and can be buried or surface emplaced. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| persistently monitor - collection strategy that emphasizes the ability of some collection systems to linger on demand in an area to detect, locate, characterize, identify, track, target,, in near or real-time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| person - an individual or entity. | DOS, US Code 22, §8772, Jan 17 |
| person - an individual, partnership, corporation, association, entity, or public or private corporation, including a Federal, State, or local government agency or department. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d-6d, Jan 17 |
| person - an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation. | USDA, US Code 7, §15b, Mar 17 |
| person - any individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, business trust, government entity, or other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §1683, Mar 17 |
| person - any person or entity, including any agency or instrumentality of a foreign state. | DOS, US Code 22, §6023, Jan 17 |
| person - any private person or entity, or any officer, employee, agent, department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, of any State or local unit of government, or of any foreign government. | DHS, US Code 33, §1402, Mar 17 |
| person - (A) a natural person, corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group; (B) any governmental entity or instrumentality of a government, including a multilateral development institution of the International Financial Institutions Act; and (C) any successor, subunit, parent company or subsidiary of any entity. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| person - (A) an electronic communication service provider; or (B) a landlord, custodian, or other person who may be authorized or required to furnish assistance pursuant to - (i) an order of the court directing such assistance; (ii) a certification in writing ; or (iii) a directive under the Protect America Act of 2007. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1885, Jan 17 |
| person - (A) an individual, corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group; and (B) any successor, subunit, or subsidiary of any person described in subparagraph (A). | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| person - (A) any natural person; ^{SEP} (B) any corporation, partnership, or other legal entity; and (C) any organization, association, or group. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2204, Jan 17 |
| person - (i) a natural person; (ii) a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, financial institution, insurer, underwriter, guarantor, and any other business organization, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, and any governmental entity operating as a business enterprise; and (iii) any successor to any entity described in clause (ii). | DHS, US Code 19, §4452, Mar 17 |
| person - a natural person (including an individual Indian), a corporation, a partnership, an unincorporated association, a trust, or an estate, or any other public or private entity, including a State or local government or an Indian tribe. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| person - a natural person as well as a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, and any governmental entity operating as a business enterprise, and any successor of any such entity; and (B) in the case of countries where it may be impossible to identify a specific governmental entity. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| person - an individual or an organization. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| person - an individual or entity. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1708, Jan 17 |
| person - an individual or entity. | DHS, US Code 19, §3902, Mar 17 |
| person - an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a trust, any unincorporated organization, or a government or political subdivision thereof. As used in this paragraph the term trust shall include only a trust where the interest or interests of the beneficiary or beneficiaries are evidenced by a security. | DOC, US Code 15, §77b, Mar 17 |
| person - an individual, corporation, partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| person - an individual, firm, corporation, association, and a partnership. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| person - an individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4302, Jan 17 |
| person - an individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, legal representative, or any organized group of persons. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| person - an individual, partnership, joint venture, corporation, mutual company, joint-stock company, trust, estate, unincorporated organization, association, or employee organization. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| person - any individual or entity, including both natural and juridical persons. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1605A, Jan 17 |
| person - any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, any State or any political subdivision thereof, or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity located in the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §8102, Jan 17 |
| person - any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, or State or political subdivision. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17 |
| person - any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or other form of business organization. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3816, Jan 17 |
| person - any individual, including any officer or employee of the Federal Government, or any group, entity, association, corporation, or foreign power. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| person - any individual, institution, or other legal entity or body. | DOS, US Code 22, §9002, Jan 17 |
| person - any individual, partnership, association, corporation, firm, subsidiary of a corporation, or other organization. | DOL, US Code 30, §802, May 18 |
| person - any individual, trustee, firm, association, company, or corporation. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code |

Terms and Definitions

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| person - any individual; any public or private corporation, partnership, or other association or entity (including any sea grant college, sea grant institute or other institution); or any State, political subdivision of a State, or agency or officer thereof. | DHS, US Code 33, §1122, Mar 17 |
| person - any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, including any person acting under color or authority of State law. | DOC, US Code 15, §57b-1, Mar 17 |
| person - any United States or foreign individual, partnership, corporation, or other form of association, or any of their successor entities, parents, or subsidiaries. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| person - does not include a government or governmental entity that is not operating as a business enterprise. | DHS, US Code 19, §4452, Mar 17 |
| person - human individual. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| person - in addition to its meaning under section 1 of title 1, includes a governmental authority and a trustee, receiver, assignee, and other similar representative. | DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §40102, May 19 |
| person - includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative thereof, or any State or local government or agency thereof. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| person - Includes individuals (including U.S. Government contractors), partnerships, associations, corporations, business trusts, legal representatives, organized groups of individuals, and State, territory, tribal, or local governments or branches or political subdivisions. (Note - For identification and evaluation purposes OMB has granted the Department permission to treat contractors as employees. This is very limited and requires the review of A/GIS/DIR.) The definition of person excludes current employees of the Federal Government, military personnel, military reservists, and members of the National Guard, with respect to all inquiries within the scope of their employment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11632, Mar 17 |
| person – includes partnerships, associations, and corporations. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17 |
| person - individual, partnership, corporation, or association. | SOURCE - DOL, US Code 33, §902(1) (May 19) |
| person - one or more individuals, governments (including the Federal Government and the governments of the States), governmental agencies, political subdivisions, labor unions, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, receivers, trustees, and trustees in cases under title 11. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-88, Jan 17 |
| person - one or more individuals, labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, or receivers. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, May 18 |
| person - the singular and the plural and any individual, partnership, corporation, or other form of association, including any government or agency thereof. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4618, Jan 17 |
| person acting on behalf of an issuer - any officer, director, or employee of such issuer. | DOC, US Code 15, §78u-5, Mar 17 |
| person authorized to direct disposition of human remains - A person, usually primary next of kin, who is authorized to direct disposition of human remains. Also called PADD. See also mortuary affairs. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| person centric query service - composite service that allows users to submit a single query for all transactions involving a nonimmigrant or immigrant from certain USCIS and Department of State information systems, and returns a consolidated and correlated view of the persons' records from the underlying source systems available to authorized DHS users who have been granted appropriate privileges to access data from the underlying source systems being requested. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| person or persons - corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country. | DOL, US Code 29, §53, Mar 17 |
| person participating in an offering of penny stock - any person engaging in activities with a broker, dealer, or issuer for purposes of issuing, trading, or inducing or attempting to induce the purchase or sale of, any penny stock. | DOC, US Code 15, §77t, Mar 17 |
| person with disability - A person who a. Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of his or her major life activities, performance target 2. Has a record of such an impairment, or 3. Is regarded as having such an impairment. Exclusions from the definition of "person with disability": a. The term does not include an individual who is currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs, when the Agency acts on the basis of such use. (1) The term "drug" means a controlled substance. (2) The term "illegal use of drugs" means the use of drugs, possession or distribution of which is unlawful under the Controlled Substance Act, but does not include use of a drug taken under supervision of a licensed health care professional or other uses authorized by the Act or other provisions of law. b. The exclusion in a above does not exclude an individual with disabilities who (1) Has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program and is no longer engaging in the illegal use of drugs, or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully and is no longer engaging in such use; (2) Is participating in a supervised rehabilitation program and is no longer engaging in such use; or (3) Is erroneously regarded as engaging in such use. c. USAID is not precluded from adopting or administering reasonable policies or procedures, including but not limited to drug testing, designed to ensure that an individual described in a above is no longer engaging in the illegal use of drugs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 110, May 18 |
| person(s) with disability(ies) - An employee who has a severe permanent impairment which for all practical purposes precludes the use of public transportation or carpooling, or an employee who is unable to operate a car as a result of permanent impairment who is driven to work by another. Justification for this priority requires an annual certification by the employee's physician, the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), or the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS), indicating that such handicap exists, except for those employees who have been informed in writing from the Parking Coordinator that the committee views their condition as permanent in nature and that no further reviews are required. They must, however, re-apply for parking. Justification should be submitted through the employee's respective executive office to the Office of General Services Managements Special Services Division (A/OPR/GSM/SS).. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| personal affects - All privately owned moveable, personal property of an individual. Also called PE. See also mortuary affairs; personal property. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06, May 19 |
| personal area network - A computer network or equipment used close to one's person, for example - PDAs, pocket PCs, wearable computers. Also called PAN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| personal assistance services - a range of services, provided by one or more persons, designed to assist an individual with a disability to perform daily living activities on or off the job that the individual would typically perform if the individual did not have a disability. Such services shall be designed to increase the individual's control in life and ability to perform everyday activities on or off the job. | DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17 |
| personal attire - able to be worn as or attached to a person's clothing. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| personal capacity - Not pursuant to an employees official capacity, i.e., in his or her capacity as a private citizen. The content of a personal capacity public communication may nevertheless be of Departmental concern. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| personal care services - services that provide the veteran the following: (A) Assistance with one or more independent activities of daily living. (B) Any other non-institutional extended care. | DVA, US Code 38, §1720G, Mar 17 |

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| personal communications device - wireless electronic device designed primarily to send and/or receive information includes commercial wireless devices, such a smartphones, pagers, radios, personal digital assistants, mobile email devices, and other handheld personal devices | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| personal contact information - information, or a forum to obtain such information, that would permit individuals to contact each other, including- (i) the name or residential, postal, electronic mail, or instant message address of an individual; (ii) the telephone, pager, cellphone, or fax number, or voice message mailbox of an individual; or (iii) the provision of an opportunity for an in-person meeting. | DHS, US Code 8, §1375a, Jan 17 |
| personal emergency response system - a device: (1) that can be activated by an individual who is experiencing a medical emergency to notify appropriate emergency medical personnel that the individual is experiencing a medical emergency; and (2) that provides the individual's location through a Global Positioning System indicator. | DVA, US Code 38, §1710, Mar 17 |
| personal estate - Sometimes used synonymously with personal property, means any tangible property of the decedent that does not fall into the category of real estate. It includes furniture, household furnishings, motor vehicles, clothing, luggage, and other effects of a tangible, movable nature. It also includes convertible assets, non-negotiable instruments, and the like. For purposes of the Departments regulations, however, a personal estate does not include bank deposits. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| personal file - documentary materials belonging to an individual that are not used to conduct agency business. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| personal identifier - A name, number, or symbol that is unique to an individual. Examples are the individual's name and Social Security number, and may also include fingerprints or voiceprints. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| Personal Identity Verification - A Government-wide Standard for secure and reliable forms of identification to be issued by the Federal Government to its employees and contractors as mandated by the Homeland Security Presidential Directive, Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors. Also called PIV. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| personal identity verification - The process of creating and using a Government-wide secure and reliable form of identification for Federal employees and contractors, in support of HSPD 12, Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors. Also called PIV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| personal identity verification card - A secure, electronic, rapid, and verifiable means of individual identification that is resistant to fraud, tampering, counterfeiting, and terrorist exploitation. Also called PIV card. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 114, Mar 17 |
| personal identity verification card - approved United States Federal Executive Branch (FEB) smart card that contains the necessary data for the cardholder to be granted access to federal facilities and information systems assures appropriate levels of security for all applicable Federal applications, as well as multi-factor authentication, digital signature, and encryption capabilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| personal information - individually identifiable information including (i) a student or parent's first and last name; (ii) a home or other physical address (including street name and the name of the city or town); (iii) a telephone number; or (iv) a Social Security identification number. | ED, US Code 20, §1232h, Mar 17 |
| personal item [screened] - articles carried by a person that must be screened separately when entering a secured area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| personal item [screened] - articles carried by a person that must be screened separately when entering a secured area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| personal items - Items intended for the personal use of authorized personnel. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| personal locator beacon - An emergency device carried by individuals, to assist locating during personnel recovery. Also called PLB. See also emergency locator beacon. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| personal papers - Documentary materials of a private nature that have not been used in the transaction of Department business. This may include papers created or received before or after an individual entered into U.S. Government service so long as they are not related to or used in transacting Department business. Personal papers may also include the individuals copies of employment-related records, such as leave and travel authorizations or time and attendance records. Diaries, journals, notes, personal calendars and appointment schedules may be regarded as personal papers only if they are solely for personal use and have not been used to prepare for, transact, or communicate Department business. This is a complex category and may require consultation with the Departments Records Officer and the Office of the Legal Adviser. Correspondence or email sent or received as a Department official is not personal. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4151, Mar 17 |
| personal papers - Documentary materials of a private or non-public nature that have not been used in the transaction of Department of State business. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| personal property - any item of personal property, including automobiles, computers, boats, audio and video equipment, and any other items acquired for personal use, but excluding items of minimal value as determined by regulation or policy issued. | DOS, US Code 22, §4341, Jan 17 |
| personal property - intangible and tangible property (including motor vehicles). | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3975, Jan 17 |
| personal property - Personal property includes such items as vehicles, furniture, equipment, supplies, appliances, and machinery. It refers to all property not otherwise classified as land, land improvement, buildings, and structures that are normally referred to as real property. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 534, 629, May 18 |
| personal property - property of any kind except real property. It may be tangible, having physical existence, or intangible, having no physical existence, such as copyrights, patents, or securities. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| personal property - Property of any kind except real property. It may be tangible, having physical existence, or intangible, having no physical existence, such as copyrights, patents, or securities. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| personal property - Property of any kind or any interest therein, except real property; military-issued equipment/gear; records of the United States Government; and naval vessels of the following categories: aircraft carriers, surface combatants, and submarines. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06, May 19 |
| personal property - property of any kind or interest in it except real property, records of the Federal Government, and naval vessels of the following categories: (1) Battleships; (2) Cruisers; (3) Aircraft carriers; (4) Destroyers; and (5) Submarines. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| personal property - property owned by an individual or business, which is not affixed to or associated with the land. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| personal property - U.S. Government-owned/leased personal property includes such items as vehicles, furniture, equipment, supplies, appliances, and machinery. It refers to all property not otherwise classified as land, land improvement, buildings, and structures that are normally referred to as real property. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| personal property management - The management of the Agency's non-real estate property. It involves ordering, receiving, storage, utilization, accountability, warehousing, and disposal of such property. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 527, May 18 |
| personal protective equipment - The protective clothing and equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that can be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Also called PPE. See also individual protective equipment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| Personal Relief - A specific remedy directly benefitting the grievant(s) and may not include a request for disciplinary or other action affecting another employee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 490, May 18 |
| personal relief - a specific remedy directly benefitting the grievant, but may not include a request for disciplinary or other action directly affecting another employee. Failure of a grievant to request personal relief may be grounds for rejection of the grievance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715, Mar 17 |

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| <p>personal services agreement limited - A streamlined PSA used for short-term employment. This hiring mechanism is used to employ foreign nationals for any combination of no more than 30 work days, or 6 weeks, within a calendar year in accordance with maximum limits set by host-country law that precludes permanent employment status. U.S. citizens and U.S. legal permanent residents (i.e., green card holders) may not be hired on a PSA-Ltd. Also called PSA-Ltd.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>personal services contract - A contract characterized by the employer-employee relationship it creates between the U.S. Government and the contractor. These contracts, by U.S. statute, are not subject to procurement law, and the Procurement Executive has waived application of procurement regulations, such as the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), when obtaining personal services under this statutory authority. USAID uses personal services contracts (PSCs), which are authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and such contracts are subject to, written, and administered under the FAR and USAID's Acquisition Regulation (AIDAR), Appendices D and J. Also called PSC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>personal services contract - a contract that, by its express terms or as administered, makes the contractor personnel appear to be, in effect, Government employees</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>personal services contract - a contract with an individual pursuant to express statutory authority that is characterized by the employer-employee relationship it creates between the U.S. government and the contractor. Also called PSC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>personal services contract - Employment contract that creates an employer/employee relationship. A U.S. Government employee is technically the PSC's supervisor and will complete timecard and other personnel management actions. Also called PSC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>personal services contractor - An individual contracted personally to perform an identifiable task under the supervision and control usual to government employees rather than to furnish an end item of supply. This employer/employee relationship may involve a U.S. citizen payrolled through CAPPs, or a Foreign Service National payrolled through the Foreign Service National Payroll System. (1) Summer hires or other temporary employment of dependents of Foreign Service employees usually involve an employer/employee relationship requiring a part-time, intermittent or temporary (PIT) appointment or a personal services contract (PSC). For the test for employer/employee relationship used by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for taxation purposes, see Publication 15 or Publication 15A under the IRS website at www.irs.gov; (2) When an employer/employee relationship exists with a U.S. citizen employee or a U.S. permanent resident alien, appropriate U.S. income and Social Security tax withholding is generally required and payment should be effected through the CAPPs or FSN payroll systems. CAPPs also performs withholding of applicable state and city income taxes; and (3) The compensation, benefits, and other entitlements of a personal services contractor are determined by the terms of the contract in accordance with Federal Procurement Regulations rather than by the entitlements of employees appointed to the Federal service. Also called PSC.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Personal Services Contractor - Personal Services Contract (PSC) means a contract that, by its express terms or as administered, make the contractor personnel appear, in effect, Government employees (also see "contractor employee" above) Also called PSC.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18</p> |
| <p>personal staff - Aides and staff officers handling special matters over which the commander wishes to exercise close personal control.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>personal use - activity conducted for purposes other than accomplishing official or otherwise authorized activity.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>personal use - Personal use means activity that is conducted for purposes other than accomplishing official or otherwise authorized activity. Executive Branch employees are specifically prohibited from using government office equipment to maintain or support a personal private business. Examples of this prohibition include employees using a government computer and Internet connection to run a travel business or investment service.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 541, May 18</p> |
| <p>personal visit - to call upon an arrestee or prisoner in person, especially to provide encouragement and appropriate assistance.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| personally identifiable information - Information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as their name, Social Security number, biometric records, etc., alone, or when combined with other personal or identifying information which is linked or linkable to a specific individual, such as date and place of birth, mothers maiden name, etc. Also called PII. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| personally identifiable information - information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| personally identifiable information - Information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as their name, Social Security number, biometric records, etc., alone, or when combined with other personal or identifying information which is linked or linkable to a specific individual, such as date and place of birth, mothers maiden name, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| personally identifiable information - Information that directly identifies an individual. PII examples include name, address, social security number, or other identifying number or code, telephone number, and e- mail address. PII can also consist of a combination of indirect data elements such as gender, race, birth date, geographic indicator (e.g., zip code), and other descriptors used to identify specific individuals. Same as "information in an identifiable form". | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| personally identifiable information - information that permits the identity of an individual to be directly or indirectly inferred, including other information that is linked or linkable to an individual includes, but is not limited to, U.S. citizens, legal permanent residents, visitors to the U.S., and Department employers and contractors. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| personally identifiable information - Refers to information which can be used to distinguish or trace an individuals identity, such as their name, Social Security Number, biometric records, etc., alone, or when combined with other personal or identifying information which is linked or linkable to a specific individual, such as date and place of birth, mothers maiden name, etc. Department employees should exercise their best judgment in determining the sensitivity of the PII. Sensitivity of the PII would depend on factors such as whether its unauthorized disclosure may result in any of the following harms to the records subject - fiscal or physical harm, identify theft, personal or professional embarrassment, inconvenience, unfairness, security risks, coercion, and/or other adverse effects. Also called PII. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| personally identifying information - individually identifying information for or about a volunteer who is a victim of sexual assault, including information likely to disclose the location of such victim, including the following: (A) A first and last name.(B) A home or other physical address.(C) Contact information (including a postal, email, or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number).(D) A social security number.(E) Any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation, that, in combination with information described in subparagraphs (A) through (D), would serve to identify the victim. | DOS, US Code 22, §2507a, Jan 17 |
| personally identifying information - the person's name, rank, duty address, and official title and information regarding the person's pay. | DOD, US Code 10, §130, Jan 17 |
| person-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) worn by an individual , either willing or unwilling, such as a vest, belt, backpack, etc., in which the person houses the whole improvised explosive device (IED) or principle improvised explosive device (IED) components and/or serves as the delivery or concealment means for explosives with an initiating device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| personnel - Individuals required in either a military or civilian capacity to accomplish the assigned mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, May 18 |
| personnel - officers and employees. | DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17 |
| personnel - Personnel working for USAID, to include: Direct Hire Foreign Service or General Schedule employees, Personal Services Contractors (PSCs), and Foreign Service Nationals (FSNs). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| personnel accountability - The process of identifying, capturing, and recording the personal identification information of an individual usually through the use of a database. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |

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| personnel action - an appointment, promotion, detail, transfer, reassignment, demotion, suspension, termination, reinstatement, restoration, reemployment, or performance evaluation; a decision concerning pay, benefits, or awards; a decision concerning education or training if the education or training may reasonably be expected to lead to an appointment, reassignment, promotion, or performance evaluation; a decision to order psychiatric testing or examination; and any other significant change in duties, responsibilities, or working conditions. | White House, PPD 19 Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified , Terms, Oct 12 |
| personnel actions - with respect to an employee in a position in a covered intelligence community element (other than a position excepted from the competitive service due to its confidential, policy-determining, policymaking, or policy-advocating character) - (A) an appointment; (B) a promotion; (C) a disciplinary or corrective action; (D) a detail, transfer, or reassignment; (E) a demotion, suspension, or termination; (F) a reinstatement or restoration; (G) a performance evaluation; (H) a decision concerning pay, benefits, or awards; (I) a decision concerning education or training if such education or training may reasonably be expected to lead to an appointment, promotion, or performance evaluation; or (J) any other significant change in duties, responsibilities, or working conditions. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3234, Jan 17 |
| personnel department - entity responsible for ensuring that qualified individuals exist to support necessary capabilities across an organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| personnel recovery - The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. Also called PR. See also combat search and rescue; evasion; personnel; recovery; search and rescue. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| personnel recovery coordination cell - The primary joint force component organization responsible for coordinating and controlling component personnel recovery missions. Also called PRCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| personnel recovery reference product - A reference document for personnel recovery containing specific information on a particular country or region of interest. Also called PRRP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| personnel retention - measure of success at keeping employees on-board calculated by an average length of time an employee stays employed within the same organization over a given period of time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| personnel security - Organizations must - (1) Ensure that individuals occupying positions of responsibility within organizations (including third-party service providers) are trustworthy and meet established security criteria for those positions; (2) Ensure that organizational information and information systems are protected during personnel actions such as terminations and transfers; and (3) Employ formal sanctions for personnel failing to comply with organizational security policies and procedures. Also called PS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| personnel security [operation] - security discipline concerned with the assessment of the loyalty, reliability, and trustworthiness of individuals for initial and continued eligibility for access to classified information or assignment to sensitive positions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| personnel security investigation - any investigation required for the purpose of determining the eligibility of any military, civilian, or government contractor personnel to access classified information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3344, Jan 17 |
| personnel security investigation - Inquiries designed to develop information pertaining to an individual for use in determining whether the employment, assignment to duties, or retention in employment of that individual is clearly consistent with the interests of national security and USAID goals and objectives. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566-567, May 18 |
| personnel services support - Service-provided sustainment activities that support a Service member during both exercises and operations. Also called PSS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, May 18 |
| personnel tempo - the amount of time members of the armed forces are engaged in their official duties at a location or under circumstances that make it infeasible for a member to spend off-duty time in the housing in which the member resides. | DOD, US Code 10, §991, Jan 17 |
| personnelist - A generic term used to describe any individual engaged in either Foreign Service or Civil Service human resources work at a professional level. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2313, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| persons that rely upon intellectual property protection - persons involved in-(A) the creation, production or licensing of works of authorship that are copyrighted, or (B) the manufacture of products that are patented or for which there are process patents. | DHS, US Code 19, §2242, Mar 17 |
| pesticide - (1) any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, (2) any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, and (3) any nitrogen stabilizer, except that the term pesticide shall not include any article that is a new animal drug that has been determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| pesticide - Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any unwanted insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, and other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, bacteria, or other micro-organisms (except viruses, bacteria, or other micro-organisms infesting humans or live animals), or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 312, May 18 |
| pesticide product - pesticide in the particular form in which the pesticide is, or is intended to be, distributed or sold including composition, packaging, and labeling. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| petitioner - any person who, in accordance with this chapter, files a petition in court seeking relief under the Convention. | DOS, US Code 22, §9002, Jan 17 |
| petitioning spouse - the spouse of a qualifying marriage, other than the alien. | DHS, US Code 8, §1186a, Jan 17 |
| petrochemical product - any aromatic, olefin, or synthesis gas, and any derivative of such a gas, including ethylene, propylene, butadiene, benzene, toluene, xylene, ammonia, methanol, and urea. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| petroleum - crude oil, gases (including natural gas), natural gasoline, and other related hydrocarbons, oil shale, and the products of any of such resources. | DOD, US Code 10, §7420, Jan 17 |
| petroleum - natural or synthetic crude, blends of natural or synthetic crude, and products refined or derived from natural or synthetic crude or from such blends. | DOD, US Code 10, §2924, Jan 17 |
| petroleum product - crude oil, residual fuel oil, or any refined petroleum product (including any natural liquid and any natural gas liquid product). | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6202, Jan 17 |
| petroleum products - any article produced or derived in whole or in part from petroleum or any product thereof by refining, processing, manufacturing, or otherwise. | DOC, US Code 15, §715a, Mar 17 |
| petroleum resources - petroleum, refined petroleum products, oil or liquefied natural gas, natural gas resources, oil or liquefied natural gas tankers, and products used to construct or maintain pipelines used to transport oil or liquefied natural gas. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| petroleum underground storage tank - underground storage tank system containing petroleum or a petroleum mixture, including motor fuels, fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| petroleum, oils, and lubricants - A broad term that includes all petroleum and associated products used by the Armed Forces. Also called POL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| pharmaceutical - Any substance intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of diseases in humans or animals; any substances (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of humans or animals; and, any substance intended for use as a component in the above. The term includes drugs, vitamins, oral rehydration salts, biologicals, and some in-vitro diagnostic reagents/test kits; but does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 312, May 18 |
| pharmacotherapeutics - medications used to treat the symptoms and disease of drug abuse, including medications to- (1) block the effects of abused drugs; (2) reduce the craving for abused drugs; (3) moderate or eliminate withdrawal symptoms; (4) block or reverse the toxic effect of abused drugs; or (5) prevent relapse in persons who have been detoxified from drugs of abuse. | DHHS, US Code 42, §2850-4, Jan 17 |

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| phase - In planning, a definitive stage of a campaign or operation during which a large portion of the forces and capabilities are involved in similar or mutually supporting activities for a common purpose. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| phase line - An easily identified feature in the operational area utilized for control and coordination of military operations. Also called PL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| phase zero - Encompasses all activities prior to the beginning of Phase I (deter/engage) of a military campaign-that is, everything that can be done to prevent conflicts from developing in the first place. Executed properly, Phase Zero consists of shaping operations that are continuous and adaptive. Its ultimate goal is to promote stability and peace by building capacity in partner nations that enables them to be cooperative, trained, and prepared to help prevent or limit conflicts. For the United States, this approach is typically non-kinetic and places heavy emphasis on interagency support and coordination. In many instances, Phase Zero involves execution of a broad national strategy where the Department of Defense (DOD) is not the lead agency and its programs are only one part of the larger U.S. Government effort. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| phased employment - less than-full-time employment of a phased retiree. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| phased employment / phased retirement time limit agreement - document specifying the conditions and requirements of the time limit applicable to the employee's period of phased employment executed by the employee and the agency-approving official as a condition of approval of the employee's request to enter phased employment and phased retirement. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| phased retiree - retirement-eligible employee who-(1) with the concurrence of an authorized agency official, enters phased retirement status; and (2) has not entered full retirement status. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| phased retirement percentage - percentage which, when added to the working percentage for a phased retiree, produces a sum of 100 percent. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| phased retirement period - period beginning on the date on which an individual becomes entitled to receive a phased retirement annuity and ending on the date on which the individual dies or separates from phased employment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| phased retirement status - phased retiree is concurrently employed in phased employment and eligible to receive a phased retirement annuity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| phase-in plan - A prospective provider's plan to replace the incumbent provider(s) that is submitted in response to the solicitation. The phase-in plan is implemented in the first performance period and includes details on minimizing disruption, adverse personnel impacts, and start-up requirements. The phase-in plan is different from the employee transition plan developed by the HRA. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| Phoenix - USAID's single, Agency-wide, integrated, core financial system. Phoenix is a web- based, COTS financial management system, which is CGI Federal's Momentum Financials configured for USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| phonetic alphabet - A list of standard words used to identify letters of the alphabet in oral communications. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| phony minefield - An area free of live mines used to simulate a minefield, or section of a minefield, with the object of deceiving the enemy. See also minefield. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| photoelectric sensor - active, visible, line detection device that detects a visible or invisible beam of light and responds to its interruption. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| photovoltaic effect - to the physical phenomenon exhibited under certain circumstances by some materials in which a portion of the light energy striking the material is directly converted to electrical energy. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5582, Jan 17 |
| physical abuse - The infliction of physical injury as a result of punching, beating, kicking, biting, burning, shaking, or otherwise harming a child. The parent or caretaker may not have intended to hurt the child; rather the injury may have resulted from excessive discipline or physical punishment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723, Mar 17 |

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| physical abuse - torture, rough treatment, exposure, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| physical access control - monitoring or control of traffic through portals of a protected area by identifying the requestor (employee or visitor) and approving entrance or exit. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| physical access control system - electronic system that controls the ability of people or vehicles to enter a protected area, by means of authentication and authorization at access control points. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| physical activity - activity that requires physical movement of the body is not limited to traditional cardiovascular or strengthening exercise. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| physical and environmental protection - Organizations must - (1) limit physical access to information systems, equipment, and the respective operating environments to authorized individuals; (2) Protect the physical plant and support infrastructure for information systems; (3) Provide supporting utilities for information systems; (4) Protect information systems against environmental hazards; and (5) Provide appropriate environmental controls in facilities containing information systems. Also called PE. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| physical characteristics - Those military characteristics of equipment that are primarily physical in nature. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| physical damage assessment - The estimate of the quantitative extent of physical damage to a target resulting from the application of military force. See also battle damage assessment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| physical data model - representation of a data design which takes into account the facilities and constraints of a given database management system typically derived from the logical data model and may include all the database products required to create relationships between tables or achieve performance goals, such as indexes, constraint definitions, linking tables, partitioned tables or clusters. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Physical Dependency - physical or mental impairment a. Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genitourinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or b. Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 110, May 18 |
| physical escort - the temporary touching or holding of the hand, wrist, arm, shoulder or back for the purpose of inducing a resident who is acting out to walk to a safe location. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290ii, Jan 17 |
| physical infrastructure - real property, utilities, and equipment (installed and free standing and including computer equipment), necessary to provide a complete and usable commissary store or central product processing facility. | DOD, US Code 10, §2685, Jan 17 |
| physical inspection - manual examination or search, with or without assisting detection technologies, to resolve anomalies, to confirm adherence to standards or compliance with laws, or to detect threats for passengers and cargo, includes cavity search on passenger, pat-down, visual inspection, devanning of containers, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| physical inventory - A physical count performed to determine the on-hand quantity of an item or group of items. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| physical presence - the factual state or condition of being in a place at a given moment. Physical presence differs from residence in that residence is the particular location of a persons general abode whereas physical presence is the particular location of the person at the given time. Thus, although the aliens general abode may be located in one place, the alien may be physically present in another. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| physical restraint - a personal restriction that immobilizes or reduces the ability of an individual to move his or her arms, legs, or head freely. Such term does not include a physical escort. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290jj, Jan 17 |

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| physical search - any physical intrusion within the United States into premises or property (including examination of the interior of property by technical means) that is intended to result in a seizure, reproduction, inspection, or alteration of information, material, or property, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement purposes, but does not include (A) electronic surveillance, or (B) the acquisition by the United States Government of foreign intelligence information from international or foreign communications, or foreign intelligence activities conducted in accordance with otherwise applicable Federal law involving a foreign electronic communications system, utilizing a means other than electronic surveillance. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1821, Jan 17 |
| physical security - portion of internal security that is concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material, and documents; and defend them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| physical security -1. That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. 2. In communications security, the component that results from all physical measures necessary to safeguard classified equipment, material, and documents from access thereto or observation thereof by unauthorized persons. See also communications security; security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| physical security measures - measures to reasonably ensure that source or special nuclear material will only be used for authorized purposes and to prevent theft and sabotage. | DOS, US Code 22, §3203, Jan 17 |
| physical storage facility - any business or entity that provides space for the storage of goods or materials, or services related to the storage of goods or materials, to the public or any segment thereof. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1861, Jan 17 |
| physician - a professionally qualified individual duly licensed to practice medicine (including but not limited to surgery, dentistry, and ophthalmology) in the State or country in which he or she resides or practices. The attending physician cannot be a member of the covered persons immediate family or anyone who lives with the covered person. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2412, Mar 17 |
| physician - Surgeons, osteopathic practitioners, podiatrists, dentists, clinical psychologists, optometrists and chiropractors (limited treatment) within the scope of their practice as defined by state law. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| physician assistant education program - an educational program in a public or private institution in a State that- (A) has as its objective the education of individuals who, upon completion of their studies in (B) is accredited by the Accreditation Review Commission on Education for the Physician Assistant. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17 |
| pictorial - pictures, photographs, video, illustrations, and symbols. | DOC, US Code 15, §45b, Mar 17 |
| PII custodian - Any USAID staff member who handles PII in the routine execution of daily work responsibilities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| Pillar Bureaus - Pillar Bureaus provide leadership and innovation in their respective fields. The four Pillar Bureaus are Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT); Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA); Food Security; and Global Health (GH). Pillar Bureaus concentrate on program activities that support USAID Operating Units in the field. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Pillars - USAID's three Pillars are its new strategic orientation encompassing all USAID- managed programs regardless of account. The Pillars are Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; Global Health; and Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| pilot - Instructions appearing in ACP Format Line 1 of a telegram relating to the transmission or handling of that message. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| pilot [learning] - trial run of a course, class, curriculum, program, test instrument, or training system that provides information to improve or revise a product or process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| pilot [learning] - trial run of a course, class, curriculum, program, test instrument, or training system that provides information to improve or revise a product or process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| pipeline - The amount of funds obligated but not expended; the difference between cumulative obligations and cumulative expenditures, including accruals. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 602, May 18 |
| pipeline carrier - a person providing pipeline transportation for compensation. | DOT, US Code 49, §15102, Mar 17 |
| pipeline facility - a gas pipeline facility and a hazardous liquid pipeline facility. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| pipeline transportation - transporting gas and transporting hazardous liquid. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| piracy - war-like act committed by non-state actors (private parties not affiliated with any government) against parties of a different nationality, or against vessels of their own nationality at sea, and especially acts of robbery and/or criminal violence at sea. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| pitch - Fixed character spacing measuring width. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| placed in - The term "placed in", as used concerning marine insurance, refers to the place where the insurance is purchased. Thus, marine insurance must be "placed in" an eligible source country. To be placed in an eligible source country, two conditions must be met: 1) payment of the premium must be made to an insurance company in an eligible source country, and 2) the policy must be issued by an insurance company located in an eligible source country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 322, May 18 |
| placement - An individual's proximity to information of intelligence interest. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| placement - the placement of an unaccompanied alien child in either a detention facility or an alternative to such a facility. | DHS, US Code 6, §279, Jan 17 |
| placement or being placed - the assumption and retention by such person of a legal obligation for total or partial support of such child in anticipation of adoption of such child. The child's placement with such person terminates upon the termination of such legal obligation. | DOL, US Code 29, §1168, Mar 17 |
| plain language - As defined by the Plain Language Action and Information Network (PLAIN), plain language is writing that your reader can understand the first time he or she reads it. It doesn't mean writing for a certain grade level – it means organizing and writing for your reader. Writing in plain language saves time and money for writers and readers. Writing in plain language includes using common, everyday words, short sentences, active voice, and, when appropriate, addressing the reader directly by using the pronoun "you". | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| plain language (Plain Text) - The clear, understandable text underlying encrypted text. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| plain language address - A unique name for use in the address component of a Command, Control, and Communications System message. A PLA identifies an organization (i.e. Amembassy London). Also called PLA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| plain text - Information, usually classified, in unencrypted form. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| plan - An overview of the requirements for completing a task. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| plan of action - any of 1 or more documented methods adopted by participants in an existing voluntary agreement to implement that agreement. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4558, Jan 17 |

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| plan of action and milestones - A management tool for identifying corrective action that needs to be taken to mitigate vulnerability. It details resources required to accomplish the elements of the plan, any milestones in meeting the tasks, and scheduled completion dates for the milestones. Also called POA&M. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| plan of action and milestones - a plan used as a basis for the quarterly reporting requirements of the Office of Management and Budget that includes the following information:(A) A description of the security weakness. ^[SEP] (B) The identity of the office or organization responsible for resolving the weakness. (C) An estimate of resources required to resolve the weakness by fiscal year.(D) The scheduled completion date. ^[SEP] (E) Key milestones with estimated completion dates. (F) Any changes to the original key milestone date. (G) The source that identified the weakness. (H) The status of efforts to correct the weakness. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| plan of action and milestones - A remediation tool that contains the actions necessary to correct system security weaknesses. Also called POA&M. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| plan of action and milestones - tool that identifies activities that need to be accomplished; details resources required to accomplish the elements of the plan, any milestones in meeting the task, and scheduled completion dates for the milestones | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| plan sponsor - (i) the employer in the case of an employee benefit plan established or maintained by a single employer, (ii) the employee organization in the case of a plan established or maintained by an employee organization, or (iii) in the case of a plan established or maintained by two or more employers or jointly by one or more employers and one or more employee organizations, the association, committee, joint board of trustees, or other similar group of representatives of the parties who establish or maintain the plan. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| plan year and fiscal year of the plan - with respect to a plan, the calendar, policy, or fiscal year on which the records of the plan are kept. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| planned event - A planned, nonemergency activity (e.g., sporting event, concert, parade, etc.). | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| planned target - Target that is known to exist in the operational environment, upon which actions are planned using deliberate targeting, creating effects which support commander's objectives. There are two subcategories of planned targets: scheduled and on-call. See also on-call target; operational area; scheduled target; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| planning - Organizations must develop, document, periodically update, and implement security plans for organizational information systems that describe the security controls in place or planned for the information systems and the rules of behavior for individuals accessing the information systems. Also called PL. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| planning - process of developing, maintaining, exercising, executing, and updating a plan includes the formation of goals, policies, objectives, or end states with corresponding actions and procedures for a course of action or strategy for their achievement. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| planning - The process to identify appropriate results, develop approaches to reach them, assign needed resources, organize to achieve results, and identify the means to measure progress. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| planning agency - any city, county, bi-county, part-county, or regional planning agency authorized under state and local laws to make and adopt comprehensive plans. | GSA, US Code 40, §8702, Mar 17 |
| planning and direction - In intelligence usage, the determination of intelligence requirements, development of appropriate intelligence architecture, preparation of a collection plan, and issuance of orders and requests to information collection agencies. See also intelligence process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| planning factor - A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| planning factors database - Databases created and maintained by the Services for the purpose of identifying all geospatial intelligence requirements for emerging and existing forces and systems. Also called PFDB. See also geospatial information and services. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, May 18 |

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| planning order - A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the development, adaptation, or refinement of a plan/order. Also called PLANORD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| planning parameters - The limits, constraints, and options within which decision-making and planning takes place, especially for the development of Strategic Plans. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| planning phase - first phase of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process which encompasses an extended strategic planning period and a near to mid-term operational planning period. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| planning phase - In amphibious operations, the phase normally denoted by the period extending from the issuance of the initiating directive up to the embarkation phase. See also amphibious operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| planning section - (1) Incident Command - Section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the Incident Action Plan. This Section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident. (2) Joint Field Office - Section that collects, evaluates, disseminates, and uses information regarding the threat or incident and the status of Federal resources. The Planning Section prepares and documents Federal support actions and develops unified action, contingency, long-term, and other plans. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| planning team - A functional element within a headquarters established to solve problems related to a specific task or requirement, and which dissolves upon completion of the assigned task. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| plant - any plant (including any plant part) for or capable of propagation, including a tree, a tissue culture, a plantlet culture, pollen, a shrub, a vine, a cutting, a graft, a scion, a bud, a bulb, a root, and a seed. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| plant clearance officer - An authorized representative of the contracting officer appointed in accordance with agency procedures, responsible for screening, redistribution, and disposing of contractor inventory from a contractors plant or work site. The term contractors plant includes, but is not limited to, U.S. Government-owned contractoroperated plants, Federal installations, and Federal and non-Federal industrial operations, as may be required under the scope of the contract. Department contracting officers must designate a property administrator in writing for contracts that have Government-furnished property or contractor-acquired property and delegate authority for specific property management tasks. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| plant clearance officer - an authorized representative of the contracting officer, appointed in accordance with agency procedures, responsible for screening, redistributing, and disposing of contractor inventory from a contractor’s plant or work site. The term “Contractor’s plant” includes, but is not limited to, Government-owned contractor-operated plants, Federal installations, and Federal and non-Federal industrial operations, as may be required under the scope of the contract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| plant closing - the permanent or temporary shutdown of a single site of employment, or one or more facilities or operating units within a single site of employment, if the shutdown results in an employment loss at the single site of employment during any 30-day period for 50 or more employees excluding any part-time employees. | DOL, US Code 29, §2101, Mar 17 |
| plant equipment package - a complement of active and idle machine tools and other industrial manufacturing equipment held by and under the control of the Department of Defense and approved by the Secretary for retention to produce particular defense materiel or defense supporting items at a specific level of output in the event of emergency. | DOD, US Code 10, §2535, Jan 17 |
| plant pest - any living stage of any of the following that can directly or indirectly injure, cause damage to, or cause disease in any plant or plant product: (A) A protozoan. (B) A nonhuman animal. (C) A parasitic plant. (D) A bacterium. (E) A fungus. (F) A virus or viroid. (G) An infectious agent or other pathogen. (H) Any article similar to or allied with any of the articles specified in the preceding subparagraphs. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| plant product- (A) any flower, fruit, vegetable, root, bulb, seed, or other plant part that is not included in the definition of plant; or (B) any manufactured or processed plant or plant part. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |

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| plant regulator - any substance or mixture of substances intended, through physiological action, for accelerating or retarding the rate of growth or rate of maturation, or for otherwise altering the behavior of plants or the produce thereof, but shall not include substances to the extent that they are intended as plant nutrients, trace elements, nutritional chemicals, plant inoculants, and soil amendments. Also, the term plant regulator shall not be required to include any of such of those nutrient mixtures or soil amendments as are commonly known as vitamin-hormone horticultural products, intended for improvement, maintenance, survival, health, and propagation of plants, and as are not for pest destruction and are nontoxic, nonpoisonous in the undiluted packaged concentration. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| plastic explosive - an explosive material in flexible or elastic sheet form formulated with one or more high explosives which in their pure form has a vapor pressure less than 10^4 Pa at a temperature of 25°C ., is formulated with a binder material, and is as a mixture malleable or flexible at normal room temperature. | DOJ, US Code 18, §841, Mar 17 |
| plastic explosive - malleable or flexible explosive at room temperature. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| platform - Base vehicle capable of supporting the applied level of armor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 563, May 18 |
| platform - The foundation technology of a computer system. Typically, a specific combination of hardware and operating system. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| platter charge - explosive used to propel a metal plate towards a target in a manner where the plate forms a type of penetrator. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| playground - any outdoor facility (including any parking lot appurtenant thereto) intended for recreation, open to the public, and with any portion thereof containing three or more separate apparatus intended for the recreation of children including, but not limited to, sliding boards, swingsets, and teeterboards. | USDA, US Code 21, §860, Mar 17 |
| pledging nation - a foreign nation that has pledged to the United States that it will make contributions to assist the United States in defraying the incremental costs of Operation Desert Shield and which has not paid to the United States the full amount so pledged. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| plunger switch - switch utilizing a shaft where application of pressure on the head of the device will force the shaft downward, functioning the improvised explosive device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| pneumoconiosis - a chronic dust disease of the lung and its sequelae, including respiratory and pulmonary impairments, arising out of coal mine employment | SOURCE - DOL, US Code 33, §902(b) (May 19) |
| point - Variable character spacing measuring height. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| point defense - The defense or protection of special vital elements and installations; e.g., command and control facilities or air bases. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| Point of Contact - The individual designated by a B/IO to be the liaison with M/MPBP/POL on ADS material and to serve as the subject matter expert (SME) and/or author of ADS material. Also called POC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| point of employment - In distribution operations, a physical location designated by the commander at the tactical level where force employment, emplacement, or commodity consumption occurs. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| point of need - In distribution operations, a physical location within a desired operational area designated by the geographic combatant commander or subordinate commander as a receiving point for forces or materiel, for subsequent use or consumption. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| point of origin - In distribution operations, the beginning point of a deployment, redeployment, or movement where forces or materiel are located. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| point source - any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include agricultural stormwater discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture. | DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17 |
| pointee-talkie - A language aid containing selected phrases in English opposite a translation in a foreign language used by pointing to appropriate phrases. See also evasion aid. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| polar orbit - A satellite orbit that passes over the North and South Poles on each orbit, has an angle of inclination relative to the equator of 90 degrees, and eventually passes over all points on the Earthh. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| police lockup - a temporary holding facility of a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency to hold - (A) inmates pending bail or transport to jail; (B) inebriates until ready for release; or (C) juveniles pending parental custody or shelter placement. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §15609, Mar 17 |
| police officer - any person determined by a public housing agency to be, during the period of residence of that person in public housing, employed on a full-time basis as a duly licensed professional police officer by a Federal, State, or local government or by any agency thereof (including a public housing agency having an accredited police force). | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a, Mar 17 |
| policy - any individual contract for whole, endowment, universal, or term life insurance (other than group term life insurance coverage), including any benefit in the nature of such insurance arising out of membership in any fraternal or beneficial association which - (A) provides that the insurer may not - (i) decrease the amount of coverage or require the payment of an additional amount as premiums if the insured engages in military service (except increases in premiums in individual term insurance based upon age); or (ii) limit or restrict coverage for any activity required by military service; and (B) is in force not less than 180 days before the date of the insured's entry into military service and at the time of application under this subchapter. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3971, Jan 17 |
| policy - directive body of rules intended to influence decisions and actions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| policy - USAID policy includes both mandatory guidance (policy directives and required procedures and internal mandatory references) as well as broader official statements of Agency goals, guiding principles, and views on development challenges and best practices in addressing those challenges. A high-level statement of goals and objectives for USAID's information systems security. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, 545, May 18 |
| policy directive - A clear and concise statement of mandatory guidance that the Agency has adopted to guide the conduct of its business. Contained in documents prepared according to ADS procedures. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| policy directive - document that has a narrower focus than a DHS Directive, are only for time-sensitive actions and only when time constraints prevent publishing or updating a DHS Directive, to briefly and broadly articulate DHS policies, missions, programs, or activities of a continuing nature that are required or authorized by statute, rulemaking, the President, or the Secretary to initiate, govern or regulate actions or conduct by DHS Components, officers and employees issued by the Under Secretary for Management for matters that do not require direct oversight by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| policy notice - A notice, issued as part of the nightly notices to all USAID employees that includes both mandatory guidance and required procedures, and may include broader official statements of Agency goals, guiding principles, and views on development challenges and best practices in addressing those challenges. USAID turns all policy notices into internal mandatory references and includes them in the Automated Directives System (ADS) until they are either incorporated in an ADS chapter or cancelled. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| policy statement - declaration issued by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary to establish or to implement policy, assign responsibilities, and provide procedures to DHS Components issued only for time-sensitive actions and only when time constraints prevent publishing a new issuance or incorporating a change to an existing issuance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| political activities - any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party. | DOS, US Code 22, §611, Jan 17 |
| political consultant - any person who engages in informing or advising any other person with reference to the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or the political or public interest, policies, or relations of a foreign country or of a foreign political party. | DOS, US Code 22, §611, Jan 17 |
| political subdivision - any county or parish, except that where registration for voting is not conducted under the supervision of a county or parish, the term shall include any other subdivision of a State which conducts registration for voting. | FEC, US Code 52, §10310, Mar 17 |
| political subdivision or local government - a local unit of government, including specifically a county, municipality, city, town, township, or a school or other special district created by or pursuant to State law, or combinations thereof. | White House, OMB, Circular A-97, Mar 17 |
| political-military - Refers to the broad discipline of integrating diplomacy with military power to foster a stable and secure international environment; generally applied at the strategic/global level. Also called POL-MIL. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| pollutant - element, substance, compound, or mixture that, after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, can or may reasonably be anticipated to cause illness, death, or deformation excludes petroleum and natural gas. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| pollution - the man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water. | DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17 |
| pollution liability - liability for injuries arising from the release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants. | DOE, US Code 42, §9671, Mar 17 |
| pollution prevention - practice that reduces or eliminates the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of chemicals, raw materials, energy, water, or other resources, or the protection of natural resources by conservation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| pollution prevention - any practice that - (1)(i) Reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and (ii) Reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, and contaminants; (2) Reduces or eliminates the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources; or (3) Protects natural resources by conservation. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| polygamy - the historical custom or religious practice of having more than one wife or husband at the same time. It is also called plural marriage. It is distinguished from bigamy which is a criminal act resulting from having more than one spouse at a time without benefit of a prior divorce. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| polygraph - an instrument that - (A) records continuously, visually, permanently, and simultaneously changes in cardiovascular, respiratory, and electrodermal patterns as minimum instrumentation standards; and (B) is used, or the results of which are used, for the purpose of rendering a diagnostic opinion regarding the honesty or dishonesty of an individual. | DOL, US Code 29, §2001, Mar 17 |
| polygraph examination - Questioning and other processing of an examinee before the actual use of the polygraph instrument; use of the polygraph instrument with respect to such examinee; and any questioning or other processing involving the examinee after use of the polygraph instrument. Specifically, examinations consist of three phases - (1) Pretest - The pretest phase includes the examiner - (a) Introducing the process; advising the examinee that he or she may refuse to take the polygraph test, may ask to stop it at any time, and may refuse to answer individual questions; and documenting that the examinee has consented to take the examination and (b) Informing the examinee of the nature and characteristics of the polygraph instrument and examination. (2) In-test - The actual administering of the examination and analysis of the charts; and (3) Post-test - The interview of the examinee if the charts are analyzed as deceptive or inconclusive. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 2511, Mar 17 |

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| polygraph examination results - A synopsis of the polygraph examination that normally includes a brief identification of the examinee and background information, the relevant questions asked, the examinee's answers, the examiner's opinions concerning the indication of truthfulness or deception, and any admissions made by the examinee during the examination. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 2511, Mar 17 |
| polygraph examination technical report - The complete detailed technical report prepared by the polygraph examiner, including pretest preparations, the examiner's notes, examination charts, and other technical details of the polygraph examination. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 2511, Mar 17 |
| polygraph instrument - A diagnostic instrument capable of measuring and recording, at a minimum, respiration, electro-dermal, blood volume, and heart rate responses to verbal and/or visual stimuli. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 2511, Mar 17 |
| polygraph review - the review of the Committee to Review the Scientific Evidence on the Polygraph of the National Academy of Sciences. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2654, Jan 17 |
| population - population according to the most recent United States census population estimates available at the start of the relevant fiscal year. | DHS, US Code 6, §601, Jan 17 |
| population at risk - The strength in personnel of a given force structure in terms of which casualty rates are stated. Also called PAR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| population density - population divided by land area in square miles. | DHS, US Code 6, §601, Jan 17 |
| population group - a group, for purposes of calculating cancer rates, defined by factors such as race, ethnicity, age, or gender. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-17, Jan 17 |
| pork - the meat of a porcine animal. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| pork product - a product or byproduct produced or processed in whole or in part from pork. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| port - Used in this document to denote a place where one might connect a computer to a network. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| port complex - One or more port areas in which activities are geographically linked either because these areas are dependent on a common inland transport system or because they constitute a common initial destination for convoys. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| port of debarkation - The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. Also called POD. See also port of embarkation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| port of embarkation - The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. Also called POE. See also port of debarkation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| port of entry - a port or place designated by the DHS at which an alien may apply to DHS for admission into the United States, be inspected and his or her eligibility for entry into the United States determined. Also called POE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| port operations group - A task-organized unit, located at the seaport of embarkation and/or debarkation that assists and provides support in the loading and/or unloading and staging of personnel, supplies, and equipment from shipping. Also called POG. See also landing force support party; task organization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| port security - The safeguarding of vessels, harbors, ports, waterfront facilities, and cargo from internal threats such as destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts; accidents; thefts; or other causes of similar nature. See also physical security; security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |

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| port support activity - A tailorable support organization composed of mobilization station assets that ensures the equipment of the deploying units is ready to load. Also called PSA. See also support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| portability - a system that enables program benefits in the form of an electronic benefit transfer card to be used in any State by a household to purchase food at a retail food store or wholesale food concern approved under this chapter. Settling - movement, and reporting such movement, of funds from an electronic benefit transfer card issuer that is located in 1 State to a retail food store, or wholesale food concern, that is located in another State, to accomplish an interstate transaction. | USDA, US Code 7, §2016, Mar 17 |
| portable - able to be easily carried or moved. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| portable - able to be easily carried or moved. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| portable career - an occupation that requires education, training, or both that results in a credential that is recognized by an industry, profession, or specific type of business. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §542, Jan 17 |
| portable document format - Adobe's file format for creating documents that are independent (hence, portable) from the original software, operating systems and hardware used to create them. In addition to open source readers for many platforms, Adobe also provides the free Acrobat Reader software for viewing PDF files. Also called PDF. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| portable electronic device - non-stationary electronic apparatus with singular or multiple capabilities to record, store, process, or transmit data, video/photo images, or voice emanations includes, but is not limited to, laptops, personal digital assistants (PDAs), digital audio players, memory sticks (thumb drives), cellular telephones, PEDs with cellular phone capability, and pagers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| portable media - electronic storage media designed for easy transport includes, but is not limited to, compact disks, digital video discs (DVD), memory sticks, Universal Serial Bus (USB) drives, and floppy disks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| portable network graphics - A bitmap image format used largely on the World Wide Web. PNG allows for greater bit depth (more colors per image) than GIF yet, unlike JPEG, is a lossless compression format, meaning that there is no loss of image quality when an image is compressed or decompressed. Also called PNG. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| portal - point of entrance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| portfolio analysis and review - review process conducted on the S&T investment portfolio to provide relevant information to directorate and group leadership enabling informed oversight and guidance to current and future portfolio investments. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| portfolio analysis and review - review process conducted on the S&T investment portfolio to provide relevant information to directorate and group leadership enabling informed oversight and guidance to current and future portfolio investments. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| portfolio management - management of broad categories of like investments linked by their relationship to the mission to ensure effective performance, correspondence to the homeland security enterprise architecture, minimization of overlapping functions, and proper funding. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| portfolio management - The process by which assets are 1) Selected based on optimal mix for the Agency, including consideration of program impact, relationship to ongoing projects, synergy with other projects, displacement of other projects, and long-term budget projections; and 2) Regularly reviewed for risk/return and to ensure their successful contribution to the portfolio. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| Portfolio Review - A periodic review of all aspects of a USAID Mission/Office's assistance objective, projects, and activities, often held prior to preparing the annual joint Operational Plan. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |

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| ports and waterways safety system - national transportation system that collects, processes, and disseminates information on the marine operating environment and maritime vessel traffic in major U.S. ports and waterways. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| position - the specified set of all duties and responsibilities currently assigned or delegated by competent authority and requiring full-time, part-time, or intermittent employment of one person. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616, Mar 17 |
| position - The work, consisting of the duties and responsibilities, assignable to one employee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 456, May 18 |
| position change - A promotion, demotion, or reassignment made during an employee's continuous service (within the same Federal agency) that establishes the employee's eligibility for grade retention (5 U.S.C. 5362). A position change may also involve a change of official headquarters or post of duty within the Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| Position Classification - The system of grading FSN positions based upon the policies, procedures, and standards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 495, May 18 |
| Position Description - A statement of the principal duties and responsibilities and supervisory relationships of a position with sufficient clarity to provide information necessary for its proper classification. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 456, May 18 |
| position description - the official written description of managements assignment of duties, responsibilities, and supervisory relationships to a position. Groups of like positions (identical or additional positions) may be covered by a single position description. Also called PD. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616, Mar 17 |
| position designation process - actions for the determination, through the evaluation of national security and suitability requirements, what type of investigation is required and how closely an applicant or incumbent is screened for a position. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| position management - the planned structuring of the numbers, kinds, and levels of positions to accomplish mission objectives, within the framework of FTE ceilings and budget resources allotted to approved organizations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616, Mar 17 |
| position sensor - detection device that indicates whether a portal is open or closed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Position structure - the arrangement and assignment of duties and responsibilities and the resultant classification of positions by series and grade within an organization. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616, Mar 17 |
| positive control - A method of airspace control that relies on positive identification, tracking, and direction of aircraft within an airspace, conducted with electronic means by an agency having the authority and responsibility therein. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| Positive Film - Film in which the dark portions of the original appear dark and light portions light. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| positive identification - An identification derived from observation and analysis of target characteristics including visual recognition, electronic support systems, noncooperative target recognition techniques, identification friend or foe systems, or other physics-based identification techniques. Also called PID. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| possession - U.S. possessions or territories, including principally the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3432, Mar 17 |
| possessions - Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Island, Nassau Island, Palmyra Island, and Wake Island. | DOD, US Code 10, §2710, Jan 17 |
| possessions - The possessions of the United States, including the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| possessions - the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Guano Islands, so long as they remain possessions, but does not include any Commonwealth. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |

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| post - Any Foreign Service establishment maintained by the United States abroad. It may be designated as a mission or a consular office, or given a special designation for particular purposes, such as United States Liaison Office, U.S. Interests Section, etc. Principal Officers head posts. Principal posts are those at the highest organization level within a particular country. Subordinate posts are posts of lesser organizational significance than the principal post. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| post - overseas establishments of the foreign affairs agencies. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| post - The administrative officer (AO), human resource officer (HRO), or delegate who carries out post human resource responsibilities including EVT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745, Mar 17 |
| post - The place designated as the official duty station of the employee, regardless of whether the employee is detailed elsewhere or resides at another place with the authorization or approval of the head of the agency. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| post - The Public Affairs Section at a U.S mission abroad. If no Public Affairs Section exists, Post may refer to the U.S. Embassy in general. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2221-2, Mar 17 |
| Post - The station to which an employee is officially assigned. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| post - U.S. embassies, consulates, and diplomatic offices throughout the world and U.S. missions to international organizations, except those located in the continental United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| post - U.S. embassy, mission, or consulate located throughout the world. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| post administrator - The local system administrator at a post abroad or domestic office at the Department. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| post assignment travel - The centrally paid cost of moving from one location to another those U.S. direct-hire employees assigned to ICASS positions and their families. Assignment travel and foreign transfer allowances are combined into a single amount that is reviewed annually. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| post communications center - The area or offices at posts abroad that provide telecommunications services; normally consists of both the IPC and the ITC. Also called PCC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| post of duty - The duty station to which an employee is assigned, OCONUS or CONUS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| Post Probationer - A career appointee who has successfully completed the SES probationary period or did not have to serve one (e.g., an individual who converted to the SES as a career appointee upon its establishment in 1979). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| post security officer - A U.S. citizen employee of the Foreign Service who is designated to perform security functions. At posts where regional security officers are located, they will be assigned this duty. Also called PSO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| post test - device, technique, or measuring tool given to students after completion of an instructional module or program often used in conjunction with a pretest to measure student's achievement and program effectiveness. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| post test - device, technique, or measuring tool given to students after completion of an instructional module or program often used in conjunction with a pretest to measure student's achievement and program effectiveness. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| post working group - An ad hoc group that studies specific ICASS issues at post and reports to the post ICASS Council with recommendations. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |

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| post, telephone, and telegraph - A generic term for government-operated common carriers in countries outside the United States, e.g., General Post Office in the United Kingdom, Bundespost in Germany, and Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Public Corporation in Japan. Also called PTT. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| post-9/11 global theater of operations - Afghanistan, Iraq, and any other theater of operations for which the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal is awarded for service. | DVA, US Code 38, §1117, Mar 17 |
| postal improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) introduced or delivered through a postal system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| postal officer - Direct-hire Secret-cleared U.S. citizen employee responsible for the operation, safety, security, accountability, and efficiency of diplomatic post offices at posts with those facilities. The postal officer ensures compliance with Department, Postal Service, and local regulations relating to postal operations and conducts inspections and ensures mail is delivered in a timely and efficient manner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| post-baccalaureate - a program of instruction for individuals who have completed a baccalaureate degree, that does not lead to a graduate degree, and that consists of courses required by a State in order for a teacher candidate to receive a professional certification or licensing credential that is required for employment as a teacher in an elementary school or secondary school in that State, except that such term shall not include any program of instruction offered by an eligible institution that offers a baccalaureate degree in education. | ED, US Code 20, §1070g, Mar 17 |
| postconsumer material - material or finished product whose life as a consumer item has concluded, after having served its intended use and discarded for disposal or recovery. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| post-contract award oversight - The non-acquisition function to monitor and report contract execution as it relates to unit-mission readiness. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| post-doctoral dental education program - a program sponsored by a school of dentistry, a hospital, or a public or private institution that- (i) offers post-doctoral training in the specialties of dentistry, advanced education in general dentistry, or a dental general practice residency; and (ii) has been accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation. | DHHS, US Code 42, §294c, Jan 17 |
| post-implementation review - evaluation of the investment after it has been fully implemented or terminated to determine whether the targeted outcome (e.g., performance measures) of the investment has been achieved. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| post-launch abort - Deliberate action taken post-separation to cause a precision munition to miss its target. Also called PLA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| post-modification liability - The present value of net cash outflows of loan guarantees estimated at the time of modification under the post-modification terms, discounted at the current discount rate. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| post-modification value - The present value of net cash inflows of direct loans estimated at the time of modification under the post-modification terms, discounted at the current discount rate. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| postnatally diagnosed condition - any health condition identified during the 12-month period beginning at birth. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-8, Jan 17 |
| postsecondary education tech prep student - (A) has completed the secondary education component of a tech prep program; and (B) has enrolled in the postsecondary education component of a tech prep program at an institution of higher education. | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| postsecondary educational institution - (A) an institution of higher education that provides not less than a 2-year program of instruction that is acceptable for credit toward a bachelor's degree; (B) a tribally controlled college or university; or (C) a nonprofit educational institution offering certificate or apprenticeship programs at the postsecondary level. | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| post-storm assessment - a scientific assessment produced and certified by the Administrator to determine the magnitude, timing, and spatial variations of winds, rainfall, and storm surges associated with a specific named storm to be used in the COASTAL Formula. | DHS, US Code 33, §3611, Mar 17 |

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| potential impact level - Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Publication 199 defines three levels of potential impact: low, moderate, and high on organizations or individuals should there be a breach of security (i.e., a loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability). The application of these definitions must take place within the context of each organization and the overall national interest. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| potentially responsible party - entity that may be required to clean up a polluted site because the entity 1) owns or operates on the site, 2) arranged for the disposal of a hazardous substance on the site, 3) transported a hazardous substance to the site, or 4) contributed in any other way to contaminating the site. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| pouch - Used generally to describe the diplomatic correspondence and privileged mail facilities of the Department of State; specifically the sealed bag in which diplomatic correspondence and mail is carried. Also, a telegraphic handling symbol indicating those posts that will receive copies of a telegram in the diplomatic pouch instead of an electronic transmission. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| pouch control officer - Direct-hire U.S. citizen who is responsible for enforcing regulations relating to the diplomatic pouch. Also called PCO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| pouch control officer - Top Secret-cleared U.S. citizen direct-hire employee who is responsible for enforcing regulations relating to the diplomatic pouch. Also called PCO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| pouch-out-of-control - Refers to any pouch over which cleared U.S. citizen control is interrupted for any period of time making outside intervention and compromise of its contents a possibility. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| poultry - chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and other domestic fowl. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| poultry grower - any person engaged in the business of raising and caring for live poultry for slaughter by another, whether the poultry is owned by such person or by another, but not an employee of the owner of such poultry. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| poultry growing arrangement - any grow out contract, marketing agreement, or other arrangement under which a poultry grower raises and cares for live poultry for delivery, in accord with another's instructions, for slaughter. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| poultry product - any product or byproduct of the business of slaughtering poultry and processing poultry after slaughter. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| poverty lending - A subset of microfinance program efforts, in which very small loans are targeted toward very poor clients, often with a focus on women. For operational and program reporting purposes, USAID defines poverty loans as loans with an average balance less than the local-currency equivalent of a maximum loan size stated in U.S. dollars. The maximum is typically set in consultation with Congress or through legislation. The Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 set different maximum loan sizes for USAID-assisted programs in different regions: \$1,000 or less in Europe and Eurasia; \$400 or less in Latin America and the Caribbean; and \$300 in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and the Near East, all in U.S. dollars at 1995 prices. At February 2002 prices, the equivalent maxima were \$1,166, \$466, and \$350. The applicable maxima for any given year can be obtained using the Inflation Calculator at the Consumer Price Index site of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm . | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| power of attorney - the authority given one person or corporation to act for and obligate another, as specified in the instrument creating the power; in corporate suretyship, an instrument under seal that appoints an attorney-in-fact to act in behalf of a surety company in signing bonds. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| power production activities - any business operation that involves a project commissioned by the National Electricity Corporation of Sudan or other similar entity of the Government of Sudan whose purpose is to facilitate power generation and delivery, including establishing power-generating plants or hydroelectric dams, selling or installing components for the project, or providing service contracts related to the installation or maintenance of the project. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| powers of self-government - and includes all governmental powers possessed by an Indian tribe, executive, legislative, and judicial, and all offices, bodies, and tribunals by and through which they are executed, including courts of Indian offenses; and means the inherent power of Indian tribes, hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise criminal jurisdiction over all Indians. | DOI, US Code 25, §1301, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| practical - action capable of being performed within existing constraints. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| practice [learning] - systematic performance of task(s) to gain proficiency using one or more domains of learning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| practice [learning] - systematic performance of task(s) to gain proficiency using one or more domains of learning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Practice Dangerous to Security - Practices which have the potential to jeopardize the security of sensitive information or operations if allowed to continue. Also called PDS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| practitioner - a physician, dentist, veterinarian, scientific investigator, pharmacy, hospital, or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he or she practices or does research, to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to, administer, or use in teaching or chemical analysis, a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-3, Jan 17 |
| practitioner institution - a not-for-profit entity or a regulated financial intermediary, including a microfinance network, that provides services, including microfinance, training, or business development services, for microfinance and microenterprise clients, or provides assistance to microenterprise institutions in foreign countries. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 281, Mar 17 |
| pre-award audit - An advisory audit conducted on pending awards to determine the reasonableness, allowability, and allocability of proposed costs. This audit is conducted in accordance with standards approved by the Comptroller General of the U.S. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| preaward survey - an evaluation of a prospective contractor's capability to perform a proposed contract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| pre-award survey - An evaluation of a prospective recipient's ability to perform under a Government sponsored agreement. Such surveys are normally limited to assessing the adequacy of the recipient's accounting system to accumulate cost information under an agreement and/or the financial capability to perform under a prospective award. Surveys may also encompass technical, production, and quality assurance considerations. This survey is not conducted in accordance with standards approved by the Comptroller General of the U.S. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| precedence - A designation assigned to a telegram by the drafter to indicate to communications personnel the relative order and degree of urgency required in processing and dispatching a telegram, and to the addressee the order in which the message is to be noted. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| precedence procedure sign (Precedence Prosign) - Single or double-letter combination used in the heading of a telegram to indicate the precedence assigned to a message - | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| preceptor - experienced practitioner that teaches, instructs, provides practical experience, training, supervision, and serves as a role model. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| precipitation static - Charged precipitation particles that strike antennas and gradually charge the antenna, which ultimately discharges across the insulator, causing a burst of static. Also called P-STATIC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1, Sep 16 |
| precise time and time interval - A reference value of time and time interval (frequency). Also called PTTI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, Sep 16 |
| precision-guided munition - A guided weapon intended to destroy a point target and minimize collateral damage. Also called PGM, smart weapon, smart munition. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

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| <p>precompetitive development activity - the translation of industrial research findings into a plan, blueprint, or design for new, modified, or improved products, processes, or services, whether intended for sale or use, including the creation of a first prototype that would not be capable of commercial use. The term also may include the conceptual formulation and design of products, processes, or services alternatives and initial demonstration or pilot projects, if these same projects cannot be converted or used for industrial application or commercial exploitation. The term does not include routine or periodic alterations to existing products, production lines, manufacturing processes, services, or other ongoing operations even if those alterations may represent improvements.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>precursor - any chemical reactant which takes part at any stage in the production by whatever method of a toxic chemical. The term includes any key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §6701, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>predatory - a practice that violates the antitrust laws as defined in the first section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12).</p> | <p>DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §40102, May 19</p> |
| <p>predecessor guaranty authority - prior guaranty authorities (other than housing guaranty authorities) repealed by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended (exclusive of authority relating to informational media guaranties).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 238, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>predecessor guaranty authority - prior guaranty authorities (other than housing guaranty authorities) repealed by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, and sections informational media guaranties).</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2198, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>predetermined rate - an indirect cost rate, applicable to a specified current or future period, usually the governmental unit's fiscal year. This rate is based on an estimate of the costs to be incurred during the period. Except under very unusual circumstances, a predetermined rate is not subject to adjustment. (Because of legal constraints, predetermined rates are not permitted for Federal contracts; they may, however, be used for grants or cooperative agreements.) Predetermined rates may not be used by governmental units that have not submitted and negotiated the rate with the cognizant agency. In view of the potential advantages offered by this procedure, negotiation of predetermined rates for indirect costs for a period of two to four years should be the norm in those situations where the cost experience and other pertinent facts available are deemed sufficient to enable the parties involved to reach an informed judgment as to the probable level of indirect costs during the ensuing accounting periods.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>preexisting condition exclusion - a limitation or exclusion of benefits relating to a condition based on the fact that the condition was present before the date of enrollment for such coverage, whether or not any medical advice, diagnosis, care, or treatment was recommended or received before such date.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-3, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>preexisting condition exclusion - with respect to coverage, a limitation or exclusion of benefits relating to a condition based on the fact that the condition was present before the date of enrollment for such coverage, whether or not any medical advice, diagnosis, care, or treatment was recommended or received before such date.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §1181, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>pre-existing damage - PED refers to damage that existed prior to US Government control. Reimbursement for PED is disallowed. Also called PED.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>preferred forces - Specific units that are identified to provide assumptions essential for continued planning and assessing the feasibility of a plan..</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18</p> |
| <p>preferred forces - Specific units that are identified to provide assumptions essential for continued planning and assessing the feasibility of a plan..</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18</p> |
| <p>preferred lender arrangement - (A) an arrangement or agreement between a lender and a covered institution or an institution-affiliated organization of such covered institution- (i) under which a lender provides or otherwise issues education loans to the students attending such covered institution or the families of such students; and (ii) that relates to such covered institution or such institution-affiliated organization recommending, promoting, or endorsing the education loan products of the lender; and (B) does not include- (i) arrangements or agreements with respect to loans under part D of subchapter IV; or (ii) arrangements or agreements with respect to loans that originate through the auction pilot program.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §1019, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| preferred products list - A U.S. Government document that identifies information processing equipment certified by the U.S. Government as meeting TEMPEST standards. Although still valid for equipment still in use and available, the PPL has been replaced by the Evaluated Products List (EPL). Also called PPL. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| prejudgment remedy - the remedy of attachment, receivership, garnishment, or sequestration authorized by this chapter to be granted before judgment on the merits of a claim for a debt. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| prelanding operations - Operations conducted by the amphibious force upon its arrival in the amphibious objective area or operational area and prior to H-hour and/or L-hour. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| preliminarily qualified offender - an adult or juvenile accused of a nonviolent offense who- (A)(i) previously or currently has been diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional as having a mental illness or co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders; or (ii) manifests obvious signs of mental illness or co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders during arrest or confinement or before any court; and (B) has faced, is facing, or could face criminal charges for a misdemeanor or nonviolent offense and is deemed eligible by a diversion process, designated pretrial screening process, or by a magistrate or judge, on the ground that the commission of the offense is the product of the person's mental illness. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa, Jan 17 |
| preliminary energy audit - a determination of the energy consumption characteristics of a building, including the size, type, rate of energy consumption and major energy-using systems of such building. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17 |
| preliminary mission need statement - document that describes the Component's need in detail, including any initial acquisition funding to be requested in the Component's Resource Allocation Proposal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| premia - A risk of default rating for a country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| premise distribution system - Cabling and associated equipment installed in a facility, including the main distribution frame (MDF), intermediate distribution frames (IDFs), and telecommunications closets (TCs). Protectors and grounding systems are included. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| premium - the amount specified in an insurance policy to be paid to keep the policy in force. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3972, Jan 17 |
| premium fare - Business class, first-class or equivalent. (Accommodations Airplane) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 523, May 18 |
| premium pay - Premium pay for U.S. citizen employees means additional pay authorized, for, e.g., overtime, night, holiday, Sunday work, and standby duty. Any premium pay for a U.S. citizen PSC is set forth in the contract. Premium pay for Foreign Service National employees, personal services contractors, and AMCITs is as prescribed in the local compensation plan. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| pre-modification liability - The present value of net cash outflows of loan guarantees estimated at the time of modification under the pre-modification terms, discounted at the current discount rate. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| pre-modification value - The present value of net cash inflows of direct loans estimated at the time of modification under pre-modification terms, discounted at the current discount rate. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| prenatal test - diagnostic or screening tests offered to pregnant women seeking routine prenatal care that are administered on a required or recommended basis by a health care provider based on medical history, family background, ethnic background, previous test results, or other risk factors. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-8, Jan 17 |
| prenatally diagnosed condition - any fetal health condition identified by prenatal genetic testing or prenatal screening procedures. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-8, Jan 17 |

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| pre-paid U.S. debit card - A branded (e.g., VISA, MasterCard, American Express, etc.) debit card that is part of a U.S. Government program established to assist unbanked travelers that require travel advances. Once an advance is loaded on the card and given to the traveler, the funds belong to the traveler for travel purposes and costs. These cards are solely for local employee travel outside the country of residence and when appropriate, these cards may be used for advances to host country officials traveling on invitational orders. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17 |
| preparation - Completion of all required information on a voucher. It includes making copies, attaching statements and certificates, ensuring that foreign currency information is correct, etc. Preparation of a voucher may be done by the vendor, the claimant, the traveler, the ordering office, or the procurement office. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| Preparation - The first stage in the Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| preparation of the environment - An umbrella term for operations and activities conducted by selectively trained special operations forces to develop an environment for potential future special operations. Also called PE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| prepare to deploy order - An order issued directing an increase in a unit's deployability posture and specifying a timeframe the unit must be ready by to begin deployment upon receipt of a deployment order. Also called PTDO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| preparedness - Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| preparedness - activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve readiness capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from natural or man-made incidents activities and measures designed or undertaken to prepare for or minimize the effects of a natural or man-made hazard upon the civilian population, to deal with the immediate emergency conditions that would be created by the hazard, and to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by the hazard; is a continuous operationally focused process for establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| preparedness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries in times of crisis and to serve as a national asset to the Nation. | DVA, Strategic Plan 2014-2020, Terms, Jan 17 |
| preparer - The person who actually enters the data for generating official correspondence and ensures its formal completion. This person may also be the drafter (see drafter). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| prepayment examination. - Examination of vouchers prior to certification. The objectives of a prepayment examination are to ensure the availability of the appropriation or fund involved, the accuracy of the payment, and the existence of supporting documentation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| preplanned air support - Air support in accordance with a program, planned in advance of operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| preponderance of the evidence - proof by information that, compared with that opposing it, leads to the conclusion that the fact at issue is more probably true than not. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| pre-position - To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use, or at a designated location, to reduce reaction time and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| pre-positioned resources - Resources moved to an area near the expected incident site in response to anticipated resource needs. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| pre-positioned war reserve stock - The assets that are designated to satisfy the pre-positioned war reserve materiel requirement. Also called PWRS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| prerequisite [learning] - requirement that candidate must have successfully completed in order to participate in a particular learning activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| prerequisite [learning] - requirement that candidate must have successfully completed in order to participate in a particular learning activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| pre-retail medical product - a medical product that has not yet been made available for retail purchase by a consumer. | DOJ, US Code 18, §670, Mar 17 |
| presail - The time prior to a ship getting under way used to prepare for at-sea events. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| pre-scripted mission assignment - A mechanism used by the Federal Government to facilitate rapid Federal resource response. Pre-scripted mission assignments identify resources or capabilities that Federal departments and agencies, through various Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), are commonly called upon to provide during incident response. Pre-scripted mission assignments allow primary and supporting ESF agencies to organize resources that will be deployed during incident response. Also called PMSA. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| pre-select phase - capital planning phase that provides a process to assess whether information technology investments support strategic and mission needs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| present value - the value adjusted to reflect anticipated events. Such adjustments shall conform to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| present value - The value of future cash flows discounted to the present at a certain interest rate (such as the reporting entity's cost of capital), assuming compound interest. Also called PV. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, 623, May 18 |
| preserve - The process of saving and storing data or records. May also refer to the place where data or information is kept. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised , Mar 17 |
| President's volunteer service award - program to thank and honor Americans who, by their demonstrated commitment and example, inspire others to engage in volunteer service created by the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Presidential appointees - Officials of the Department who hold policy positions and are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at the level of Ambassador, Assistant Secretary of State, or above. It does not include persons who merely received assignment commissions as Foreign Service officers, Foreign Service reserve officers, Foreign Service staff officers, and employees. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Presidential Determination - A report requested by Congress to the President concerning any finding or determination under any provision of the Foreign Assistance Act for each fiscal year. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 556, May 18 |
| Presidential Management Fellow - Individuals who 1) complete a graduate course of study at a qualifying college or university, 2) receive the nomination of the dean or academic director, 3) successfully complete an Office of Personnel Management administered assessment process, 4) are selected by the Office of Personnel Management as a finalist, and 5) are selected by the Agency for appointment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18 |
| Presidential Management Fellow Program - A Federal Government program to attract outstanding men and women from a variety of academic disciplines and career paths who have a clear interest in and commitment to excellence in the leadership and management of public policies and programs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18 |

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| Presidential Management Intern - A U.S. citizen appointed in the excepted service in an executive agency or department who completed a graduate course of study at a qualified college or university, passed a U.S. Office of Personnel Management-administered screening process and been selected by a U.S. agency for a two-year Presidential Management internship. Presidential Management Interns are nominated by schools' deans or academic program director, chairpersons or directors, have a record of academic excellence, and possess leadership ability. Also called PMI. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18 |
| Presidential Management Intern Program - This is an excepted service appointment which includes developmental rotational assignments. After successfully completing the two year appointment, Presidential Management Interns (PMIs) are eligible for a career or career-conditional appointment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 469, May 18 |
| Presidential Management Intern Program Office - An office within USOPM responsible for the overall coordination of the PMI Program with the various agencies of the Federal Government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18 |
| Presidential reserve call-up - Provision of a public law (Title 10, United States Code, Section 12304) that provides the President a means to activate, without a declaration of national emergency, not more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve and the Individual Ready Reserve (of whom not more than 30,000 may be members of the Individual Ready Reserve) for not more than 365 days to meet the requirements of any operational mission, other than for disaster relief or to suppress insurrection. Also called PRC. See also Individual Ready Reserve; mobilization; Selected Reserve. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19 |
| press guidance - Information or materials regarding USAID activities and programs provided to the Department of State, White House, or other federal agency for their use in news media contact. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 560, May 18 |
| pressure - continuous physical force exerted on or against an object by something in contact with it. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| pressure - continuous physical force exerted on or against an object by something in contact with it. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| pressure mine - 1. In land mine warfare, a mine having a fuze that responds to the direct pressure of a target. 2. In naval mine warfare, a mine having a circuit that responds to the hydrodynamic pressure field of a target. See also mine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| pressure release switch - method for activating a device that occurs as a result of reductions in pressure such devices may employ mechanical, pneumatic, or hydraulic systems to signal a detonator that a vehicle or person has released pressure to a pressure plate or similar mechanism | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| pressure switch - method for activating a device that occurs when an object is used to complete a circuit when pressure is applied in a predetermined direction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| presumptive identification - process of recognizing something or someone with substantial probability that the assumed response is correct Includes techniques and technologies incapable of making an identification due to the inherent limitations of the technique and/or technology. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| presumptive identification - process of recognizing something or someone with substantial probability that the assumed response is correct Includes techniques and technologies incapable of making an identification due to the inherent limitations of the technique and/or technology. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| pretest - device, technique, or measuring tool used to determine current level of knowledge and skills prior to entering into a learning environment typically used with post tests to compare entry knowledge with exit level knowledge. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| pretest - device, technique, or measuring tool used to determine current level of knowledge and skills prior to entering into a learning environment typically used with post tests to compare entry knowledge with exit level knowledge. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| pretreatment [wastewater] - process of treating industrial wastewater to remove harmful pollutants before it is discharged to a federally owned treatment works or other publicly owned treatment works. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| prevailing rate - The most favorable rate that would be legally available to the U.S. Government for the acquisition of foreign currency for its official disbursements and accommodation exchange transactions. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3611-2, Mar 17 |
| prevention - a strategy or approach that reduces the likelihood or risk of onset, or delays the onset, of adverse health problems that have been known to lead to suicide. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-36, Jan 17 |
| prevention - actions taken and measures put in place for the continual assessment and readiness of necessary actions to reduce risk of threats and vulnerabilities, to intervene and stop an occurrence, or to mitigate effects involves prescribed actions and measures put in place to impede the success of a natural or man-made disaster from adversely affecting the safety, security, or continuity of the Nation, critical infrastructures its citizens, and citizen's civil rights or civil liberties. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| prevention - Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| prevention - any activity undertaken to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. | DHS, US Code 6, §741, Jan 17 |
| prevention - those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Prevention capabilities include, but are not limited to, information sharing and warning; domestic counterterrorism; and preventing the acquisition or use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) . For purposes of the prevention framework called for in this directive, the term prevention refers to preventing imminent threats. | White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms, Mar 11 |
| prevention activities -activities to prevent substance abuse. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300x-34, Jan 17 |
| prevention -In space usage, measures to preclude an adversary's hostile use of United States or third-party space systems and services. See also space control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| prevention of mutual interference - In submarine operations, procedures established to prevent submerged collisions between friendly submarines, between submarines and friendly surface ship towed bodies and arrays, and between submarines and any other hazards to submerged navigation. Also called PMI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| prevention of WMD proliferation and terrorism - activities under - (A) the programs specified in the National Defense Authorization Act 1997 ; (B) the programs for which appropriations are authorized by the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003; (C) programs authorized by Title 22 and programs authorized ; and (D) a program of any agency of the Federal Government having a purpose similar to that of any of the programs identified in subparagraphs (A) through (C), as designated by the United States Coordinator for the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism and the head of the agency. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2902, Jan 17 |
| Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness - Actions taken to reduce disaster risks to actual or potential victims. PMP activities include strengthening the physical environment, reducing chronic threats to agriculture, training in disaster management and other actions designed to eliminate or moderate the effects of disasters. Also called PMP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 251, May 18 |

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| preventive health services – (A) periodic medical and dental exams; (B) patient health education (including nutrition education); (C) maintenance of drug use profiles, patient drug monitoring, and drug utilization education; (D) mental health preventive services; (E) substance abuse prevention measures; (F) immunizations against infectious disease; (G) prevention of musculoskeletal deformity or other gradually developing disabilities of a metabolic or degenerative nature; (H) genetic counseling concerning inheritance of genetically determined diseases; (I) routine vision testing and eye care services; (J) periodic reexamination of members of likely target populations (high-risk groups) for selected diseases and for functional decline of sensory organs, together with attendant appropriate remedial intervention; and (K) such other health-care services as the Secretary may determine to be necessary to provide effective and economical preventive health care. | DVA, US Code 38, §1708, Mar 17 |
| preventive maintenance - Care and service of equipment and facilities in satisfactory operating condition by systematic inspection, detection, and correction of incipient failures either before they occur or before they develop into major defects. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| preventive medicine - The anticipation, communication, prediction, identification, prevention, education, risk assessment, and control of communicable diseases; illnesses; and exposure to endemic, occupational, and environmental threats. Also called PVNTMED. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| previous class - The pay class from which an employee was promoted to the current class. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583, Mar 17 |
| previous spouse - an individual who was married for at least 9 months to a participant, former participant, or retired participant who had at least 18 months of service which are creditable. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2002, Jan 17 |
| previously designated person - an individual designated by the person. | DOD, US Code 10, §1513, Jan 17 |
| price - a rate, fare, or charge. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| price negotiation memorandum - The official record document supporting the source selection and contract award decision, including the principal elements of the negotiated agreement. Also called PNM. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| pricing - the process of establishing a reasonable amount or amounts to be paid for supplies or services. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| pricing - the process of establishing the amount or amounts to be paid in return for goods or services. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| primacy of improvised explosive devices - identifying enemy use of improvised explosive devices as a primary, secondary or tertiary form of attack, independent of intended outcome. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| primary agency - See Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary Agency. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| primary agency - The federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for managing and coordinating a specific emergency support function in the National Response Framework. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |
| primary care - the provision of integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians who are accountable for addressing a large majority of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community. | DHHS, US Code 42, §256a-1, Jan 17 |
| primary care provider - a clinician who provides integrated, accessible health care services and who is accountable for addressing a large majority of personal health care needs, including providing preventive and health promotion services for men, women, and children of all ages, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community, as recognized by a State licensing or regulatory authority, unless otherwise specified. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-12, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| primary control officer - In amphibious operations, the officer embarked in a primary control ship assigned to control the movement of landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and landing ships to and from a colored beach. Also called PCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| primary control ship - In amphibious operations, a ship of the task force designated to provide support for the primary control officer and a combat information center control team for a colored beach. Also called PCS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| primary energy source - the fuel or fuels used for the generation of electric energy, except that such term does not include, as determined under rules prescribed by the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy - (i) the minimum amounts of fuel required for ignition, startup, testing, flame stabilization, and control uses, and (ii) the minimum amounts of fuel required to alleviate or prevent - (I) unanticipated equipment outages, and (II) emergencies, directly affecting the public health, safety, or welfare, which would result from electric power outages. | DOL, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| primary flight control - The controlling agency on air-capable ships that is responsible for air traffic control of aircraft within 5 nautical miles of the ship. On most Coast Guard cutters, primary flight control duties are performed by a combat information center, and the term “PRIFLY” is not used. Also called PRIFLY. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| primary fusion center - fusion center designated by a state's Governor as the primary fusion center within that state. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| primary health care - family medicine, general internal medicine, general pediatrics, preventive medicine, or osteopathic general practice. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292s, Jan 17 |
| primary improvised explosive device - first of two or more improvised explosive devices (IED)s encountered or initiated. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| primary language(s) - A primary language is the official national language of the area or a language which that may be used officially on a coequal basis, either nationally or regionally, or a language that is used officially or widely by the government in conducting internal/foreign affairs and by educated circles. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 39112, Mar 17 |
| primary mission essential function - function that needs to be continuously performed during an event or resumed within 12 hours of an event, and that need to be maintained for up to 30 day after an event or until normal operations can be resumed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| primary mission essential functions - Those department and agency essential functions, validated by the NCC, which must be accomplished to support the performance of NEFs before, during, and after an emergency. PMEFs must be available within 12 hours of an emergency and sustainable for 30 days, or until operations can be resumed at either the original location or a new one. These activities include formulation and implementation of foreign policy; maintenance of diplomatic and consular relations, and essential consular functions; reporting and advising on relevant conditions overseas; and supporting other cabinet departments and agencies (e.g., Defense, Treasury, Commerce, and Justice). Also called PMEF. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| primary mission essential functions - those Government Functions that must be performed in order to support or implement the performance of NEFs before, during, and in the aftermath of an emergency. Also called PMEF. | White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms, May 07 |
| primary mission essential functions - those Government functions that must be performed in order to support or implement the performance of the national essential functions before, during, and in the aftermath of an emergency. | White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13 |
| primary next of kin - the individual authorized to direct disposition of the remains of the person. | DOD, US Code 10, §1513, Jan 17 |
| primary or main entrance - A public access entrance designated for use by visitors, contractors, vendors and employees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |

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| primary packaging - the permanent packaging inside of the innermost cellophane or other transparent wrapping and labels, if any. Warnings or other statements shall be deemed permanently imprinted only if printed directly on such primary packaging and not by way of stickers or other similar devices. | DHS, US Code 19, §1681, Mar 17 |
| primary permit holder - Only State employees may apply as primary permit holders. The primary permit holder is responsible for making payments to FARA; reporting any changes to the permit to the Office of General Services Managements Special Services Division (A/OPR/GSM/SS); maintaining the permit at the ridership level at which the permit was issued; and ensuring that all carpool members are aware of the compliance regulations for each garage. Unless the primary permit holder re-assigns the permit in writing to A/OPR/GSM/SS, the permit remains in the name of and control of the primary permit holder for the parking year. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| primary residence - a single family house, a duplex, or a unit within a multiple-dwelling structure that is the principal dwelling of an eligible veteran and is owned by such veteran or a family member of such veteran. | DVA, US Code 38, §2023, Mar 17 |
| Primary Responsibilities - The Primary Responsibilities section of an Automated Directives System (ADS) chapter is a list of the Bureaus/Independent Offices /officials (titles, not names) with the key responsibilities for acting upon the policy directives and required procedures in the chapter. This section does not include (1) all Bureaus/Independent Offices that are affected by the chapter, (2) position descriptions, or (3) policy directives and required procedures. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| primary review authority - The organization, within the lead agent's chain of command, that is assigned by the lead agent to perform the actions and coordination necessary to develop and maintain the assigned joint publication under the cognizance of the lead agent. Also called PRA. See also joint publication; lead agent. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCMS 51200, Sep 16 |
| Primary Skill Code - All employees are assigned to a Primary Skill Code which identifies the skill area in which the employee is best qualified by USAID service, experience, education, and training. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 454, May 18 |
| primary sponsor [Federally Funded Research and Development Center] - lead agency responsible for managing, administering, or monitoring overall use of the Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) under a multiple sponsorship agreement on behalf of DHS. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| primary standard attainment date - the date specified in the applicable implementation plan for the attainment of a national primary ambient air quality standard for any air pollutant. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| primary stream - A) the single digital stream of programming that, before June 12, 2009, was substantially duplicating the programming transmitted by the television broadcast station as an analog signal; or (B) if there is no stream described in subparagraph (A), then the single digital stream of programming transmitted by the television broadcast station for the longest period of time. | DOC, US Code 17, §111, Mar 17 |
| primary transmission - a transmission made to the public by a transmitting facility whose signals are being received and further transmitted by a secondary transmission service, regardless of where or when the performance or display was first transmitted. In the case of a television broadcast station, the primary stream and any multicast streams transmitted by the station constitute primary transmissions. | DOC, US Code 17, §111, Mar 17 |
| primary transmitter - a television or radio broadcast station licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, or by an appropriate governmental authority of Canada or Mexico, that makes primary transmissions to the public. | DOC, US Code 17, §111, Mar 17 |
| prime contract - a contract or contractual action entered into by the Federal Government to obtain supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind. | DOD, US Code 41, §8701, Mar 17 |
| prime contract - A contract or contractual action entered into by the United States Government to obtain supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| prime contractor - a person that has entered into a prime contract with the Federal Government. | DOD, US Code 41, §8701, Mar 17 |
| prime contractor employee - an officer, partner, employee, or agent of a prime contractor. | DOD, US Code 41, §8701, Mar 17 |

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| prime vendor - A contracting process that provides commercial products to regionally grouped military and federal customers from commercial distributors using electronic commerce. Also called PV. See also distribution system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| principal - an officer, director, owner, partner, or a person having primary management or supervisory responsibilities within a business entity (e.g., general manager; plant manager; head of a division or business segment; and similar positions). | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| principal alien - an alien from whom another alien derives a privilege or status under the law or regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| principal applicant - the primary individual on a case who submits an application or petition for an immigration benefit. In a refugee case, this is the individual who must substantiate a claim and demonstrate eligibility for refugee status upon an interview with a specially-trained USCIS officer. Also called PA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| principal Deputy Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis - senior officer responsible for making waiver determinations in consultation with the Associate General Counsel for Intelligence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Principal Federal Official - May be appointed to serve as the Secretary of Homeland Security's primary representative to ensure consistency of Federal support as well as the overall effectiveness of the Federal incident management for catastrophic or unusually complex incidents that require extraordinary coordination. Also called PFO. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| principal federal official - The federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5. Also called PFO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| Principal Financial Statements - Include the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Operations, Changes in Net Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Budget and Actual Expenses and the related Notes to the Principal Statements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 594, May 18 |
| principal officer - Principal officer is the officer in charge of a diplomatic mission, a consular mission (other than a consular agency), or other Foreign Service post. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Principal Officer - The most senior officer in a USAID Operating Unit, who establishes the Appraisal Committees for that Operating Unit, e.g., Assistant Administrator, Independent USAID/W Office Director, Mission Director, or USAID Representative. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, 462, May 18 |
| principal officer - The officer in charge of a diplomatic mission, a consular mission (other than a consular agency), or other Foreign Service post. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| principal officer - The officer in charge of a diplomatic mission, consular office, or other foreign service post, such as a United States liaison office. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08, May 18 |
| Principal Officers - The most senior officer in a USAID Operating Unit in the field, e.g., USAID Mission Director or USAID Representative. Principal Officers also include the directors of USAID/W/Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Transition Initiatives when those offices are implementing emergency disaster relief and assistance to internally displaced persons, humanitarian emergencies or immediate post conflict and political crisis response in a cooperating country. For non-presence countries, the cognizant Principal Officer is the Senior USAID officer in a regional USAID Operating Unit responsible for the non-presence country, or in the absence of such a responsible operating unit, the Principle U.S Diplomatic Officer in the non-presence country exercising delegated authority from USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 320, May 18 |
| Principal Officers Electronic Messaging System - a classified intranet which has connectivity to ClassNet. POEMS is administered by SS-IRM. Also called POEMS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| principal or major use - domestic livestock grazing, fish and wildlife development and utilization, mineral exploration and production, rights-of-way, outdoor recreation, and timber production. | DOI, US Code 43, §1702, Mar 17 |
| principal representative - senior official of the U.S. Government serving in a foreign country who has been designated by the Secretary of State. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 32513, Mar 17 |

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| principal representative - The senior representative of a U.S. Government agency attached to a diplomatic mission abroad. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| Principal Representative - The senior representative of an agency of the U.S. Government attached to a diplomatic mission overseas. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| principal unit security officer - A managerial-level Department employee who a bureau executive director or equivalent designated, in writing, to administer the security program in that bureau or organization and maintain liaison with DS/IS/APD. PUSOs may designate any number of unit security officers to assist in performing security duties. Bureaus with assigned BSOs are not required to designate a PUSO. Also called PUSO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| prints - newspapers and periodicals, books, pamphlets, sheet music, visiting cards, address cards, printing proofs, engravings, photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, patterns to be cut out, catalogs, prospectuses, advertisements, and printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed notices of various kinds, and, in general, all impressions or reproductions obtained on paper or other material assimilable to paper, on parchment or on cardboard, by means of printing, engraving, lithography, autography, or any other easily recognizable mechanical process, with the exception of the copying press, stamps with movable or immovable type, and the typewriter. | DOS, US Code 22, §611, Jan 17 |
| prior approval - securing the awarding agency's permission in advance to incur cost for those items that are designated. Generally this permission will be in writing. Where an item of cost requiring prior approval is specified in the budget of an award, approval of the budget constitutes approval of that cost. | White House, OMB, Circular A-122, Mar 17 |
| prior approval - Written approval by an authorized official evidencing prior consent. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| prior approval - written approval by an authorized official evidencing prior consent. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| priority - A precedence designator used for messages requiring rapid action and prompt delivery and which must be delivered before routine traffic. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Priority - Outgoing telegrams that contain essential information for operations and actions in progress. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| priority - value given to indicate relative importance in order to ensure the appropriate allocation of resources and to determine the timeframe within which action is required. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| priority consideration - A noncompetitive opportunity for selection to a new or vacant position granted to a qualified employee who failed to receive proper consideration for selection for an equivalent position under another vacancy announcement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| priority consideration - Special, one-time consideration extended to a candidate who was denied proper consideration in a prior competitive action. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| priority date - The priority date of the petition is the date on which the completed, signed petition is properly filed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| priority designator - A two-digit issue and priority code placed in military standard requisitioning and issue procedure requisitions to provide a means of assigning relative rankings to competing demands placed on the Department of Defense supply system. Also called PD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, May 18 |
| priority individual - an individual who (A) is an eligible individual; (B) has been convicted of a gang-related offense; and (C) has served or is serving a period of detention in a juvenile detention center or secure juvenile justice residential facility for such offense. | ED, US Code 20, §1161w, Mar 17 |
| priority intelligence requirement - An intelligence requirement that the commander and staff need to understand the threat and other aspects of the operational environment. Also called PIR. See also information requirements; intelligence; intelligence process; intelligence requirement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |

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| priority intelligence requirement - organization's stated intelligence need identifying its analytic, collection, and production priorities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| priority mail - Priority Mail is an expedited service and may contain any mailable matter weighing no more than 70 pounds except for Army Post Office (APO) and Fleet Post Office (FPO) mail subject to 703.2.0, Overseas Military Mail, 703.4.0, Mail Sent by U.S. Armed Forces, and Department of State mail subject to 703.3.0. Priority Mail prices are based on zone and weight. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| priority pipeline access - the first priority of delivery of crude helium under which the Secretary schedules and ensures the delivery of crude helium to a helium refinery through the Federal Helium System. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17 |
| priority request - any request that-(1) is designated as a priority request by the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, or the Director of the National Institutes of Health; and (2)(A) is made to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management for the allocation of personnel to carry out activities with respect to acquired immune deficiency syndrome; or (B) is made to the Administrator of General Services for administrative support or space in carrying out such activities. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300cc-2, Jan 17 |
| priority workers - a. In the context of employment-based first preference immigrant visa classification, the statute designates the following aliens as priority workers who may be entitled to status as employment-based first preference applicants - (1) Aliens with extraordinary ability; (2) Outstanding professors and researchers; and (3) Certain multinational executives and managers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| prison - any confinement facility of a Federal, State, or local government, whether administered by such government or by a private organization on behalf of such government, and includes - A) any local jail or police lockup; and (B) any juvenile facility used for the custody or care of juvenile inmates. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §15609, Mar 17 |
| prison-based family treatment program - a program for incarcerated parents or pregnant women in a correctional facility that provides a comprehensive response to offender needs, including substance abuse treatment, child early intervention services, family counseling, legal services, medical care, mental health services, nursery and preschool, parenting skills training, pediatric care, physical therapy, prenatal care, sexual abuse therapy, relapse prevention, transportation, and vocational or GED training. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797s-6, Jan 17 |
| prisoner of war - A detained person (as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949) who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government, is captured by the armed forces of the enemy. Also called POW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| prisoner of war - any regularly appointed, enrolled, enlisted, or inducted member of the Armed Forces of the United States who was held as a prisoner of war for any period of time during the Vietnam conflict by any force hostile to the United States, except any such member who, at any time, voluntarily, knowingly, and without duress, gave aid to or collaborated with, or in any manner served, such hostile force. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4104Interne es, Jan 17 |
| Prisoner Transfer Treaty - A treaty that provides for transfer of prisoners to the country of origin under controlled conditions, as an alternative to serving a long sentence abroad, without undermining the national systems of justice of the two participating countries. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| prisoner trust account - Funds deposited in an especially designated account with the Department of State or a Foreign Service post for disbursement to or on behalf of a specified prisoner to pay for legal fees, fines, and related expenses. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| Privacy Act record - Any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained in a system of records, including, but not limited to, the individual's education, financial transactions, medical history, and criminal or employment history and that contains the name, or identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual, such as a fingerprint, voiceprint or a photograph. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| Privacy Act request - A request from an individual for notification as to the existence of, access to, or amendment of records about that individual. These records must be maintained in a system of records and the request must indicate that it is being made under the Privacy Act to be considered a Privacy Act request. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |

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| <p>Privacy Act statement - A statement appearing on a Web site or information collection form that notifies users of the authority for collecting requested information. It also states the purpose and use of the collected information. The public or users must be notified if providing such information is voluntary or mandatory, and the effects, if any, of not providing all or any portion of the requested information.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18</p> |
| <p>privacy act statement - statement required when federal departments and agencies collect personally identifiable information (PII) from members of the public, including from state and local partners, which are entered into a System of Records</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy compliance documentation - document required by statute or by the Chief Privacy Officer that supports compliance with DHS privacy policy, procedures, or requirements includes but not limited to: Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs), System of Records Notices (SORNs), Notices of Proposed Rulemaking for Exemption from certain aspects of the Privacy Act (NPRM), and Final Rules for Exemption from certain aspects of the Privacy Act.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy compliance review - DHS Privacy Office process to be followed and documentation designed to provide a constructive mechanism to improve a DHS program's ability to comply with assurances made in existing Privacy Compliance Documentation includes: Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs), System of Records Notices (SORNs), and/or formal agreements such as Memoranda of Understanding or Memoranda of Agreement.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy continuous monitoring - maintaining ongoing awareness of privacy risks and assessing privacy controls at a frequency sufficient to ensure compliance with applicable privacy requirements and to manage privacy risks.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy continuous monitoring program - an agency-wide program that implements the agency's privacy continuous monitoring strategy and maintains ongoing awareness of threats and vulnerabilities that may pose privacy risks; monitors changes to information systems and environments of operation that create, collect, use, process, store, maintain, disseminate, disclose, or dispose of PII; and conducts privacy control assessments to verify the continued effectiveness of all privacy controls selected and implemented at an agency across the agency risk management tiers to ensure continued compliance with applicable privacy requirements and manage privacy risks.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy continuous monitoring strategy - a formal document that catalogs the available privacy controls implemented at an agency across the agency risk management tiers and ensures that the controls are effectively monitored on an ongoing basis by assigning an agency-defined assessment frequency to each control that is sufficient to ensure compliance with applicable privacy requirements and to manage privacy risks.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy control - the administrative, technical, and physical safeguards employed within an agency to ensure compliance with applicable privacy requirements and manage privacy risks.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy control assessment - the assessment of privacy controls to determine whether the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and sufficient to ensure compliance with applicable privacy requirements and manage privacy risks. A privacy control assessment is both an assessment and a formal document detailing the process and the outcome of the assessment.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy impact assessment - An analysis of how information is handled - (1) To ensure compliance with applicable legal, regulatory, and policy requirements regarding privacy; (2) To determine the risks and effects of collecting, maintaining and disseminating information in identifiable form; and (3) To examine and evaluate protections and alternative processes for handling information to mitigate potential privacy risks. Also called PIA.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy impact assessment - an analysis of how information is handled to ensure handling conforms to applicable legal, regulatory, and policy requirements regarding privacy; to determine the risks and effects of creating, collecting, using, processing, storing, maintaining, disseminating, disclosing, and disposing of information in identifiable form in an electronic information system; and to examine and evaluate protections and alternate processes for handling information to mitigate potential privacy concerns. A privacy impact assessment is both an analysis and a formal document detailing the process and the outcome of the analysis.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>privacy impact assessment - An analysis of how personal information is collected, stored, shared, and managed in a Federal system - (1) To ensure handling conforms to applicable legal, regulatory, and policy requirements regarding privacy; (2) To determine the risks and effects of collecting, maintaining, and disseminating information in identifiable form in an electronic information system; and (3) To examine and evaluate protections and alternative processes for handling information to mitigate potential privacy risks. Also called PIA.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Privacy Impact Assessment - Analysis of how information is handled:1) to ensure handling conforms to applicable legal, regulatory, and policy requirements regarding privacy, 2) to determine the risks and effects of collecting, maintaining and disseminating information in identifiable form in electronic information systems, and 3) to examine and evaluate protections and alternative processes for handling information to mitigate potential privacy risks.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18</p> |
| <p>privacy impact assessment - DHS Privacy Office process to be followed and the document required whenever an information technology (IT) system, technology, rulemaking, program, pilot project, or other activity involves the planned use of personally identifiable information (PII) or otherwise impacts the privacy of individuals as determined by the Chief Privacy Officer examines how the Department has incorporated privacy concerns throughout the development, design, and deployment of a technology.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy impact assessment - The Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) is a process used to evaluate privacy in information systems. It is basically a checklist or tool to ensure that new or modified electronic collections of information on individuals are evaluated for privacy risks and will comply with federal guidelines regarding privacy issues as they relate to information systems.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>privacy incident - loss of control, compromise, unauthorized disclosure, unauthorized acquisition, unauthorized access, or any similar situation in which persons other than authorized users, and for an other than authorized purpose, have access or potential access to personally identifiable information (PII) in usable form, whether physical or electronic.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy office - Department of Homeland Security Support Component that ensures that the use of technologies sustain, and do not erode, privacy protections relating to the use, collection, and disclosure of personal information.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy plan - a formal document that details the privacy controls selected for an information system or environment of operation that are in place or planned for meeting applicable privacy requirements and managing privacy risks, details how the controls have been implemented, and describes the methodologies and metrics that will be used to assess the controls.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy policy in standardized machine-readable format - A statement about site privacy practices written in a standard computer language (not English text) that can be read automatically by a Web browser.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18</p> |
| <p>privacy program plan - a formal document that provides an overview of an agency's privacy program, including a description of the structure of the privacy program, the resources dedicated to the privacy program, the role of the Senior Agency Official for Privacy and other privacy officials and staff, the strategic goals and objectives of the privacy program, and the program management controls and common controls in place or planned for meeting applicable privacy requirements and managing privacy risks.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy protection governance board - An Assistant Secretary-level Department group established to ensure the Department is positioned to respond to relevant directives and other authorities concerning the protection of personally identifiable information (PII) in a unified manner, fully integrating the requirements of all Department business operations. Also called PPGB.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy risk - risk associated with the vulnerability of information collected on persons or of vulnerability of proprietary information on businesses.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>privacy threshold analysis - DHS Privacy Office process to be followed and the document used to identify information technology (IT) systems, technologies, rulemakings, programs, or pilot projects that involve PII and other activities that otherwise impact the privacy of persons as determined by the Chief Privacy Officer, and to assess whether there is a need for additional Privacy Compliance Documentation used to determine whether the degree to which a system handles or processes PII raises privacy concerns sufficient to warrant a full privacy impact assessment (PIA).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

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| private and voluntary organization - cooperatives, credit unions, trade unions, women's groups, nonprofit. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 496, Mar 17 |
| private and voluntary organization - cooperatives, credit unions, trade unions, women's groups, nonprofit development research institutions, and indigenous local organizations, which are private and nonprofit. | DOS, US Code 22, §2293, Jan 17 |
| private applicator - a certified applicator who uses or supervises the use of any pesticide which is classified for restricted use for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by the applicator or the applicator's employer or (if applied without compensation other than trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities) on the property of another person. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| private benefit - (i) a benefit accrued to a person or private entity, other than Amtrak, that directly improves the economic and competitive condition of that person or entity through improved assets, cost reductions, service improvements, or any other means as defined by the Secretary; and (ii) shall be determined on a project-by-project basis, based upon an agreement between the parties. | DOT, US Code 49, §22701, Mar 17 |
| private branch exchange - A private telephone exchange that provides on-premises dial service and may provide connections to local and trunked communications networks. It is based on centralized stored program computer technology that provides switched telephone networking features and services. Also called PBX. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| private corporation - any corporation (other than a public corporation) which is organized for the purpose of establishing, operating, and maintaining a foreign-trade zone and which is chartered under special Act enacted after June 18, 1934, of the State or States within which it is to operate such zone. | DHS, US Code 19, §81a, Mar 17 |
| private document - A document issued by a non-governmental organization, e.g., hospital birth certificates, baptismal certificates, insurance records, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| private entity - a State, tribal, or local government performing utility services, such as electric, natural gas, or water services. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| private entity - any person or private group, organization, proprietorship, partnership, trust, cooperative, corporation, or other commercial or nonprofit entity, including an officer, employee, or agent thereof. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| private items - Items to and from private citizens; i.e., nonemployees. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| private line - "Motorola" terminology for a sub-audible tone used for encoding or decoding a channel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 564, May 18 |
| private person - (A) any individual who is a citizen or national of the United States; and (B) any corporation, partnership, association, or other legal entity organized or existing under the law of any State, whether for profit or not for profit. | DHS, US Code 19, §2571, Mar 17 |
| private responder - a nongovernmental entity or individual that is carrying out an oil spill removal activity at the direction of a Federal agency or a responsible party. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| private sector - all persons or entities in the United States, including individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, and educational and nonprofit institutions, but shall not include State, local, or tribal governments. | Congress, US Code 2, §658, Mar 17 |
| private sector - An umbrella term that may be applied to any or all of the nonpublic or commercial individuals and businesses, specified nonprofit organizations, most of academia and other scholastic institutions, and selected nongovernmental organizations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, Sep 16 |
| private sector - entities and persons, including for-profit and non-profit, which are not part of any government includes individuals, sole proprietorships, partnerships, associations, and corporations, private voluntary organizations and non-public educational institutions, as well as all other nonprofit institutions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| private sector - Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| private sector - persons outside government who are critically involved in ensuring that public and private preparedness and response efforts are integrated as part of the Nation's Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources (CIKR), including:(1) corporate owners and operators determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security to be part of the CIKR; (2) subject matter experts selected to assist the Federal or State CIKR; (3) personnel serving in specific leadership positions of CIKR coordination, operations, and oversight; (4) employees of corporate entities relating to the protection of CIKR; or (5) other persons not otherwise eligible for the granting of a personnel security clearance pursuant to Executive Order 12829, as amended, who are determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security to require a personnel security clearance. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| private sector employer - non-governmental employer of person involved in the loaned executive program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| private sector entity - (A) an importer; (B) an exporter; (C) a forwarder; (D) an air, sea, or land carrier or shipper;(E) a contract logistics provider; (F) a customs broker; or(G) any other person (other than an employee of a government) affected by the implementation of the customs and trade laws of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §4301, Mar 17 |
| private security functions - This generally means activities engaged in by a contractor under a covered contract including guarding personnel, facilities, or property of a Federal agency, the contractor, or subcontractor, or a third party. It includes any other activity for which personnel are required to carry weapons in the performance of their duties in accordance with the terms of the contract. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 2413 , Mar 17 |
| private security officer - (A) an individual other than an employee of a Federal, State, or local government, whose primary duty is to perform security services, full or part time, for consideration, whether armed or unarmed and in uniform or plain clothes if the Attorney General determines by regulation that such exclusion would serve the public interest); but (B) does not include-(i) employees whose duties are primarily internal audit or credit functions;(ii) employees of electronic security system companies acting as technicians or monitors; or (iii) employees whose duties primarily involve the secure movement of prisoners. | DOJ, US Code 28, §534, Jan 17 |
| private voluntary organization - a not-for-profit entity that- (A) engages in and supports activities of an economic or social development or humanitarian nature for citizens in foreign countries; and (B) is incorporated as such under the laws of the United States, including any of its states, territories or the District of Columbia, or of a foreign country. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 281, Mar 17 |
| private voluntary organization - a not-for-profit, nongovernmental organization (in the case of a United States organization, an organization that is exempt from Federal income taxes that receives funds from private sources, voluntary contributions of money, staff time, or in-kind support from the public, and that is engaged in or is planning to engage in voluntary, charitable, or development assistance activities (other than religious activities). | USDA, US Code 7, §1732, Mar 17 |
| Private Voluntary Organization - See U.S. Private Voluntary Organization, International Private Voluntary Organization, and Local Private Voluntary Organization. Also called PVO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| privately owned motor vehicle - A privately owned motor vehicle is a motor vehicle owned by the employee or a member of the employee's family who is authorized to travel, and used by the employee and/or employee's immediate family for the primary purpose of providing personal transportation. Also called POV. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| privately owned U.S. flag commercial vessel - A vessel - (1) Registered and operated under the laws of the United States, (2) Used in commercial trade of the United States, and (3) Owned and operated by U.S. citizens, including a vessel under voyage or time charter to the Government, or (4) A Government-owned vessel under bareboat charter to, and operated by, U.S. citizens. The term "privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessel" does not include any vessel which, subsequent to September 21, 1961, was either built outside the United States, rebuilt outside the United States or documented under any foreign registry until such vessel has been documented under the laws of the United States for a period of three years. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 313, May 18 |

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| privately owned vehicle - vehicle, such as an automobile or motorcycle, operated by an individual that is not owned or leased by a government agency, and is not commercially leased or rented by an employee under a government rental agreement for use in connection with official government business. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| privately-owned property - Any item (primarily portable equipment) belonging to employees or visitors, hand-carried in or out of U.S. Government premises. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| privatization - A federal agency decision to change a government-owned and government-operated commercial activity or enterprise to private sector control and ownership. When privatizing, the agency eliminates associated assets and resources (manpower for and funding of the requirement). Since there is no government ownership and control, no service contract or fee-for-service agreement exists between the agency and the private sector after an agency privatizes a commercial activity or enterprise. Moving work from agency performance with government personnel to private sector performance where the agency still funds the activity is not privatization. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| privatization - the disposition or transfer of an infrastructure asset, such as by sale or by long-term lease, from a State or local government to a private party. | Treasury, US Code 31, §501, Mar 17 |
| privilege - any work-product privilege, attorney-client privilege, governmental privilege, or other privilege recognized under Federal, State, or foreign law. | DOC, US Code 15, §78x, Mar 17 |
| privilege - Privilege means, that the Executive Branch of the Federal Government is extending the opportunity to its employees to use government property for personal use in an effort to create a more supportive work environment. However, this policy does not create right to use government office equipment for non-government purposes. Nor does the privilege extend to modifying such equipment, including loading personal software or making configuration changes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 541, May 18 |
| privity of contract - The legal relationship that exists between two contracting parties. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, Sep 16 |
| prize - award, of either monetary or non-monetary value, presented to the winner of a competition. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| pro bono - Uncompensated legal service performed for the public good. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 157, May 18 |
| pro rata share - the percentage that is equal to (A) the number of days of the marriage of the qualified former spouse to the employee during the employee's periods of creditable service, divided by (B) the total number of days of the employee's creditable service. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2154, Jan 17 |
| proactive problem management - type of problem management process that identifies problems that might otherwise be missed by analyzing data collected by other management processes to identify trends or significant problems prior to problem detection. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| probabilistic risk assessment - type of quantitative risk assessment that considers possible combinations of occurrences with associated consequences, each with an associated probability or probability distribution. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| probability [mathematical] - numerical value between 0 and 1 assigned to a random event (which is a subset of the sample space) in such a way that the assigned number obeys three axioms: (1) the probability of the random event "A" must be equal to, or lie between 0 and 1, (2) the probability that the outcome is within the sample space must equal 1, and (3) the probability that the random event "A" or "B" occurs must equal the probability of the random event "A" plus the probability of the random event "B" for any two mutually exclusive events. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| probability of damage - The probability that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal. Also called PD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| probable - likely but not certain to be or become true or real. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| probable cause - a valid public interest in the effective enforcement of this chapter or a regulation prescribed under this chapter sufficient to justify the inspection or impoundment in the circumstances stated in an application for a warrant. | DOT, US Code 49, §32707, Mar 17 |
| probate - The procedure by which a will is proven to be valid or invalid, before a competent judicial authority, such as a probate court. The term is more broadly used to include all matters and proceedings pertaining to the administration of an estate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| Probationary Appointee - A career member of the SES who is subject to, but who has not completed, a one-year probationary period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 455, May 18 |
| probationary period - A 1-year trial period for new career appointees to the SES. One year from the date of the employee's initial appointment to the competitive service. The probationary period is a part of the examining process to determine an employee's eligibility and suitability for retention in the competitive service. In the case of supervisors, one year from the date of the employee's initial appointment to a supervisory or managerial position, regardless of when the employee was appointed to the competitive service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 446, May 18 |
| Probationer - A career appointee who is serving during the SES probationary period. An employee or supervisor who has not completed the probationary period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 446, May 18 |
| problem - matter or situation regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt with and overcome. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| problem management - process responsible for managing the lifecycle of all problems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| problem record - document containing the details of a problem. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| problem statement - detailed definition of a performance problem (with supporting evidence) that intervention(s) can be designed to remedy. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| problem statement - detailed definition of a performance problem (with supporting evidence) that intervention(s) can be designed to remedy. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| procedural control - A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| procedural identification - An identification based on observation and analysis of target behaviors including location and trajectory, as well as compliance with airspace control measures. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| procedural recommendation - A recommendation type that involves nonmonetary corrective actions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 595, May 18 |
| procedure - A description of steps that must be completed in a specific order, to accomplish a task. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| procedure - A document that defines a mandatory course of action or steps that must be followed in order to complete a specific task. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| procedure [performance] - sequence of steps required for successful completion of job task(s). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| procedure [performance] - sequence of steps required for successful completion of job task(s). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| procedure sign (Prosign) - In Allied Communications Publication (ACP) telegraphic format one or more letters, characters, or combinations thereof used to facilitate communication by conveying in a condensed form frequently used orders, instructions, requests, and information related to telegraphic communications. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| procedure word - A word or phrase limited to radio telephone procedure used to facilitate communication by conveying information in a condensed standard form. Also called proword. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| procedures - Standard, detailed steps that prescribe how to perform specific tasks. See also tactics; techniques. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| proceed on or about - The date indicated on the travel authorization that the official travel is expected to begin. Official travel may begin as many as two (2) days before or two (2) days after the indicated proceed-to-travel date, but the length of the official travel must not exceed the total number of days of the temporary duty. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| proceeding before an agency of the United States - any proceeding before such an agency with respect to which it is authorized to issue subpoenas and to take testimony or receive other information from witnesses under oath. | DOJ, US Code 18, §6001, Mar 17 |
| process - process, art or method, and includes a new use of a known process, machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or material. | DOC, US Code 35, §100, Mar 17 |
| process - systematic and repeatable series of actions directed to some end includes input(s) and output(s) that advance a material or procedure from one stage of completion to the next to achieve the intended result. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| process - the acceptance and review of applications and the preparation of necessary documents and the making of appropriate determinations with respect to such applications. | DHS, US Code 8, §1201, Jan 17 |
| process - the term reprocess. | DOS, US Code 22, §8008, Jan 17 |
| process improvement - series of actions taken by a process owner to identify, analyze and improve an existing process to meet new goals and objectives, such as increasing performance, reducing costs, and accelerating schedules. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| process improvement governance board - The Process Improvement Governance Board (PIGB) is a governing body that sets objectives and priorities, charters and sponsors process working groups, monitors their results, and manages change throughout the life of the working groups. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153, Mar 17 |
| process owner - The head of a Department of Defense component assigned a responsibility by the Secretary of Defense when process improvement involves more than one Service or Department of Defense component. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| processes and activities measurement area - The area that creates the outputs directly resulting from the process an IT initiative supports. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| processing - A system of operations designed to convert raw data into useful information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| processing - Receiving, sorting, preparing, approving, and prepayment examining of vouchers. It begins with the receipt of vouchers and concludes with the prepayment examination and presentation of vouchers for certification. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| processing and exploitation - In intelligence usage, the conversion of collected information into forms suitable to the production of intelligence. See also intelligence process. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| processor - any person engaged in the business of obtaining livestock or poultry for the purpose of slaughtering the livestock or poultry. | USDA, US Code 7, §229b, Mar 17 |

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| <p>process-oriented industrial assessment - (A) the identification of opportunities in the production process (from the introduction of materials to final packaging of the product for shipping) for-(i) improving energy efficiency;(ii) reducing environmental impact; and(iii) designing technological improvements to increase competitiveness and achieve cost-effective product quality enhancement; (B) the identification of opportunities for improving the energy efficiency of lighting, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and the associated building envelope; and (C) the identification of cost-effective opportunities for using renewable energy technology in the production process and in the systems described in subparagraph (B).</p> | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6349, Jan 17 |
| <p>pro-competitive privatization - privatization that the President determines to be consistent with the United States policy of obtaining full and open competition to such organizations (or their successors), and nondiscriminatory market access, in the provision of satellite services.</p> | DOC, US Code 15, §78dd-1, Mar 17 |
| <p>procurement - act of buying goods and services for the Government.</p> | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| <p>procurement action - This means the use of USAID direct contracts, USAID funded host country contracts, and contracts awarded by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that receive grants from USAID (but not the grant awards themselves) to purchase goods and services above the threshold covered by the Recommendation. The procurement action, in this case, only covers the prime contractor. An activity covered by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendation, such as a capital project, requires that each distinct procurement above the threshold be untied and notified.</p> | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| <p>procurement and investment [cost] - total production and deployment costs of the prime system-related support equipment and facilities, and related equipment and material furnished by the Government and initial spare and repair parts.</p> | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| <p>procurement executive - The Procurement Executive is responsible for management direction of the acquisition system of the Department, including implementation of the unique acquisition policies, regulations, and standards of the Department. Also called A/OPE.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| <p>Procurement Executive - The USAID official who is responsible for the management direction of USAID's assistance and acquisition ("A&A") system.</p> | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 302, 304, 305, May 18 |
| <p>Procurement Executive Bulletin - Issued by the Director, Office of Acquisition & Assistance (M/OAA) to provide information of interest to contracting personnel, such as policy reminders, information regarding general guidance, best practices, reminders and frequently asked questions (FAQs). Also called PEB.</p> | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 302, May 18 |
| <p>procurement instrument identifier - unique identifier used to distinguish solicitations, contracts, agreements, orders and related procurement vehicles.</p> | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| <p>procurement item - any device, good, substance, material, product, or other item whether real or personal property which is the subject of any purchase, barter, or other exchange made to procure such item.</p> | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| <p>procurement lead time - The interval in time between the initiation of procurement action and receipt of the products or services purchased as the result of such actions.</p> | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, Sep 16 |
| <p>procurement program - a program for which funds for procurement are authorized to be appropriated in a fiscal year.</p> | DOD, US Code 10, §2433, Jan 17 |
| <p>procurement request originators - person or entity responsible for defining the requirements for a purchase or acquisition program includes, but is not limited to, engineers, acquisition program managers, and all contract specification writers and reviewers.</p> | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| <p>procurement shared services - The Office of Acquisitions Management (A/LM/AQM) manages, plans, and directs the Department's acquisition programs and conducts contract operations in support of activities worldwide. A/LM/AQM is involved or carries out almost all procurements. Regional procurement and support offices in Florida and Frankfurt provide regional support by managing the local conditions involved at each post. The overseas procurement cost center acts as an intermediary for non-State acquisitions.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |

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| procuring activity - a component of an executive agency having a significant acquisition function and designated as such by the head of the agency. Unless agency regulations specify otherwise, the term “procuring activity” is synonymous with “contracting activity.” | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| procuring agency - any Federal agency, or any State agency or agency of a political subdivision of a State which is using appropriated Federal funds for such procurement, or any person contracting with any such agency with respect to work performed under such contract. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| procuring contracting officer - A contracting officer who initiates and signs the contract. Also called PCO. See also administrative contracting officer; contracting officer. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, Sep 16 |
| produce - to manufacture, prepare, compound, propagate, or process any pesticide or device or active ingredient used in producing a pesticide. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| produced - produced, manufactured, mined, handled, or in any other manner worked on in any State; and for the purposes of this chapter an employee shall be deemed to have been engaged in the production of goods if such employee was employed in producing, manufacturing, mining, handling, transporting, or in any other manner working on such goods, or in any closely related process or occupation directly essential to the production thereof, in any State. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| producer - a person who engages in the production of a good in the territory of a CAFTA–DR country. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |
| producer - a person who engages in the production of a good in the territory of Colombia or the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| producer - a person who engages in the production of a good in the territory of Korea or the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| producer - a person who grows, mines, harvests, fishes, traps, hunts, manufactures, processes, or assembles a good. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| producer - any person engaged in the business of selling livestock to a packer for slaughter (including the sale of livestock from a packer to another packer). | USDA, US Code 7, §1635a, Mar 17 |
| producer - the person who manufactures, prepares, compounds, propagates, or processes any pesticide or device or active ingredient used in producing a pesticide. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| product - any natural or manufactured item. | DHS, US Code 19, §2571, Mar 17 |
| product - artifact that is produced, is quantifiable, and can be either an end item in itself or a component item. Solutions that are developed to address a problem statement and are being transitioned to use by the project. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| product carrier - a tanker engaged in the trade of carrying oil except crude oil. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| product carrier - a tanker that is engaged in carrying oil. This definition of tanker means that it is a self-propelled vessel. A tank barge carrying oil products is a tank vessel but is not subject to the special standards or requirements for a product carrier. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| product certification center - A facility which certifies the technical security integrity of communications equipment. The equipment is handled and used within secure channels. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| product costs - costs that are associated with the production of a good and include the value of materials, direct labor costs, and direct overhead. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| product costs - costs that are associated with the production of a good and include the value of materials, direct labor costs, and direct overhead. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| product service code - label that describes what a contract is procuring. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| product support - the package of support functions required to field and maintain the readiness and operational capability of major weapon systems, subsystems, and components, including all functions related to weapon system readiness. | DOD, US Code 10, §2337, Jan 17 |
| product type - categorization of a product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| production - growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, breeding, raising, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing, assembling, or disassembling a good. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| production - growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, raising, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing, assembling, or disassembling a good. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| production - growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, raising, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing, assembling, or disassembling a good. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |
| production - growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing, or assembling a good. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| production - plays (with or without music), ballet, dance and choral performances, concerts, recitals, operas, exhibitions, readings, motion pictures, television, radio, film, video, and tape and sound recordings, and any other activities involving the execution or rendition of the arts and meeting such standards as may be approved by the National Endowment for the Arts. | ED, US Code 20, §952, Mar 17 |
| production - those activities which take place after the successful completion of any means for the removal of minerals, including such removal, field operations, transfer of minerals to shore, operation monitoring, maintenance, and work-over drilling. | DOI, US Code 43, §1331, Mar 17 |
| production base - The total national industrial production capacity available for the manufacture of items to meet materiel requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| production representative - system that accurately represents the production configuration system for both hardware and software, such as a mature engineering development model (EDM), but not produced on a final production line, e.g., hand tooled, although some components may be from production tooling | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| production requirement - An intelligence requirement that cannot be met by current analytical products resulting in tasking to produce a new product that can meet this intelligence requirement. Also called PR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| production requirements matrix - A compilation of prioritized combatant command allsource intelligence analysis and production requirements that support all phases of a plan. Also called PRMx. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| products - same meaning as “supplies.” | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| profession - architects, engineers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, and teachers in elementary or secondary schools, colleges, academies, or seminaries. DHS regulations also include any occupation for which a U.S. baccalaureate degree (or foreign equivalent) is the minimum requirement for entry into the occupation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| profession - include but not be limited to architects, engineers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, and teachers in elementary or secondary schools, colleges, academies, or seminaries. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| profession - occupation. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3978, Jan 17 |
| professional - occupational. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3979, Jan 17 |
| professional athlete - an individual who is employed as an athlete by- (A) a team that is a member of an association of 6 or more professional sports teams whose total combined revenues exceed \$10,000,000 per year, if the association governs the conduct of its members and regulates the contests and | DHS, US Code 8, §1153, Jan 17 |

exhibitions in which its member teams regularly engage; or (B) any minor league team that is affiliated with such an association.

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| professional courier (or diplomatic courier) - A person specifically employed and provided with official documentation by the Department to transport properly prepared, addressed, and documented diplomatic pouches between the Department, its Foreign Service posts, and across other international boundaries. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| professional development training - training and/or experiences designed to enhance the person's expertise, leadership, management and interpersonal skills so as to continuously improve the workforce, organization, mission, and the related processes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| professional liability insurance - legal liability for damages due to injuries to other persons, damage to their property, or other damage or loss to such other persons (including the expenses of litigation and settlement) resulting from or arising out of any tortuous act, error, or omission of the covered individual (whether common law, statutory, or constitutional) while in the performance of such individual's official duties as a qualified employee; and the cost of legal representation for the covered individual in connection with any administrative or judicial proceeding (including any investigation or disciplinary proceeding) relating to any act, error, or omission of the covered individual while in the performance of such individual's official duties as a qualified employee, and other legal costs and fees relating to any such administrative or judicial proceeding. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3845, Mar 17 |
| professional sports organization - (A) a person or governmental entity that sponsors, organizes, schedules, or conducts a competitive game in which one or more professional athletes participate, or (B) a league or association of persons or governmental entities. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3701, Jan 17 |
| proficiency - ability to consistently perform a specific behavior (e.g., task, learning objective) to an established performance standard. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| proficiency - ability to consistently perform a specific behavior (e.g., task, learning objective) to an established performance standard. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| proficiency training - training provided to develop and maintain a given standard of skill in individual or team performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| profit - A profit is any amount in excess of allowable direct and indirect costs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 303, May 18 |
| profit - any proceeds (including cash and other valuable consideration but not including amounts of such proceeds given as charitable contributions) for the sale, disposition, or assignment of personal property in excess of the basis for such property. For purposes of this chapter, basis shall include initial price, inland and overseas transportation costs (if not reimbursed by the United States Government), shipping insurance, taxes, customs fees, duties or other charges, and capital improvements, but shall not include insurance on an item while in use, or maintenance and related costs. For purposes of computing profit, proceeds and costs shall be valued in United States dollars at the time of receipt or payment, at a rate of exchange as determined by regulation or policy issued. | DOS, US Code 22, §4341, Jan 17 |
| profitable railroad - a railroad which is not a railroad in reorganization. The term does not include the Corporation, the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, or a railroad leased, operated, or controlled by a railroad in reorganization in the region. | DOT, US Code 45, §352, Mar 17 |
| program - A coordinated group of planned undertakings (projects) having a common goal, objective, or mission. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| program - A group of planned projects having a common goal, objective, or mission with a defined budget, management structure, dedicated resources, and does not have a specified start and end date. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| program - A program is aligned with a CDCS Development Objective and includes all projects and other activities that are associated with a particular DO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| program - group of related projects managed in a coordinated way to obtain benefits and control not available from managing them individually. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| program [acquisition] - directed, funded acquisitions that provide new, improved, or continuing systems or services in response to an approved need. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program [development] - totality of activities directed to accomplish specific goals and objectives, which may provide new or improved capabilities in response to approved requirements and/or sustain existing capabilities, and which may have multiple projects to obtain specific capability requirements or capital assets. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program account - The budget account into which an appropriation to cover the subsidy cost of a direct loan or loan guarantee program is made and from which such cost is disbursed to the financing account. Usually, a separate amount for administrative expenses is also appropriated to the program account. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, 623, May 18 |
| program activity - a specific activity or project as listed in the program and financing schedules of the annual budget of the United States Government. | Treasury, US Code 31, §1115, Mar 17 |
| program and budget review - concurrent Programming and Budgeting phases of PPBE, usually occurring between April and August of each year. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program and budget review guidance - document providing instruction that outlines the key themes and focus areas for the program and budget review with identification of programmatic issue teams, base budget. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Program Area - One of the several categories in the Foreign Assistance Framework that identify broad programmatic interventions (such as Counter Narcotics, Health, or Private Sector Competitiveness). This is primarily used for budget planning and tracking. Program Areas can be funded by more than one appropriation account. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| program assistance - Program assistance is also known as Non-project Assistance. The distinguishing feature of program assistance is the manner in which USAID resources are provided. Under this mode, USAID provides a generalized resource transfer, in the form of foreign exchange or commodities, to the recipient government. This is in contrast to other types of assistance in which USAID finances specific inputs, such as technical assistance, training, equipment, vehicles, or capital construction. (This distinction parallels distinctions in law and previous USAID usage between project and non-project assistance.) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Program Assistance Approval Document - An internal USAID document used before 1994 approving non-project assistance. Term no longer used. Also called PAAD. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 204, May 18 |
| Program Assistance Initial Proposal - An internal USAID document used before 1994 to initiate and identify proposed non- project assistance, including commodity import programs. It is analogous to the Project Identification Document (PID). Term no longer used. program cycle Refers to the the various stages of USAID’s approach to delivering development assistance, including strategic planning, project design, implementation, and evaluation and monitoring. These components are influenced by agency policies and strategies as well as evidence gained during each stage of the cycle. Also called PAIP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| program beneficiary - an individual who receives program services. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290kk, Jan 17 |
| program closure phase - CDF [S&T] - final phase of the S&T Capability Development Framework focusing on program close-out activities includes: formally archiving and documenting all work products, analyzing program/project performance, managing and closing contracts, and eliciting and recording all lessons learned. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| program closure phase - CDF [S&T] - final phase of the S&T Capability Development Framework focusing on program close-out activities includes: formally archiving and documenting all work products, analyzing program/project performance, managing and closing contracts, and eliciting and recording all lessons learned. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| program coordinator - An individual appointed in the purchase card program through a written delegation of authority memorandum who has responsibility for oversight of the bureau or post purchase card program including all activity of his or her cardholders, approving officials and designated billing officials. Domestically, the PC is established at the bureau executive director level. Overseas, the PC is established at the post management officer level or equivalent. Also called PC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4552, Mar 17 |
| Program Design and Learning (formerly Program Development & Learning) - A programming category that includes design and evaluation activities conducted by the USG, such as project design teams or special evaluations. Also called PD&L. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 201-203, May 18 |
| Program Development & Learning Objectives - PD&L objectives are used by Bureaus to finance program development, program assessments, and learning efforts that do not fit within the scope of existing assistance objectives (AOs). They are intended to fund studies, analyses, and evaluative work for developing future AOs, for assessing completed AOs, or for disseminating lessons learned. Also called PD&L. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Program Element - Program Elements are categories in the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure that reflect the different components of a Program Area. Examples would be Alternative Development and Alternative Livelihoods within Counter Narcotics, HIV/AIDS within Health, and Business Enabling Environment within Private Sector Competitiveness. This is primarily used for budget planning and tracking. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Program Executive Officer - senior official assigned program responsibilities for Category (CAT) I and sensitive classified programs, or for any other program determined to require dedicated executive management. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Program Executive Officer - senior official assigned program responsibilities for Category (CAT) I and sensitive classified programs, or for any other program determined to require dedicated executive management. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| program formulation phase - CDF [S&T] - second phase of the S&T Capability Development Framework focusing on planning an S&T investment program (or stand-alone project). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| program formulation phase - CDF [S&T] - second phase of the S&T Capability Development Framework focusing on planning an S&T investment program (or stand-alone project). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| program health [acquisition] - current state of an acquisition program's management, resources, planning and execution activities, and requirements within cost and schedule, external influencers, compliance with applicable laws, regulations and instructions, and how those factors are impacting the program's ability to deliver a capability includes how these factor ratings impact the program's ability to deliver a capability to designated customers, recognizing that not all factors are weighted equally. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program health assessment [acquisition] - collection of data, processes, and evaluations conducted on major acquisition programs to evaluate their overall health, ability to deliver the required capability, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, instructions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program identifier - two or three-letter acronym (Di-graph or Tri- graph) or abbreviated identifier for an assigned special access program nickname or codeword; drawn from the letters within the nickname or codeword. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program income - Gross income earned by the recipient that is directly generated by a supported activity or earned as a result of the award. Program income includes, but is not limited to, income from fees for services performed, the use or rental of real or personal property acquired under federally-funded projects, the sale of commodities or items fabricated under an award, license fees and royalties on patents and copyrights, and interest on loans made with award funds. Interest earned on advances of Federal funds is not program income. Except as otherwise provided in Federal awarding agency regulations or the terms and conditions of the award, program income does not include the receipt of principal on loans, rebates, credits, discounts, etc., or interest earned on any of them. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| program income - gross income earned by the recipient that is directly generated by a supported activity or earned as a result of the award. Program income includes, but is not limited to, income from fees for services performed, the use or rental of real or personal property acquired under federally-funded projects, the sale of commodities or items fabricated under an award, license fees and royalties on patents and copyrights, and interest on loans made with award funds. Interest earned on advances of Federal funds is not program income. Except as otherwise provided in Federal awarding agency regulations or the terms and conditions of the award, program income does not include the receipt of principal on loans, rebates, credits, discounts, etc., or interest earned on any of them. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| program management - centralized coordinated management of a program to achieve the program's strategic objectives and benefits. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program management - Used in the context of this document, is the process of creating and managing the information security program, including policies and enforcement guidelines that are designed to protect USAID's voice/data network equipment, computers and information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| program management control - in the context of information security and privacy, a control that is generally implemented at the agency level, independent of any particular information system, and essential for managing information security or privacy programs. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| program manager - (A) the head of the element of the intelligence community that is responsible for the budget, cost, schedule, and performance of a major system; or ⁽¹¹⁷⁾ (B) in the case of a major system within the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the deputy who is responsible for the budget, cost, schedule, and performance of the major system. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3101, Jan 17 |
| program manager - An individual in A/LM/AQM/BD who has overall management responsibility for the worldwide purchase card program, including strategic planning, development and implementation of purchase card policies, procedures, and training. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4552, Mar 17 |
| program manager - responsible agency representative, who, with significant discretionary authority, is uniquely empowered to make final scope-of-work, capital-investment, and performance acceptability decisions also responsible for meeting program objectives or production requirements through the acquisition of any mix of in-house, contract, or reimbursable support resources. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program manager - Senior member of a Development Objective Team or Mission Technical Office who is responsible for the management of an entire program, if not individual projects, activities and/or awards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| program manager (or Information System Owner) - Official responsible for the overall procurement, development, integration, modification, or operation and maintenance of an information system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| program Manager (or Information System Owner) - Official responsible for the overall procurement, development, integration, modification, or operation and maintenance of an information system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| program monitoring - the collection, analysis, and use of routine program data to determine- (A) how well a program is carried out; and (B) how much the program costs. | DOS, US Code 22, §7602, Jan 17 |
| program of excellence - any program carried out by a designated health professions school with a grant made, if the program is for purposes for which the school involved is authorized to expend the grant. | DHHS, US Code 42, §292t, Jan 17 |
| program of independent living services and assistance - (A) the services provided for in this chapter that are needed to enable a veteran to achieve independence in daily living, including such counseling, diagnostic, medical, social, psychological, and educational services as are determined by the Secretary to be needed for such veteran to achieve maximum independence in daily living, and (B) the assistance authorized by this chapter for such veteran. | DVA, US Code 38, §3101, Mar 17 |
| program of interrelated projects - the simultaneous development of (A) 2 or more new fixed guideway capital projects, small start projects, or core capacity improvement projects; or (B) 2 or more projects that are any combination of new fixed guideway capital projects, small start projects, and core capacity improvement projects. | DOT, US Code 49, §5309, Mar 17 |
| program of record - program that has successfully achieved formal program initiation and approval. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| program of requirements - A summary statement of the Agency’s space needs in a form that is mutually agreeable by both GSA and the Agency. These requirements must include information about the location, square footage, construction requirements, and duration of the Agency’s space needs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 517, May 18 |
| program office - group within a Component responsible for supporting and consulting to ensure activities are carried out consistently and successfully in accordance with Component strategies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program office - The office that manages the form and the uses of the information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11512, Mar 17 |
| program offices - Department organizations that develop, implement, and manage appropriate policies and procedures regarding specified functions. Program offices also perform oversight and periodic review of operating offices to ensure their compliance with Department directives. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114, Mar 17 |
| program participant - a public or private entity that has received financial assistance under a designated program. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290kk, Jan 17 |
| program planner - a State or local government, including an Indian tribe, a person employed by the State or local government, or other person who supervised or administered a program with respect to the administration, dispensing, distribution, provision, or use of a security countermeasure or a qualified pandemic or epidemic product, including a person who has established requirements, provided policy guidance, or supplied technical or scientific advice or assistance or provides a facility to administer or use a covered countermeasure in accordance with a declaration. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d, Jan 17 |
| program project activity [financial] - amount specified in the appropriations, conference report, or joint explanatory statement that limits or caps the amount of money that may be spent in a particular funding area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program property - Specialized property associated with a unique program where the overall management and technical expertise are controlled by a single bureau or agency and which is generally funded by that bureau or agency (e.g., motor vehicles, secure telephones, radios, tempest PCs, etc.). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| program records - Records documenting the unique, substantive functions for which an office is responsible, in contrast to administrative records. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| program security officer - person that is responsible for executing special access program security responsibilities for a specific special access program, compartment, sub-compartment, project and/or geographical region. Appointed in writing by the cognizant security authority. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program services - treatment for substance abuse, or preventive services regarding such abuse, provided pursuant to an award of financial assistance under a designated program. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290kk, Jan 17 |
| program sub-element - Program sub-elements are categories Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure that reflect the different components of a Program Element. An example would be Farmer/Community Group Support within Alternative Development and Alternative Livelihoods, Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission within HIV/AIDS, or Property Rights within Business Enabling Environment. This is primarily used for budget planning and tracking. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| Program Support Objective - A Program Support Objective contains activities being implemented exclusively to support achievement of other Strategic or Special Objectives in one or multiple Operating Units. The results of the activities under a PSO should be visible through and attributed to another Strategic or Special Objective. Also called PSO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| program-funded property - Program-funded property is property distinct from OE-funded property, which is procured for the achievement of an assistance objective with funds of a USAID activity or project. When title for this property is vested in USAID, and it is in USAID custody, USAID inventory records shall indicate funding source. Property distinct from OE-funded property, which is procured for the achievement of an assistance objective with funds of a USAID activity or project. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 548, May 18 |
| program-funded property for USAID only - Property, distinct from OE-funded property, which is procured for the achievement of a strategic objective with funds of a USAID activity or project. When title for this property is vested in USAID, and it is in USAID custody, USAID inventory records must indicate the funding source. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |

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| programming phase - second phase of the Planning Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process, which projects the five-year program plans and estimates the resources required to meet the planning priorities and objectives of the Department. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| program-specific audit - an audit of one Federal program. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| program-specific policies - Define the information security program (infrastructure), set agency-specific strategic direction, assign responsibility within the infrastructure, and address compliance with policy. These policies span USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| progress payment - Payment made under a fixed price contract or other procurement arrangement on the basis of actual costs incurred, an actual percentage of completion accomplished, or an actual stage of completion reached. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18 |
| progress review - periodic (e.g., monthly, quarterly, annually, or event-based) check on the progress and health of a project with one or more organizations that have an interest in the success of the project. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| progress review - Progress reviews are held periodically throughout the rating cycle, during which the Rating Official provides feedback to the employee about performance or progress toward career development goals. Also see mid-cycle review. A review of the executive's progress in meeting established performance elements and standards. A progress review normally occurs midway through the appraisal period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 6521, May 18 |
| progressive discipline - Progressive discipline means that the least serious penalty which will correct the problem must be imposed for the first offense. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 487, May 18 |
| prohibited activity - the act of knowingly, materially, and directly contributing or attempting to contribute, through the provision of financing, to- (1) the acquisition of unsafeguarded special nuclear material; or (2) the use, development, production, stockpiling, or other acquisition of any nuclear explosive device, by any individual, group, or non-nuclear-weapon state. | DOS, US Code 22, §6303, Jan 17 |
| Prohibited Personnel Practices - These 12 practices describe results of outcomes of poor management practices and should never occur. Managers are held accountable for making human resource decisions free of prohibited personnel practices. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 401, May 18 |
| prohibited personnel practices - Twelve prohibited personnel practices, including reprisal for whistleblowing. A personnel action, such as appointments, promotions, reassignments, and other personnel matters, may need to be involved for a prohibited personnel practice to occur. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| project - planned undertaking of something to be accomplished or produced, or an undertaking having a finite beginning and finite end temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result; involves the definition, acquisition, and fielding of a unique product, service or result in accordance with specified resources and requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| project - A carefully planned task or undertaking that has been scheduled to meet specified performance goals and achieve a desired result within defined budget and time constraints. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| project - A planned task or undertaking that has been scheduled to achieve a desired result within defined budget and time constraints; a planned effort with a performance goal, scheduled start and end dates. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| project - A project is a set of executed interventions, over an established timeline and budget intended to achieve a discrete development result (i.e. the project purpose) through resolving an associated problem. It is explicitly linked to the CDCS Results Framework. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| project - any individually described activity in a field related to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources involving research, education, training, or extension services administered by a person with expertise in such a field. | DHS, US Code 33, §1122, Mar 17 |
| project - any reclamation or irrigation project, including incidental features thereof, authorized by Federal reclamation law, or constructed by the United States pursuant to such law, or in connection with which there is a repayment or water service contract executed by the United States pursuant to such law, or any project constructed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Reclamation for the reclamation of lands. | DOI, US Code 43, §390bb, Mar 17 |

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| <p>project - complete unit of improvement or development, consisting of a power house, all water conduits, all dams and appurtenant works and structures (including navigation structures) which are a part of said unit, and all storage, diverting, or forebay reservoirs directly connected therewith, the primary line or lines transmitting power therefrom to the point of junction with the distribution system or with the interconnected primary transmission system, all miscellaneous structures used and useful in connection with said unit or any part thereof, and all water-rights, rights-of-way, ditches, dams, reservoirs, lands, or interest in lands the use and occupancy of which are necessary or appropriate in the maintenance and operation of such unit.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>project - programs organized to carry out the purposes of this subchapter, including programs to foster American artistic creativity, to commission works of art, to create opportunities for individuals to develop artistic talents when carried on as a part of a program otherwise included in this definition , and to develop and enhance the widest public knowledge and understanding of the arts, and includes, where appropriate, rental or purchase of facilities, purchase or rental of land, and acquisition of equipment.</p> | <p>ED, US Code 20, §952, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>project appraisal document - The PAD documents the complete project design and serves as the reference document for Project Authorization and subsequent implementation. The PAD should: define the development problem to be addressed by the project; provide a description of the technical approach to be followed during implementation; define the expected results at the input, output, purpose, and goal level (as presented in the final logical framework); present the financial plan and detailed budget; present an overall project implementation and procurement plan; and present the monitoring and evaluation plan.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-023, May 18</p> |
| <p>project authorization - The project authorization gives substantive approval for a project to move from the planning stage to implementation. It does not reserve or commit funds. The authorization approves the project design, sets out the basic scope of the design and its duration, defines certain fundamental terms and conditions of the assistance, and approves an overall total budget level for the project. Waivers also will be included and documented in the authorization.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18</p> |
| <p>project contract unit - a project or any substantial area of a project which is covered or is proposed to be covered by a repayment contract. On any project where two or more repayment contracts in part cover the same area and in part different areas, the area covered by each such repayment contract shall be a separate project contract unit. On any project where there are either two or more repayment contracts on a single project contract unit or two or more project contract units, the repayment contracts or project contract units may be merged by agreements in form satisfactory to the Secretary.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 43, §485a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>project costs - all allowable costs, as set forth in the applicable Federal cost principles, incurred by a recipient and the value of the contributions made by third parties in accomplishing the objectives of the award during the project period.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>project costs - All allowable costs, as set forth in the applicable Federal cost principles, incurred by a recipient and the value of the contributions made by third parties, in accomplishing the objectives of the award during the project period.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>project costs - the cost of acquisition or construction of all facilities and services and the cost of acquisition of all land and interests in land used in the design and construction and operation of a small hydroelectric power project.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §2708, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>project design concept paper - The first stage of the project design process, the concept paper provides a summary of a proposed project that can be reviewed by Mission management to assess strategic fit, plausibility of success, underlying assumptions, and manageable interest, among other considerations. It should define a clear road-map for completion of the project design and Project Appraisal Document, and include cost estimates and timeframes for completing required analysis. Concept Papers minimize the expenditure of resources on fully developed designs until it has been decided that such an effort should be undertaken.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18</p> |
| <p>Project Identification Document - The Project Identification Document is a narrative business case that must be completed by all Level II, III, and IV investments. The PID business cases are used by the ITSS to score and rank investments. The questions on the PID follow many of the same themes as Exhibit 300. However, because they are written earlier in the CPIC cycle and often include</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18</p> |

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investments that are in the planning stage, the PID is often high level and dominated by narrative content. Also called PID.

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| Project Implementation Order/technical Services - The document for transmitting the PASA/RSSA requirement from the technical office to M/OP or the Mission contracting office. Also called PIO/T. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, 321, May 18 |
| project integrated product team - group of people that work together to collaboratively define the problem space and develop a solution and a plan for its transition to use. includes the Project Team leaders and partners. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| project management - application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities to meet the project requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| project management certificate - An official document awarded to students who successfully complete a sequence of courses (i.e., a mixture of required and elective courses). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| Project Manager - Member of a Development Objective Team or Mission Technical Office who is responsible for the overall management of a discrete project, if not individual activities or awards. Also called PM. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| project manager - person assigned responsibility for accomplishing stated objectives within a specifically designated unit of work effort or group of closely related efforts, established to achieve stated or designated objectives, defined tasks, or other units of related effort on a schedule and in support of the program mission. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| project method strategy - learning strategy used to engage students in a long-term activity in which they conduct research and develop a product that achieves an objective and demonstrates comprehension such as a written report, oral presentation, or model. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| project method strategy - learning strategy used to engage students in a long-term activity in which they conduct research and develop a product that achieves an objective and demonstrates comprehension such as a written report, oral presentation, or model. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| project obligation - any note, bond, debenture, or other debt obligation issued by an obligor in connection with the financing of a project. | DHS, US Code 33, §3901, Mar 17 |
| project of clinical research - a clinical trial. | DHHS, US Code 42, §289a-2, Jan 17 |
| project or program manager - an individual designated- (A) to develop, produce, and deploy a new asset to meet identified operational requirements; and (B) to manage cost, schedule, and performance of the acquisition, project, or program. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §581, Jan 17 |
| Project Paper - An internal USAID document used before 1995 that provides a description and appraisal of a project and the plan for implementation. The project paper was used to obtain formal approval. Term no longer used. Also called PP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| project period - the period established in the award document during which Federal sponsorship begins and ends. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| project period - The period established in the award document during which Federal sponsorship begins and ends. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| project phase - collection of logically related project activities usually culminating in the completion of a major deliverable. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| project plan - A documented collection of achievable goals that establishes a beginning and end; groupings of milestones and tasks; in MSP, a collection of control gates based on a work breakdown structure outlining tasks. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| project planning phase - CDF [S&T] - third phase of the S&T Capability Development Framework during which individual S&T projects (within the overarching program) are planned. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| project planning phase - CDF [S&T] - third phase of the S&T Capability Development Framework during which individual S&T projects (within the overarching program) are planned. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| project quality assurance - A process consisting of features and functions used in project development to ensure that the system is reliable, authentic, and meets all the requirements of the quality assurance plan. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| project quality control - Activities performed continually throughout a project to verify that project management and project deliverables are of high quality. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| project quality management - A management function that includes all activities that determine the policy, objectives, and responsibilities, and implements them through quality planning, quality control, and quality assurance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| project radio - A radio procured either by the USAID or project contractor with other than O&E funds for two-way communications and specified as integral to the project. Project radios are not normally authorized to operate on the post Emergency and Evacuation (E&E) channel without post Emergency Action Committee (EAC) approval. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| project resources/financial risk - risk associated with cost creep, miscalculation of life-cycle costs, reliance on a small number of vendors without cost controls, or (poor) acquisition planning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| project risk management - A method to identify and evaluate risks associated with a project, system, or overall investment, and incorporates input into planned project/system/investment goals. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| project works - the physical structures of a project. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| project/program charter - document that formally authorizes the existence of a project and provides the project manager with the authority to apply organizational resources to project activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| project/program charter - document that formally authorizes the existence of a project and provides the project manager with the authority to apply organizational resources to project activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| project/program management plan - formal, approved document that defines how the project is executed, monitored, and controlled may be a summary or detailed and may be composed of one or more subsidiary management plans and other planning documents. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| projected average loss - the estimated long-term average loss per period for periods of comparable exposure to risk of loss. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| projected improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivers the main charge through the air to its target. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Projected Positions System - An easy-to-use, online system that can assist Presidential Management Fellow finalists to identify projected agency positions by agency, subagency, location, positions title, job type and date posted. Federal agencies post position information specifically for PMF finalists, and the positions are not open to the general public. The PPS also profiles agencies that participate in the PMF Program. Also called PPS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18 |
| projectile - object, projected by an applied exterior force and continuing in motion by virtue of its own inertia projectiles can have a variety of fillers including explosives or chemicals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| projects - According to OECD methodology projects include all the marginal costs of inputs (including the proposed investment) technically required to produce a discrete marketable output (for example, services from a fully functional water/sewage treatment facility). Thus, a “project” may cover many individual contracts and would normally include the following: technical assistance for the bidding process, architectural and engineering design studies, construction of the physical infrastructure, and operations and maintenance of the facility. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| proliferation security initiative - The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) is a global effort that aims to stop trafficking of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and related materials to and from states and nonstate actors of proliferation concern. Also called PSI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17 |
| proliferation-attractive - quantities and types of such materials that are determined by the Secretary of Energy to present a significant risk to the national security of the United States if diverted to a use relating to proliferation. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2569, Jan 17 |
| prolonged field care - The continued delivery of medical care prior to patient movement beyond the holding capability of that role of care. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| promotion - any action taken by a board under an order, including paid advertising, to present a favorable image of an agricultural commodity to the public to improve the competitive position of the agricultural commodity in the marketplace and to stimulate sales of the agricultural commodity. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| promotion - Change of an employee to a higher grade or to a position with a higher rate of basic pay or higher representative rate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| promotion - The change of an employee to a position at a higher grade level within the same job classification system and pay schedule or to a position with a higher rate of basic pay in a different job classification system and pay schedule. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 471, May 18 |
| promotion certificate - The form used to send the names of the best-qualified candidates being considered for promotion or subject to competitive selection procedures to the selecting official for consideration and to document his or her selection decisions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| promotion potential - Possibility of further promotion without the need for further competition (e.g., a position filled at an entry or mid-level within an established career ladder). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| promotion potential - The promotion potential of any position is the highest grade to which a person may be promoted without additional competition for the position. There are ordinarily two situations where positions have promotion potential. One is any position within an established career ladder below the full performance level. The other is any position filled below the established grade (not necessarily in a career ladder) for training or developmental purposes, e.g., trainee and understudy. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| promotion zone - a promotion eligibility category consisting of the officers on an active-duty list in the same grade and competitive category- (A) who- (i) in the case of officers in grades below colonel, for officers of the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, or captain, for officers of the Navy, have neither (I) failed of selection for promotion to the next higher grade, nor (II) been removed from a list of officers recommended for promotion to that grade (other than after having been placed on that list after a selection from below the promotion zone); or (ii) in the case of officers in the grade of colonel or brigadier general, for officers of the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, or captain or rear admiral (lower half), for officers of the Navy, have neither (I) not been recommended for promotion to the next higher grade when considered in the promotion zone, nor (II) been removed from a list of officers recommended for promotion to that grade (other than after having been placed on that list after a selection from below the promotion zone); and (B) are senior to the officer designated by the Secretary of the military department concerned to be the junior officer in the promotion zone eligible for consideration for promotion to the next higher grade. | DOD, US Code 10, §645, Jan 17 |
| prompt - word or signal that initiates or guides behavior. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| prompt - word or signal that initiates or guides behavior. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| prompt radiation - The radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst and emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| proof - In mine warfare, to verify that a breached lane is free of live mines by passing a mine roller or other mine-resistant vehicle through as the lead vehicle. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| proof of citizenship - Proof of citizenship as a Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship, Consular Report of Birth of a U.S. Citizen Abroad, or a valid U.S. passport. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| propellant - explosive material that normally functions by burning to produce a controlled release of gasses used for propulsion purposes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| propeller - a part, appurtenance, and accessory of a propeller. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| proper invoice - an invoice that meets the minimum standards. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| proper invoice - an invoice, voucher, or other billing document that includes the - (1) Name of the business concern and the invoice date; (2) Purchase order or contract number, or other authorization for delivery of property or services; (3) Description, price, and quantity of property and services actually delivered or ordered; (4) Shipping and payment terms and shipment address; (5) Name where practicable, title, phone number, and complete mailing address of responsible official to whom payment is to be sent; and (6) Translation of key words if the invoice is in a foreign language. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-4221-1, Mar 17 |
| property - any present or future interest, whether legal or equitable, in real, personal (including choses in action), or mixed property, tangible or intangible, vested or contingent, wherever located and however held (including community property and property held in trust (including spendthrift and pension trusts)), but excludes- (A) property held in trust by the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe or individual Indian; and (B) Indian lands subject to restrictions against alienation imposed by the United States. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| property - any property, right, or interest. | DOS, US Code 22, §1642, Jan 17 |
| property - economic resource that is expected to provide benefits includes real, personal, mobile, and intellectual property. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| property - real property and such items of tangible personality as can be identified and evaluated. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4131, Jan 17 |
| property - real property, equipment, intangible property and debt instruments. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| property accountability - Responsibility for tracking the movements and location of assets, recording changes in physical conditions, and verifying physical counts. Property managers exercise this responsibility and maintain proper control over an organizations assets through record-keeping effective policies and procedures and appropriate security controls. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| property acquisition method - set of standard options to procure, purchase, or obtain assets in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulations consists of standardized conventions for how an agency takes title to real and personal property. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| property administrator - An authorized representative of the contracting officer appointed in accordance with agency procedures, responsible for administering the contract requirements and obligations relating to Government property in the possession of a contractor. Department contracting officers must designate a property administrator in writing for contracts that have Government-furnished property or contractor-acquired property delegating authority for specific tasks. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| property administrator - The authorized representative of the Contracting Officer assigned to administer the contract requirements and obligations relating to government property. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Property Custodian - The official responsible for day-to-day oversight, control, and safeguarding of property (furniture and equipment) in USAID Bureaus/Offices. The official responsible for day-to-day oversight, control, and safeguarding of IT property in USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 547, May 18 |
| Property Disposal Officer - The official designated in writing by the Property Management Officer. The Property Disposal Officer must NOT be the Accountable Property Officer (APO) in order to minimize the vulnerability of property to fraud or abuse. Also called PDO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 547, May 18 |
| property disposition method - formally recognized manner to which an entity relinquishes title to property or custody of property. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| property identification number - The five-digit number assigned by the post to each real property unit or structure. (Consult the Real Property Application (RPA) online help function or users guide for additional information.) Also called PropID. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| Property Identification Number (Propid Formerly Bin) - The five-digit number assigned by the post to each real property unit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| property management - The planned acquisition, efficient utilization, physical accounting, and appropriate disposition of property. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| Property Management Officer - The overseas official (EXO or principal official), who is responsible for all Non- Expendable Personal Property (NXP) management functions. The official responsible for all personal property management functions including establishing internal policies and procedures for management and control of assigned personal property, ensuring implementation of such policies and procedures, and compliance with Agency and government wide authorities and guidelines. Also called PMO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 547, May 18 |
| Property Survey Board - A standing or ad hoc committee, generally appointed by the Property Management Officer's immediate supervisor, typically consisting of three to five members serving a fixed term and charged with the investigation and adjudication of incidents involving loss, damage, or destruction of Federal expendable and nonexpendable personal property. The Board determines financial liability and authorizes payment and removal of items from official property records. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 547, May 18 |
| property, plant, and equipment - PP&E consists of tangible assets, including land, land rights, capital leases, and property owned by USAID in the hands of others, that a) Have an estimated useful life of two or more years, b) Are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of business, and c) Are intended to be used or available for use by USAID. Also called PP&E. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| proposal - any offer or other submission used as a basis for pricing a sponsored agreement, sponsored agreement modification or termination settlement or for securing payments thereunder. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| proposed legislation - A draft bill or any supporting document (e.g., Speaker letter, section-by-section analysis, statement of purpose and justification, etc.) that an agency wishes to present to Congress for its consideration. Also, any proposal for or endorsement of Federal legislation included in an agency's annual or special report or in other written form which an agency proposes to transmit to Congress, or to any Member or committee, officer or employee of Congress, or staff of any committee or Member, or to make available to any study group, commission, or the public. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-19, Mar 17 |
| Proposing Official - Management official authorized to propose disciplinary and adverse actions as well as performance-based actions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 487, May 18 |
| proposing official - The management official who proposes a reprimand, suspension, or separation for cause to the deciding official. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| proprietary information - competitive bid preparations, negotiating strategies, executive emails, internal financial data, strategic business plans, technical designs, manufacturing processes, source code, data derived from research and development investments, and other commercially valuable information that a person has developed or obtained if - A) the person has taken reasonable measures to keep the information confidential; and (B) the information is not generally known or readily ascertainable through proper means by the public. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1708, Jan 17 |

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| propriety station - monitoring station under the same ownership as the property(ies) being monitored. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| proscribed category of information - a category of information that - (A) with respect to Department of Defense contracts - (i) includes special access information; (ii) is determined by the Secretary of Defense to include information the disclosure of which to an entity controlled by a foreign government is not in the national security interests of the United States; and (iii) is defined in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense; and (B) with respect to Department of Energy contracts - (i) is determined by the Secretary of Energy to include information described in subparagraph (A)(ii); and (ii) is defined in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Energy. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| proscribed category of information - a category of information that- (A) with respect to Department of Defense contracts- (i) includes special access information; (ii) is determined by the Secretary of Defense to include information the disclosure of which to an entity controlled by a foreign government is not in the national security interests of the United States; and (iii) is defined in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense; and (B) with respect to Department of Energy contracts- (i) is determined by the Secretary of Energy to include information described in subparagraph (A)(ii); and (ii) is defined in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Energy. | DOD, US Code 10, §2536, Jan 17 |
| prosecutor - a full-time employee of a State or unit of local government who- (A) is continually licensed to practice law; and B) prosecutes criminal or juvenile delinquency cases at the State or unit of local government level (including supervision, education, or training of other persons prosecuting such cases). | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797cc-21, Jan 17 |
| prospecting - any activity, including logistic support, the purpose of which is the identification of mineral resource potential for possible exploration and development. | DOI, US Code 16, §2462, Mar 17 |
| prospective adoptive parents - a married United States citizen of any age and his or her spouse of any age, or an unmarried United States citizen who is at least 24 years old at the time he or she files the advanced processing application and at least 25 years old at the time he or she files the orphan petition. The spouse of the United States citizen may be a citizen or an alien. An alien spouse must be in lawful immigration status if residing in the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| prospective providers - Private sector, public reimbursable, and agency sources that may submit responses (offers or tenders) in response to an agency’s solicitation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| prospective special access program - Department program or activity for which enhanced security measures have been proposed and approved to facilitate security protections prior to establishing the effort as a Department special access program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| prostitution - engaging in promiscuous sexual intercourse for hire. A conviction is not necessary for a finding that an applicant engaged in prostitution. However, a finding that someone has engaged in prostitution must be based a regular pattern of prostitution for financial gain not casual or isolated acts. An individual can be found inadmissible under INA for engaging in prostitution, in a jurisdiction where prostitution is not illegal, so long as it involves is a regular pattern of prostitution for financial gain. INA would not apply to a John or someone who hired a prostitute. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 3023-6, Mar 17 |
| protect - The responsibility of a regional post to safeguard message traffic of posts within its jurisdiction and to insure that those posts receive message traffic. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| protect health and the environment/protection of health and the environment - protection against any unreasonable adverse effects on the environment. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| protected area - premises, or area within a protected premise, that is provided with means to prevent an unwanted incident. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| protected association - the joining, assembling, and residing with others that is protected under the first and 14th amendments to the Constitution, or would be protected if the institution of higher education involved were subject to those amendments. | ED, US Code 20, 1011a, Mar 17 |
| protected distribution system - A wireline or fiber optic communications link with safeguards to permit its use for the distribution of unencrypted classified information. Also called PDS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| protected emblems - The red cross, red crescent, and other symbols that designate that persons, places, or equipment so marked have a protected status under the law of war. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| protected frequencies - Friendly, generally time-oriented, frequencies used for a particular operation, identified and protected to prevent them from being inadvertently jammed by friendly forces while active electronic warfare operations are directed against hostile forces. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| protected information - Information protected by law, regulations, privilege, or policy including but not limited to classified, sensitive but unclassified, non-public or controlled unclassified information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| protected persons/places - Persons (such as enemy prisoners of war) and places (such as hospitals) that enjoy special protections under the law of war and which may or may not be marked with protected emblems. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04, Apr 17 |
| protected persons/places - Persons (such as enemy prisoners of war) and places (such as hospitals) that enjoy special protections under the law of war. They may or may not be marked with protected emblems. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| protected speech - speech that is protected under the first and 14 th amendments to the Constitution, or would be protected if the institution of higher education involved were subject to those amendments. | ED, US Code 20, 1011a, Mar 17 |
| protected system - (A) any service, physical or computer-based system, process, or procedure that directly or indirectly affects the viability of a facility of critical infrastructure; and (B) includes any physical or computer-based system, including a computer, computer system, computer or communications network, or any component hardware or element thereof, software program, processing instructions, or information or data in transmission or storage therein, irrespective of the medium of transmission or storage. | DHS, US Code 6, §131, Jan 17 |
| protection - 1. Preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. 2. In space usage, active and passive defensive measures to ensure that United States and friendly space systems perform as designed by seeking to overcome an adversary's attempts to negate them and to minimize damage if negation is attempted. See also mission-oriented protective posture; space control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, JP 3-14, Sep 16 |
| protection - actions or measures taken to cover or shield from exposure, injury, or destruction includes such actions and measures needed to ensure protective reactions do not unnecessarily interfere with citizen's freedoms and liberties. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| protection - those capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters. Protection capabilities include, but are not limited to, defense against WMD threats; defense of agriculture and food; critical infrastructure protection; protection of key leadership and events; border security; maritime security; transportation security; immigration security; and cybersecurity. | White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms, Mar 11 |
| protection of shipping - The use of proportionate force, when necessary for the protection of United States flag vessels and aircraft, United States citizens (whether embarked in United States or foreign vessels), and their property against unlawful violence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| protection order - an injunction or any other order issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person, including temporary and final orders issued by civil or criminal courts (other than support or child custody orders) whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendente lite order in another proceeding so long as any civil order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §14040, Mar 17 |
| protection schema - An outline detailing the type of access users may have to a database or application system, given a users need-to-know, e.g., read, write, modify, delete, create, execute, and append. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| protection schema - An outline detailing the type of access users may have to a database or application system, given a users need-to-know, e.g., read, write, modify, delete, create, execute, and append. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| protective action - step taken before, during, or after an incident designed to prevent, minimize, or contain impact of incident methods for selecting the best actions within the time constraints of a fast-moving emergency; measures describe preparations taken before an emergency situation to ensure implementation is possible during an emergency; includes decision-making and implementation issues to rapidly reduce the effects of an emergency situation or contamination. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| protective clothing - Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or treated to protect personnel against hazards. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| protective minefield - 1. In land mine warfare, a minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection. 2. In naval mine warfare, a minefield emplaced in friendly territorial waters to protect ports, harbors, anchorages, coasts, and coastal routes. See also minefield. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, Sep 16 |
| protective security officer - person that is a member of a facility security force and an element of a security post who has the training, equipment, and appropriate certifications to perform a specific security function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| protest - Formal expression or statement of objection or disapproval of action taken by host country authorities against a detained, arrested, or imprisoned U.S. citizen. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| protocol - A set of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| prototype - working model (physical, electronic, digital, analytical, etc.) of a new process and/or product whose effectiveness and efficiency will be verified in a testing environment to validate requirements, define the problem, or search for alternative solutions built for the purpose of a) assessing the feasibility of a new or unfamiliar technology; b) assessing or mitigating technical risk; c) validating requirements; d) demonstrating critical features; e) verifying a product; f) validating a product; g) determining enabling product readiness; h) characterizing performance or product features; or i) discovering physical principles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| proven practices - Methods and activities that are tried and true including, but not limited to best practice. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| provided by the United States Government - foreign assistance provided by means of gift, loan, sale, credit, or guaranty. | DOS, US Code 22, §2394, Jan 17 |
| provider - An agency, private sector, or public reimbursable source that is performing, or will perform, a commercial activity; sometimes referred to as a service provider. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| providing department - the Department of Veterans Affairs, in the case of care or services furnished by a facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Defense, in the case of care or services furnished by a facility of the Department of Defense. | DVA, US Code 38, §8111, Mar 17 |
| provincial reconstruction team - A civil-military team designed to improve stability in a given area by helping build the legitimacy and effectiveness of a host nation local or provincial government in providing security to its citizens and delivering essential government services. Also called PRT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57, Sep 16 |
| provisional rate - a temporary indirect cost rate applicable to a specified period which is used for funding, interim reimbursement, and reporting indirect costs on Federal awards pending the establishment of a final rate for that period. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| provisioned IT service - an information technology service that is owned, operated, and provided by an outside vendor or external government organization, and consumed by the agency. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| proxy bomber - person (unwitting or coerced) who acts as a means of delivery of an IED (suicide bomber). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| prudential financial regulation - The subset of financial regulations intended to contribute to the stable and efficient performance of financial institutions, including the protection of depositors' assets. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |

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| psychiatric disorders - diseases of the nervous system which affect mental health. | DHHS, US Code 42, §201, Jan 17 |
| psychological consequence - effect of an incident, event, or occurrence on the mental or emotional state of persons or groups resulting in a change in perception and/or behavior. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| psychologist - an individual who-(A) holds a doctoral degree in psychology; and (B) is licensed or certified on the basis of the doctoral degree in psychology, by the State in which the individual practices, at the independent practice level of psychology to furnish diagnostic, assessment, preventive, and therapeutic services directly to individuals. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17 |
| psychosocial support - care that addresses the ongoing psychological and social problems that affect individuals, their partners, families, and caregivers in order to alleviate suffering, strengthen social ties and integration, provide emotional support, and promote coping strategies. | DOS, US Code 22, §2152f, Jan 17 |
| psychosocial support - includes care that addresses the ongoing psychological and social problems that affect individuals, their partners, families, and caregivers in order to alleviate suffering, strengthen social ties and integration, provide emotional support, and promote coping strategies. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 139, Mar 17 |
| public - In public affairs, a segment of the population with common attributes to which a military force can tailor its communication. See also external audience; internal audience. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| public - Non-U.S.-government audience(s). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| public access control system - A barrier system provided for the screening of visitors and employees before entrance into official office areas behind the hardline. Independent non-Federal auditors that are generally Certified Public Accountants (CPAs). Also called PAC | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| public access control system - A barrier system provided for the screening of visitors and employees before entrance into official office areas behind the hardline. Also called PAC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| public accommodation facility - any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment that provides lodging to transient guests. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1861, Jan 17 |
| public accounting firm - The designations of positions indicating the potential for action or inaction by the incumbent of the position to affect the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of Government operations. Public Trust positions require the submission of an SF-85P form. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, May 18 |
| public affairs - Communication activities with external and internal audiences. Also called PA. See also command information; public information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| public affairs assessment - An analysis of the news media and public environments to evaluate the degree of understanding about strategic and operational objectives and military activities and to identify levels of public support. See also assessment; public affairs. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| public affairs guidance - Constraints and restraints established by proper authority regarding public communication activities. Also called PAG. See also public affairs. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| public agency - the Government of the United States; the government of a State or political subdivision thereof; any agency of the United States (including the United States Postal Service and Postal Regulatory Commission), a State, or a political subdivision of a State; or any interstate governmental agency. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |

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| <p>public aircraft - any of the following: (A) Except with respect to an aircraft described in subparagraph (E), an aircraft used only for the United States Government, except as provided in section 40125(b). (B) An aircraft owned by the Government and operated by any person for purposes related to crew training, equipment development, or demonstration, except as provided in section 40125(b). (C) An aircraft owned and operated by the government of a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States or a political subdivision of one of these governments, except as provided in section 40125(b). (D) An aircraft exclusively leased for at least 90 continuous days by the government of a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States or a political subdivision of one of these governments, except as provided in section 40125(b). (E) An aircraft owned or operated by the armed forces or chartered to provide transportation or other commercial air service to the armed forces under the conditions specified by section 40125(c). In the preceding sentence, the term “other commercial air service” means an aircraft operation that (i) is within the United States territorial airspace; (ii) the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration determines is available for compensation or hire to the public, and (iii) must comply with all applicable civil aircraft rules under title 14, Code of Federal Regulations. (F) An unmanned aircraft that is owned and operated by, or exclusively leased for at least 90 continuous days by, an Indian Tribal government, as defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), except as provided in section 40125(b).</p> | <p>DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §40102, May 19</p> |
| <p>public and private entity - any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, agricultural cooperative, public- or investor-owned utility, public or private institution or group, any State or local government agency, or any other domestic entity.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §9202, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>public and private partners of universities - entities that have cooperative or contractual agreements with universities, which may include formal or informal associations of universities, other education institutions, United States Government and State agencies, private voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, firms operated for profit, nonprofit organizations, multinational banks, and, as designated by the Administrator, any organization, institution, or agency incorporated in other countries.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 296, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>public announcement - An agency’s formal declaration that the agency has made a (1) decision to perform a streamlined or standard competition, or (2) performance decision in a streamlined or standard competition. The CO makes these announcements via FedBizOpps.gov.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>public announcement - An agency’s formal declaration that the agency has made a decision to perform a competition or a performance decision in a competition. The Contracting Officer (CO) makes these announcements via FedBizOpps.gov.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18</p> |
| <p>public area - Any space or area that is open to the general public.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>public assistance - Federal, State, or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>public assistance cost allocation plan - a narrative description of the procedures that will be used in identifying, measuring and allocating all administrative costs to all of the programs administered or supervised by State public assistance agencies.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>public benefit - (i) a benefit accrued to the public, including Amtrak, in the form of enhanced mobility of people or goods, environmental protection or enhancement, congestion mitigation, enhanced trade and economic development, improved air quality or land use, more efficient energy use, enhanced public safety or security, reduction of public expenditures due to improved transportation efficiency or infrastructure preservation, and any other positive community effects as defined by the Secretary; and (ii) shall be determined on a project-by-project basis, based upon an agreement between the parties.</p> | <p>DOT, US Code 49, §22701, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>public building - any building which is open to the public during normal business hours.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6326, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>public care institution - a public or nonprofit institution which owns- (A) a facility for long term care, a rehabilitation facility, or a public health center or (B) a residential child care center.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371j, Jan 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>public cash assistance, means tested benefits - a. In the public charge context, public cash assistance for income maintenance includes - (1) Supplemental Security Income (SSI); (2) Cash Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), but not including supplemental cash benefits or any non-cash benefits provided under TANF; and(3) State and local cash assistance programs that provide for income maintenance (often called general assistance). b. These types of assistance are sometimes also referred to as means tested benefits. c. See 9 FAM 302.8 for additional information on public charge ineligibilities.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| <p>public charge - a. an alien, after admission into the United States, is likely to become primarily dependent on the U.S. Government for subsistence. This means either - (1) The receipt of public cash assistance for income maintenance; or (2) Institutionalization for long-term care at U.S. Government expense. Short-term confinement in a medical institution for rehabilitation does not constitute primary dependence on the U.S. Government for subsistence.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| <p>public communication - Appearances and/or publications for a public audience, including engagement with press/media organizations.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| <p>public communications - Documents and messages intended for distribution to audiences external to the recipient's organization. They include, but are not limited to, correspondence, publications, studies, reports, audio visual productions, and other informational products; applications, forms, press and promotional materials used in connection with USAID funded programs, projects or activities, including signage and plaques; Web sites/Internet activities; and events such as training courses, conferences, seminars, press conferences and the like.</p> | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 320, May 18 |
| <p>public corporation - a State, political subdivision thereof, a municipality, a public agency of a State, political subdivision thereof, or municipality, or a corporate municipal instrumentality of one or more States.</p> | DHS, US Code 19, §81a, Mar 17 |
| <p>public defender - an attorney who- (A) is continually licensed to practice law; and(B) is- (i) a full-time employee of a State or unit of local government who provides legal representation to indigent persons in criminal or juvenile delinquency cases (including supervision, education, or training of other persons providing such representation); (ii) a full-time employee of a nonprofit organization operating under a contract with a State or unit of local government, who devotes substantially all of the employee's full-time employment to providing legal representation to indigent persons in criminal or juvenile delinquency cases (including supervision, education, or training of other persons providing such representation); or (iii) employed as a full-time Federal defender attorney in a defender organization established that provides legal representation to indigent persons in criminal or juvenile delinquency cases.</p> | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797cc-21, Jan 17 |
| <p>public diplomacy - Programs, policies, and actions supporting the achievement of U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives, advancing national interests, and enhancing national security by informing and influencing foreign publics and by expanding and strengthening the relationship between the people and government of the United States and citizens of the rest of the world. (see also Strategic Communications).</p> | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| <p>public document - A document issued by, under the authority of, or filed with a government organization, e.g., court orders, identification documents, birth certificates, etc.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| <p>public filer - (1) Each officer or employee in the Department, including a special government employee, whose position is classified above a GS-15, or the basic rate of pay for which is fixed, other than under the GS, at a rate equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for GS-15 (including Senior Executive Service and Senior Foreign Service employees); or (2) An employee not otherwise described in subparagraph (1) of this definition who is in a position in the executive branch which is excepted from the competitive service by reason of being of a confidential or policy-making character (NOTE - this includes Schedule C appointees and limited noncareer political appointees), unless otherwise excepted.</p> | DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 6113, Mar 17 |
| <p>public health - the protection, improvement and promotion of the health and safety of all people. For example, public health databases include spatial data on mortality and natality events, infectious and notifiable diseases, incident cancer cases, behavioral risk factor and tuberculosis surveillance, hazardous substance releases and health effects, hospital statistics and other similar data.</p> | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised , Mar 17 |

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| public health - The science and practice of protecting and improving the overall health of the community through disease prevention and early diagnosis, control of communicable diseases, health education, injury prevention, sanitation, and protection from environmental hazards.” | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| public health center - a publicly owned facility for the provision of public health services, including related publicly owned facilities such as laboratories, clinics, and administrative offices operated in connection with such a facility. | DHHS, US Code 42, §291o, Jan 17 |
| public health emergency - An infectious-disease outbreak; natural disaster; or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear event. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| public health emergency of international concern - An “extraordinary event” that is determined, as provided under the International Health Regulations, “to constitute a public health risk to other States through the international spread of disease; and to potentially require a coordinated international response” | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| public health emergency of international concern - An extraordinary event that is determined to constitute a public health risk to other states through the international spread of disease and to potentially require a coordinated international response. Also called PHEIC. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| public health pesticide - any minor use pesticide product registered for use and used predominantly in public health programs for vector control or for other recognized health protection uses, including the prevention or mitigation of viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms (other than viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms on or in living man or other living animal) that pose a threat to public health. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| public information - any information, regardless of form or format, that an agency discloses, disseminates, or makes available to the public. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| public information - Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, accessible information on an incident’s cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected). | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| public information - Within public affairs, information of a military nature, the dissemination of which is consistent with security and approved for public release. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| Public Information Officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements. Also called PIO. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Public International Organization - An organization in which the U.S. participates composed principally of governments. Also called PIO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 308, 636, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| public involvement - the opportunity for participation by affected citizens in rulemaking, decision-making, and planning with respect to the public lands, including public meetings or hearings held at locations near the affected lands, or advisory mechanisms, or such other procedures as may be necessary to provide public comment in a particular instance. | DOI, US Code 43, §1702, Mar 17 |
| public key infrastructure - Provides a verifiable association between a public key (the public component of an asymmetric key pair) and the identity (and/or other attributes) of the holder of the corresponding private key (the private component of that pair). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17 |
| public land conveyance (patent) records - records that describe all past, current, and future, right, title, and interest in real property. This is a system of storage, retrieval and dissemination of documents describing the right, title, and interest of a parcel. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| public lands - such lands and interest in lands owned by the United States as are subject to private appropriation and disposal under public land laws. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| public officer - a person who is either elected to public office or who is directly appointed by a person elected to public office. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1869, Jan 17 |
| public official - an employee of the Department of State who has the authority by law, rule, or regulation, or to whom the authority has been delegated, to appoint, employ, promote, or advance individuals, or to recommend individuals for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement in connection with employment in the Department of State. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323, Mar 17 |
| public or nonprofit institution - an institution owned and operated by- (A) a State, a political subdivision of a State or an agency or instrumentality of either, or (B) an organization exempt from income tax under. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371j, Jan 17 |
| public or nonprofit private entities that provide health or social services to disadvantaged populations - community-based organizations, local public health departments, community action agencies, hospitals, community health centers, child welfare agencies, developmental disabilities service providers, and family resource and support programs. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-25, Jan 17 |
| public reimbursable source - A service provider from a federal agency that could perform a commercial activity for another federal agency on a fee-for-service or reimbursable basis by using either civilian employees or federal contracts with the private sector. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| public reimbursable tender - A federal agency's formal response to another federal agency's solicitation for offers or tenders. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| public reporting - Any reporting or record keeping required from ten or more non-Federal Government businesses, institutions, groups or individuals. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| public trust position - position, at the moderate or high risk level involving a significant degree of public trust such as policy making or major program responsibilities, fiduciary responsibility, law enforcement positions, public safety and health duties. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| public trust positions - Positions designated at either the high, moderate, or low risk level as determined by the position's potential for adverse impact to the integrity and efficiency of the Service. Positions at the high or moderate risk levels are referred to as public trust positions and, generally, involve - policy making, major program responsibility, public safety and health, law enforcement duties, fiduciary responsibilities, or other duties/responsibilities demanding a significant degree of public trust. Public trust positions also involve access to, operation of, or control of proprietary systems of information (e.g., financial or personal records), with a significant risk for causing damage to people, programs or an agency, or for realizing personal gain. The low risk positions are, generally, referred to as non-sensitive positions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| public unmanned aircraft system - an unmanned aircraft system that meets the qualifications and conditions required for operation of a public aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40101, Mar 17 |
| public vessel - a governmental vessel that is not in commercial service. It should be noted that a sovereign-controlled foreign-flag vessel that is engaged in commercial service is not a public vessel and is subject to maritime safety and environment laws. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |

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| public vessel - a vessel owned or bareboat chartered and operated by the United States, by a State or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce. | DHS, US Code 33, §1322, Mar 17 |
| public vessel - a vessel owned or bareboat chartered and operated by the United States, or by a foreign nation, except when the vessel is engaged in commerce. | DOE, US Code 42, §6939d, Mar 17 |
| public vessel - a vessel owned or bareboat-chartered and operated by the United States, or by a State or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| public vessel - a vessel that- (A) is owned, or demise chartered, and operated by the United States Government or a government of a foreign country; and (B) is not engaged in commercial service. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| public water system - a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five individuals. Such term includes (i) any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system, and (ii) any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300f, Jan 17 |
| public water system - collection, treatment, storage, or distribution facility for the provision of piped water for human consumption, provided that the system for which it exists meets these minimum criteria: 15 service connections or regular daily service for a total of 60 days per year to 25 individuals. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| public water system supervision program - a program for the adoption and enforcement of drinking water regulations (with such variances and exemptions from such regulations under conditions and in a manner which is not less stringent than the conditions under, and the manner in, which variances and exemptions may be granted) which are no less stringent than the national primary drinking water regulations, and for keeping records and making reports required. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300j-2, Jan 17 |
| public welfare - (1) the financial ability of the individual jurisdictions participating in the compact to pay for the costs of providing public transit services; and (2) the average per capita tax burden, during the term of the collective bargaining agreement to which the arbitration relates, of the residents of the Washington metropolitan area, and the effect of an arbitration award rendered under that arbitration on the respective income or property tax rates of the jurisdictions that provide subsidy payments to the interstate compact agency established under the compact. | GSA, US Code 40, §18303, Mar 17 |
| public work - any fixed improvement or any project, whether or not fixed, involving construction, alteration, removal or repair for the public use of the United States or its allies, including but not limited to projects or operations under service contracts and projects in connection with the national defense or with war activities, dredging, harbor improvements, dams, roadways, and housing, as well as preparatory and ancillary work in connection therewith at the site or on the project. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1651, Mar 17 |
| publication - a) A generic term used to describe printed media such as periodicals, magazines and journals, brochures, pamphlets, and may include other printed media such as forms, wall charts, and posters. b) A form of communication to all Agency employees and the general public. Also is the issuance of printed or electronic material for distribution or sale. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 512, May 18 |
| publication - Any prepared written communication presenting views or ideas for public dissemination, including but not limited to books, articles, papers, text of oral remarks, letters to the editor, and digital or online posts, including social media. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| publication - intended to mean in printed form as books, but does not exclude other forms of dissemination, including e-books, the Office of the Historian website, or other publishing technologies. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 1513, Mar 17 |
| publicity agent - any person who engages directly or indirectly in the publication or dissemination of oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including publication by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or otherwise. | DOS, US Code 22, §611, Jan 17 |
| publicly available data - Data from international inspectorates (such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons), defector reports, news media, and various sources on the Internet. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |

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| publicly available information - unclassified information that has been published or broadcasted in some manner to the general public, is available to the public by subscription or purchase, could lawfully be seen or heard by a casual observer, is made available at a meeting open to the public, or is obtained by visiting any place or attending any event that is open to the public. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| publicly traded security - any equity security (including an option on individual equity securities, and an option on a group or index of such securities) listed, or admitted to unlisted trading privileges, on a national securities exchange, or quoted in an automated interdealer quotation system. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| public-private alliance - An agreement between two or more parties involving joint definition of a development problem and shared contributions to its solution. Alliances are characterized by a shared understanding of the development problem or issue; a shared belief that an alliance will be more effective than any approach taken by a single actor; a shared commitment of resources; significant use of limited resources; and perhaps most important, a willingness to share risks. Also called PPA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| public-private partnership - An agreement between two or more parties involving joint definition of a development problem and shared contributions to its solution. Alliances are characterized by a shared understanding of the development problem or issue; a shared belief that an alliance will be more effective than any approach taken by a single actor; a shared commitment of resources; significant use of limited resources; and perhaps most important, a willingness to share risks. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| public-relations counsel - any person who engages directly or indirectly in informing, advising, or in any way representing a principal in any public relations matter pertaining to political or public interests, policies, or relations of such principal. | DOS, US Code 22, §611, Jan 17 |
| public-use form - A form that 10 or more members of the public fill out for USAID's use for information collections. Carries an OMB control symbol. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 505, May 18 |
| public-use forms - Documents used by members of the public to submit information to the Department. Public-use forms are defined as information collections under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (see definition above). You must obtain approval from OMB before using such forms. A/GIS/DIR manages the OMB approval process. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11512, Mar 17 |
| publish - To disseminate a publication. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| publisher - a publisher of college textbooks or supplemental materials involved in or affecting interstate commerce. | ED, US Code 20, 1015b, Mar 17 |
| publishing and distribution services - Provides information through print, graphics and other digital media. Also provides centralized editorial, graphic, reproduction, offset printing, and CD-ROM replication. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |
| pull switch - switch that functions when an individual applies tension to a firing mechanism – such as pulling a spring. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| pulse crop - dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas. | USDA, US Code 7, §5925, Mar 17 |
| purchase data - all of the applicable data, including weight (if purchased live), for all swine purchased during the applicable reporting period, regardless of the expected delivery date of the swine, reported by- (A) hog class; (B) type of purchase; and (C) packer-owned swine. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| purchase or sale of a security-based swap – the execution, termination (prior to its scheduled maturity date), assignment, exchange, or similar transfer or conveyance of, or extinguishing of rights or obligations under, a security-based swap, as the context may require. | DOC, US Code 15, §77b, Mar 17 |
| Purchase Order - The PO is the Agency's contractual agreement for small purchases of goods and services generated on the New Management System's (NMS) Acquisition and Assistance Module. Also called PO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 546, May 18 |
| purchase order - an offer by the Government to buy supplies or services, including construction and research and development, upon specified terms and conditions, using simplified acquisition procedures. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| purchase price - The cost paid to a vendor in exchange for an item of property, exclusive of shipping, packing, and storage costs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| purchasing group - any group of persons which has as one of its purposes the purchase of pollution liability insurance on a group basis. | DOE, US Code 42, §9671, Mar 17 |
| purpose of improvised explosive device - immediate or direct tactical effect of the IED. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| PWS team - A group of individuals, comprised of technical and functional experts, formed to develop the Performance Work Statement (PWS) and quality assurance surveillance plan, and to assist the Contracting Officer (CO) in developing the solicitation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| Pygmalion effect - impact of instructor expectations can have on raising or lowering student performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Pygmalion effect - impact of instructor expectations can have on raising or lowering student performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| pyrotechnic delay - pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| pyrotechnic timing switch - timing switch using a burning fuse with a known burn rate to start the initiation train. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Q signal - An operating signal used in U.S. and allied communications procedures composed of a three-letter combination beginning with the letter Q. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Q-route - A system of preplanned shipping lanes in mined or potentially mined waters used to minimize the area the mine countermeasures commander has to keep clear of mines in order to provide safe passage for friendly shipping. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| quadrennial defense review - the review of the defense programs and policies of the United States that is carried out every four years. | DOD, US Code 10, §231, Jan 17 |
| quadruple container - A 57.5 inches x 96 inches x 96 inches container box with a metal frame, pallet base, and International Organization for Standardization corner fittings; four of these boxes can be lashed together to form a 20-foot American National Standards Institute or International Organization for Standardization intermodal container. Also called QUADCON. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| qualification - process of demonstrating whether an entity is capable of fulfilling specified requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| qualification [occupation] - minimum requirements necessary to perform work of a particular occupation successfully and safely may include specific job-related work experience, education, medical or physical standards, training, security, and/or licensure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| qualification [occupation] - minimum requirements necessary to perform work of a particular occupation successfully and safely may include specific job-related work experience, education, medical or physical standards, training, security, and/or licensure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| qualification requirement - a Government requirement for testing or other quality assurance demonstration that must be completed before award of a contract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| qualification requirements - Education, experience, and other prerequisites to employment or placement in a position. The Office of Personnel Management's Operating Manual for Qualifications Standards for General Schedule Positions or modified Agency standards, is used to determine basic qualifications of applicants for a specific position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| qualification requirements - Experience, training, and/or education specified in OPMs Qualification Standards Handbook for a specific occupation and any selective placement factor(s) established for a particular position. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |

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| Qualifications Evaluation Panel - Panel appointed by the Board of Examiners to determine whether an applicant meets the statutory and other eligibility requirements, to assess the applicant's skills for the certification of need issued by the prospective employing agency, and to recommend whether the applicant should be examined for possible appointment as a Senior Career Candidate for the SFS Career Candidate Program. Also called QEP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18 |
| Qualifications Review Board - A board attached to OPM that certifies the executive qualifications of individuals for initial career appointment to the SES. A majority of QRB members must be career appointees. Also called QRB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| qualified adoption agency - any of the following: (A) A State or local government agency which has responsibility under State or local law for child placement through adoption. (B) A nonprofit, voluntary adoption agency which is authorized by State or local law to place children for adoption. (C) Any other source authorized by a State to provide adoption placement if the adoption is supervised by a court under State or local law. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §541, Jan 17 |
| qualified agricultural countermeasure - an agricultural countermeasure that the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines to be a priority in order to address an agricultural biosecurity threat. | USDA, US Code 7, §8901, Mar 17 |
| qualified anti-terrorism technology - any product, equipment, service (including support services), device, or technology (including information technology) designed, developed, modified, or procured for the specific purpose of preventing, detecting, identifying, or deterring acts of terrorism or limiting the harm such acts might otherwise cause, that is designated as such by the Secretary. | DHS, US Code 6, §444, Jan 17 |
| qualified beneficiary - with respect to a covered employee under a group health plan, any other individual who, on the day before the qualifying event for that employee, is a beneficiary under the plan-(i) as the spouse of the covered employee, or (ii) as the dependent child of the employee. Such term shall also include a child who is born to or placed for adoption with the covered employee during the period of continuation coverage under this part. | DOL, US Code 29, §1167, Mar 17 |
| qualified bidder - a person the Secretary determines is seeking to purchase helium for their own use, refining, or redelivery to users. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17 |
| qualified candidates - Applicants who meet all established minimum eligibility and qualification requirements, including the qualification standards outlined in the OPM General Schedule Qualification Standards for Positions under the General Schedule or Federal Wage System for Trades and Labor Occupations; any selective placement factors identified for the position; time-in-grade; time-after-competitive appointment; competitive status; and submission of a complete application package within the required timeframe in the announcement. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| qualified candidates - Qualified candidates are those being considered for any competitive placement action who meet all established minimum eligibility and qualification requirements for the position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| qualified conservation loan - a loan, the proceeds of which are used to cover the costs to the borrower of carrying out a qualified conservation project. | USDA, US Code 7, §1924, Mar 17 |
| qualified conservation project - conservation measures that address provisions of a conservation plan of the eligible borrower. | USDA, US Code 7, §1924, Mar 17 |
| qualified countermeasure - (A) that is approved under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or the Public Health Service Act, or that is approved of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for use as such a countermeasure to a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent identified as a material threat ; or (B) with respect to which the Secretary of Health and Human Services makes a determination that sufficient and satisfactory clinical experience or research data (including data, if available, from preclinical and clinical trials) exists to support a reasonable conclusion that the product will qualify for such approval or licensing for use as such a countermeasure. | DOD, US Code 10, §2302, Jan 17 |
| qualified debt -(i) sovereign debt issued by a foreign government;(ii) debt owed by private institutions in the country governed by such foreign government; and(iii) debt owed by institutions in the country governed by such foreign government, which are owned, in part, by private persons and, in part, by public institutions. | DOS, US Code 22, §262p-4c, Jan 17 |

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| qualified electronic health record - an electronic record of health-related information on an individual that- (A) includes patient demographic and clinical health information, such as medical history and problem lists; and (B) has the capacity-(i) to provide clinical decision support;(ii) to support physician order entry;(iii) to capture and query information relevant to health care quality; and (iv) to exchange electronic health information with, and integrate such information from other sources. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300jj, Jan 17 |
| qualified escort - (1) an adult escort (including a parent, guardian, or other family member) who is required because of the physical or mental condition, or age, of the applicable patient; (2) a health professional for the purpose of providing necessary medical care during travel by the applicable patient; or (3) other escorts, as the Secretary or applicable Indian Health Program determines to be appropriate. | DOI, US Code 25, §1621l, Mar 17 |
| qualified health maintenance organization - (1) a health maintenance organization which has provided assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that it provides basic and supplemental health services to its members in the manner prescribed and that it is organized and operated in the manner prescribed, and (2) an entity which proposes to become a health maintenance organization and which the Secretary determines will when it becomes operational provide basic and supplemental health services to its members in the manner prescribed and will be organized and operated in the manner prescribed. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300e-9, Jan 17 |
| qualified individual with a disability - An individual with a disability who - (1) Satisfies the skill, experience, education, and other job-related requirements of the position; and (2) Can perform the essential functions of the position, with or without reasonable accommodation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 36714, Mar 17 |
| qualified individual with a disability - An individual with a disability who satisfies the requisite skill, experience, education, and other job-related requirements of the position and can perform the essential functions of the position, with or without reasonable accommodation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| qualified interpreter - person who is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary vocabulary includes, but is not limited to, sign language interpreters, oral transliterators, and cued-language transliterators via remote interpreting (VRI) service or an on-site appearance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| qualified national nonprofit agency - a nonprofit agency that-(A) has significant national experience providing services consisting of training, information, technical assistance, and data management to YouthBuild programs or similar projects; and (B) has the capacity to provide those services. | DOL, US Code 29, §3226, Mar 17 |
| qualified nonprofit agency for other severely disabled - an agency - (A)(i) organized under the laws of the United States or a State; (ii) operated in the interest of severely disabled individuals who are not blind; and (iii) of which no part of the net income of the agency inures to the benefit of a shareholder or other individual; (B) that complies with any applicable occupational health and safety standard prescribed by the Secretary of Labor; and (C) that in the production of products and in the provision of services (whether or not the products or services are procured under this chapter) during the fiscal year employs blind or other severely disabled individuals for at least 75 percent of the hours of direct labor required for the production or provision of the products or services. | DOD, US Code 41, §8501, Mar 17 |
| qualified nurse - a professional, qualified individual duly licensed to care for the sick. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2412, Mar 17 |
| qualified person - (A) a licensed health professional or other individual who is authorized to prescribe, administer, or dispense such countermeasures under the law of the State in which the countermeasure was prescribed, administered, or dispensed; or (B) a person within a category of persons so identified in a declaration by the Secretary. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d-6d, Jan 17 |
| qualified person - a licensed health professional or other individual who- (i) is authorized to administer such countermeasure under the law of the State in which the countermeasure was administered; or (ii) is otherwise authorized by the Secretary to administer such countermeasure. | DHHS, US Code 42, §233, Jan 17 |
| qualified position - a position in which the incumbent performs, manages, or supervises functions that execute the responsibilities of the Department relating to cybersecurity. | DHS, US Code 6, §147, Jan 17 |
| qualified products list - a list of products that have been examined, tested, and have satisfied all applicable qualification requirements. Also called QPL. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| qualified reader - person who is able to read effectively, accurately, and impartially using any necessary vocabulary. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| qualified recipient - an individual who is a citizen of the United States or a resident alien thereof or any legal entity established under State or Federal law which benefits twenty-five natural persons or less. | DOI, US Code 43, §390bb, Mar 17 |
| qualified United States joint venture person - a joint venture in which a United States person or persons owns at least 51 percent of the assets of the joint venture. | DOS, US Code 22, §4864, Jan 17 |
| qualified veteran - a preliminarily qualified offender who-(i) served on active duty in any branch of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves; and (ii) was discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable, unless the reason for the dishonorable discharge was attributable to a substance abuse disorder. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa, Jan 17 |
| qualifying adoption expenses - reasonable and necessary expenses that are directly related to the legal adoption of a child under 18 years of age, but only if such adoption is arranged by a qualified adoption agency. Such term does not include any expense incurred-(A) by an adopting parent for travel; or ⁽¹¹⁾ (B) in connection with an adoption arranged in violation of Federal, State, or local law. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §541, Jan 17 |
| qualifying domestic helium transaction - any agreement entered into or renegotiated agreement during the preceding 1-year period in the United States for the purchase or sale of at least 15,000,000 standard cubic feet of crude or pure helium to which any holder of a contract with the Secretary for the acceptance, storage, delivery, or redelivery of crude helium from the Federal Helium System is a party. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17 |
| qualifying move - a move due to economic necessity - (A) from one residence to another residence; and (B) from one school district to another school district, except (i) in the case of a State that is comprised of a single school district, wherein a qualifying move is from one administrative area to another within such district; or (ii) in the case of a school district of more than 15,000 square miles, wherein a qualifying move is a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence. | ED, US Code 20, §6399, Mar 17 |
| qualifying pathogen - a pathogen identified and listed by the Secretary under paragraph (2) that has the potential to pose a serious threat to public health, such as - (A) resistant gram positive pathogens, including methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, and vancomycin-resistant enterococcus; (B) multi-drug resistant gram negative bacteria, including Acinetobacter, Klebsiella, Pseudomonas, and E. coli species; (C) multi-drug resistant tuberculosis; and (D) Clostridium difficile. | USDA, US Code 21, §355f, Mar 17 |
| qualifying proposal - a proposal that contains sufficient information to enable complete and meaningful audits of the information contained in the proposal as determined by the contracting officer. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §567, Jan 17 |
| qualifying small power producer - the owner or operator of a qualifying small power production facility. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| qualifying small power production facility - a small power production facility that the Commission determines, by rule, meets such requirements (including requirements respecting fuel use, fuel efficiency, and reliability) as the Commission may, by rule, prescribe. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| qualitative research - research providing detailed narrative descriptions and explanations of phenomena investigated, with lesser emphasis given to numerical quantifications methods used to collect qualitative data include ethnographic practices such as observing and interviewing . | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| qualitative research - research providing detailed narrative descriptions and explanations of phenomena investigated, with lesser emphasis given to numerical quantifications methods used to collect qualitative data include ethnographic practices such as observing and interviewing . | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| qualitative risk assessment methodology - set of methods, principles, or rules for assessing risk based on non-numerical categories or levels. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| quality - An encompassing term comprising utility, objectivity, and integrity. Therefore, the OMB Guidelines sometimes refer to these four statutory terms, collectively, as "quality." | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 578, May 18 |

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| quality assurance - planned and systematic activities implemented within the quality system, and demonstrated as needed, to provide adequate confidence that an entity will fulfill requirements for quality. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| quality assurance manager - The person responsible for overseeing all aspects of achieving the required quality performance, including inspectability, testability, process control, and related factors(also called the QA process). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| quality assurance surveillance - The government’s monitoring of a service provider’s performance in accordance with the quality assurance surveillance plan and the performance requirements identified in the solicitation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| quality assurance surveillance plan - identified process to ensure that the contract requirements are being met and that the Government gets both the quantity and the quality for which it is paying includes procedures for surveillance, scheduling, the actual inspection, documenting the results of the inspection, and the procedures to calculate any recommended contract payment deductions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| quality assurance surveillance plan - The government’s inspection plan. The quality assurance surveillance plan documents methods used to measure performance of the service provider against the requirements in the PWS. The agency relies on the service provider to monitor daily performance using their own quality control plan, but retains the right to inspect all services. When the agency makes a performance decision, the agency re-evaluates and modifies the existing quality assurance surveillance plan, based upon the selected provider and the selected provider’s accepted quality control plan. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| quality control plan - A self-inspection plan that is included in all offers and tenders. The quality control plan describes the internal staffing and procedures that the prospective provider will use to meet the quality, quantity, timeliness, responsiveness, customer satisfaction, and other service delivery requirements in the PWS. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| quality control review - A review of the working papers supporting an audit report prepared by non-Federal auditors to ensure that the work complies with auditing standards approved by the Comptroller General of the United States. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, 591, May 18 |
| quality of force indicator - factor describing an person's suitability to perform a given role. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| quality ranking factors - Quality ranking factors are knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs), identified on the vacancy announcement for the positions to be filled, that could be expected to significantly enhance performance in a position, but unlike selective factors, are not essential for satisfactory performance. (For example, skill in public speaking might be used as a quality-ranking factor for a position in an organization where policy changes are communicated to the public in several ways and oral communication is one of the ways.) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| quantitative research - research used to quantify the problem by way of generating numerical data or data that can be transformed into usable statistics is used to quantify attitudes, opinions, behaviors, and other defined variables – and generalize results from a larger sample population; uses measurable data to formulate facts and uncover patterns in research. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| quantitative research - research used to quantify the problem by way of generating numerical data or data that can be transformed into usable statistics is used to quantify attitudes, opinions, behaviors, and other defined variables – and generalize results from a larger sample population; uses measurable data to formulate facts and uncover patterns in research. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| quantitative risk assessment methodology - set of methods, principles, or rules for assessing risks based on the use of numbers where the meanings and proportionality of values are maintained inside and outside the context of the assessment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| quantitative unit of cargo - The total tonnage of a commodity or commodities included in one invitation for bids or other solicitation of offers from ocean carriers for the transportation of cargo which may move in full shipload lots. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 315, May 18 |
| quarantine - prohibition or restriction on travel or passage, imposed to keep contagious diseases, or harmful chemicals/biologicals from spreading. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| quasi sub-object classes - Budget object classes used to capture Washington, DC-based and regional costs as follow. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| question - interrogative expression to assess knowledge, situation, or to stimulate discussion. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| question - interrogative expression to assess knowledge, situation, or to stimulate discussion. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| questionable activity - conduct related to an activity reasonably believed to constitute a violation of any applicable law, executive order, presidential or other directive, regulation, international or domestic agreement or arrangement, or applicable national or departmental policy. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| questioned cost - A cost that is questioned by the auditor because of an audit finding - Which resulted from a violation, or possible violation, of a provision of a law, regulation, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or document governing the use of Federal funds, including funds used to match Federal funds; Where the costs, at the time of the audit, are not supported by adequate documentation; or Where the costs incurred appear unreasonable and do not reflect the actions a prudent person would take in the circumstances. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| questioned cost - a cost that is questioned by the auditor because of an audit finding: (1) Which resulted from a violation or possible violation of a provision of a law, regulation, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or document governing the use of Federal funds, including funds used to match Federal funds; (2) Where the costs, at the time of the audit, are not supported by adequate documentation; or (3) Where the costs incurred appear unreasonable and do not reflect the actions a prudent person would take in the circumstances. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| questioned costs - Costs determined to be potentially unallowable. It includes ineligible costs (violation of a law, regulation, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, etc., or an unnecessary or unreasonable expenditure of funds) and unsupported costs (those not supported by adequate documentation at the time of the audit). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 595, May 18 |
| questionnaire - series of questions designed to collect data and elicit information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| questionnaire - series of questions designed to collect data and elicit information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| R&D Integrated Product Team - group of people led by a Component representative that is formed with Component subject matter experts (especially those with operational perspectives), along with S&T, JRC, and other federal agency representatives, and supported by headquarter Components to identify, validate, prioritize, and refine technological capability gaps within the core missions of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and inform research and development (R&D) and acquisitions efforts to address those gaps also responsible for de-conflicting duplicative R&D across DHS and ensuring acquisitions stem from the highest priority R&D gaps. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| R&D Integrated Product Team - group of people led by a Component representative that is formed with Component subject matter experts (especially those with operational perspectives), along with S&T, JRC, and other federal agency representatives, and supported by headquarter Components to identify, validate, prioritize, and refine technological capability gaps within the core missions of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and inform research and development (R&D) and acquisitions efforts to address those gaps also responsible for de-conflicting duplicative R&D across DHS and ensuring acquisitions stem from the highest priority R&D gaps. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| RI - Also known as the TraiNet Operator or Initiator, this individual is responsible for entering Exchange Visitor information into TraiNet accurately and completely without error, thus initiating the J-1 visa issuance process. The R-1 is also responsible for entering Exchange Visitor status changes and changes to the Exchange Visitor's biographical information throughout the course of the program. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18 |

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| R2 - Also known as the Verifier, this individual is generally the supervisor of the R-1, and accesses the Visa Compliance System (VCS) and verifies that all information imported into VCS from TraiNet regarding all Exchange Visitors is complete, correct, and error free. The R-2 is also responsible for verifying Exchange Visitor status changes and changes to the Exchange Visitor’s biographical information throughout the course of the program. A Mission or Bureau/Independent Office Approver must nominate all R-2’s. The role of the R-2 must not be performed by an R-1. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18 |
| R3 - Also known as the Approver, this individual is a United States citizen member of the Mission or Bureau/Independent Office staff who is responsible for approving all exchange visits to the United States and some Exchange Visitor status changes and biographical updates. The R-3 also certifies that a Security Risk Inquiry has been conducted for each Exchange Visitor and Dependent who is approved for travel to the United States. The Mission or USAID/Washington Office Director must appoint the R-3. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18 |
| R4 - Also known as the Submitter, the R-4 is the USAID/Washington Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer. The R-4 accesses both the Visa Compliance System (VCS) and the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). All data regarding an Exchange Visitor that must be updated or input into SEVIS, must be submitted by the R-4. The R-4 is responsible for printing, signing and expeditiously shipping to USAID Missions, all Exchange Visitor Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status (Form DS-2019) generated by SEVIS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18 |
| racial and ethnic minority group - American Indians (including Alaska Natives, Eskimos, and Aleuts); Asian Americans; Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders; Blacks; and Hispanics. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300u-6, Jan 17 |
| radar - high-frequency electromagnetic waves that are reflected off the object back to the source used for detecting the presence, direction, distance, and speed of an object. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| radar - high-frequency electromagnetic waves that are reflected off the object back to the source used for detecting the presence, direction, distance, and speed of an object. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| radiation - ionizing radiation in the form of (A) alpha particles; (B) beta particles; (C) neutrons; (D) gamma rays; or (E) accelerated ions or subatomic particles from accelerator machines. | DOE, US Code 42, §7384l, Mar 17 |
| radiation detection equipment - any technology that is capable of detecting or identifying nuclear and radiological material or nuclear and radiological explosive devices. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |
| radiation dose - The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues. See also exposure dose. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| radiation dose rate - Measurement of radiation dose per unit of time. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| radiation exposure status - Criteria to assist the commander in measuring unit exposure to radiation based on total past cumulative dose, normally expressed in centigray. Also called RES. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| radiation source - (A) a Category 1 Source or a Category 2 Source, as defined in the Code of Conduct; and (B) any other material that poses a threat such that the material is, as determined by the Commission, by regulation, other than spent nuclear fuel and special nuclear materials. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §2210h, Mar 17 |
| radicalization - process through which an individual changes from a non-violent belief system to a belief system that includes the willingness to actively advocate, facilitate, or use unlawful violence as a method to effect societal or political change. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| radio controlled improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) initiated electronically in a wireless method consisting of a transmitter and receiver (i.e. personal mobile radio (PMR), cell phone, cordless phone, pager, etc.) | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| radio controlled switch - switch initiated electronically by wireless means consisting of a transmitter / receiver. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| radio frequency - The number of complete alternating electrical currents. The unit of frequency measurement is the hertz (hz) and is one cycle per second. Radio frequencies fall between 3 KHz and 30 Ghz and the radio spectrum is divided into eight frequency bands: Frequency 3 to 30 KHz, 30 to 300 KHz 300 to 3000 KHz 3 to 30 Mhz, 30 to 300 Mhz 300 to 3000 Mhz 3 to 30 Ghz, 30 to 300 Ghz, | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 564, May 18 |
| radio frequency countermeasures - Any device or technique employing radio frequency materials or technology that is intended to impair the effectiveness of enemy activity, particularly with respect to precision guided weapons and sensor systems. Also called RF CM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| radio frequency sensor - sensor that passively detects radio frequency signals and power, usually operating within a specific range, in order to function an improvised explosive device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| radio frequency spectroscopy - image produced through the use of electromagnetic radio waves with short wavelengths reflected back to antennas includes but is not limited to Millimeter Wave (mmW) within extremely high frequencies (EHFs). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| radio frequency spectroscopy - image produced through the use of electromagnetic radio waves with short wavelengths reflected back to antennas includes but is not limited to Millimeter Wave (mmW) within extremely high frequencies (EHFs). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| radio frequency spectroscopy- radio frequency identification - electromagnetic fields to automatically identify and track tags attached to objects. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| radio frequency spectroscopy- radio frequency identification - electromagnetic fields to automatically identify and track tags attached to objects. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| radio system - Classification Designation Very low frequency VLF Low Frequency LF Medium frequency MF High frequency HF Very high frequency VHF Ultra high frequency UHF Super high frequency SHF Extremely high frequency EHF Describes the total equipment required at a specific post to operate a two-way voice radio network, e.g., a base station, repeater, antennas, mobile and residential radios. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| radiofrequency shielding - The application of materials to surfaces of a building, room, or a room within a room, that makes the surface largely impervious to electromagnetic energy. As a technical security countermeasure, it is used to contain or dissipate emanations from information processing equipment and to prevent interference by externally generated energy. Also called RF shielding. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| radiological - emitting radiant energy in the form of particles or rays, as alpha, beta, and gamma rays, by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei usually used for peaceful purposes such as X-ray machines, but may be used in weaponry to cause harm. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| radiological dispersal device - An improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called RDD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| radiological dispersal device - improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material in order to cause destruction, damage, or injury. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| radiological exposure device - A radioactive source placed to cause injury or death. Also called RED. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| radiological hazard - Ionizing radiation that can cause damage, injury, or destruction from either external irradiation or due to radiation from radioactive materials within the body. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, May 19 |
| radiological improvised explosive device enhancement - radioactive materials that cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain when dispersed by an explosive charge that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| radiological materials - Americium-241, Californium-252, Cesium-137, Cobalt-60, Iridium-192, Plutonium-238, Radium-226, Strontium-90, Curium-244, and irradiated items containing such materials, or other materials designated by the Secretary of Energy. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2569, Jan 17 |

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| radiological/nuclear - substance that emits radiant energy in the form of particles or rays, as alpha, beta, and gamma rays, by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei includes substances generated by nuclear fission or fusion (nuclear), and substances generated as by-products and waste from the mineral processing industries, produced for use in industrial applications and medical therapy, or occurring naturally in the environment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| radiological/nuclear - substance that emits radiant energy in the form of particles or rays, as alpha, beta, and gamma rays, by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei includes substances generated by nuclear fission or fusion (nuclear), and substances generated as by-products and waste from the mineral processing industries, produced for use in industrial applications and medical therapy, or occurring naturally in the environment . | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| raid - An operation to temporarily seize an area to secure information, confuse an enemy, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability culminating with a planned withdrawal. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| rail carrier - a person providing common carrier railroad transportation for compensation, but does not include street, suburban, or interurban electric railways not operated as part of the general system of rail transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §10102, Mar 17 |
| rail properties - assets or rights owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by a railroad (or a person owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by a railroad) which are used or useful in rail transportation service; except that the term, when used in conjunction with the phrase railroads leased, operated, or controlled by a railroad in reorganization, shall not include assets or rights owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by a Class I railroad which is not wholly owned, operated, or leased by a railroad in reorganization but is controlled by a railroad in reorganization. | DOT, US Code 45, §352, Mar 17 |
| railhead - A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| railroad - (A) a bridge, car float, lighter, ferry, and intermodal equipment used by or in connection with a railroad; (B) the road used by a rail carrier and owned by it or operated under an agreement; and (C) a switch, spur, track, terminal, terminal facility, and a freight depot, yard, and ground, used or necessary for transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §10102, Mar 17 |
| railroad - (A) any form of non-highway ground transportation that runs on rails or electromagnetic guideways, including- (i) commuter or other short-haul railroad passenger service in a metropolitan or suburban area and commuter railroad service that was operated by the Consolidated Rail Corporation on January 1, 1979; and (ii) high speed ground transportation systems that connect metropolitan areas, without regard to whether those systems use new technologies not associated with traditional railroads; but (B) does not include rapid transit operations in an urban area that are not connected to the general railroad system of transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §20102, Mar 17 |
| railroad employee - Any person in the service, for compensation, of one or more of the Nations railroad employers including an officer of such employer. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 576, Mar 17 |
| railroad employer - An interstate railroad or affiliate engaged in railroad-connected operations. Employer associations, national railroad labor organizations, and subordinate units are also railroad employers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 576, Mar 17 |
| railroad frontline employees - security personnel, dispatchers, locomotive engineers, conductors, trainmen, other onboard employees, maintenance and maintenance support personnel, bridge tenders, and any other employees of railroad carriers that the Secretary determines should receive security training under this subchapter. | DHS, US Code 6, §1151, Jan 17 |
| raman spectrometry - spectroscopic technique used to observe vibrational, rotational, and other low-frequency modes in a system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| raman spectrometry - spectroscopic technique used to observe vibrational, rotational, and other low-frequency modes in a system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| random selection - process of choosing a sample by chance rather than prescriptive method through some systematic plan. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| random selection - process of choosing a sample by chance rather than prescriptive method through some systematic plan. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| range - a designated land or water area that is set aside, managed, and used for range activities of the Department of Defense. Such term includes the following: (A) Firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, electronic scoring sites, buffer zones with restricted access, and exclusionary areas. (B) Airspace areas designated for military use in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| range activities - (A) research, development, testing, and evaluation of military munitions, other ordnance, and weapons systems; and(B) the training of members of the armed forces in the use and handling of military munitions, other ordnance, and weapons systems. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| range condition - the quality of the land reflected in its ability in specific vegetative areas to support various levels of productivity in accordance with range management objectives and the land use planning process, and relates to soil quality, forage values (whether seasonal or year round), wildlife habitat, watershed and plant communities, the present state of vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential plant community for that site, and the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of vegetation in a plant community resemble that of the desired community for that site. | DOI, US Code 43, §1902, Mar 17 |
| range improvement - any activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetative composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; and provide habitat for livestock and wildlife. The term includes, but is not limited to, structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired results. | DOI, US Code 43, §1902, Mar 17 |
| rangelands or public rangelands - lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management or the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service in the sixteen contiguous Western States on which there is domestic livestock grazing or which the Secretary concerned determines may be suitable for domestic livestock grazing. | DOI, US Code 43, §1902, Mar 17 |
| rangers - Rapidly deployable airborne light infantry organized and trained to conduct highly complex joint direct action operations in coordination with or in support of other special operations units of all Services. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| rank - the order of precedence among members of the armed forces. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| rank - the order of precedence among members of the armed forces. | DOD/NGB, US Code 32, §101, Jan 17 |
| Rank Award - An award granted by the President to career SES members, following nomination by their agency and recommendation by the Director of OPM. Meritorious Executive rank is sustained accomplishment and carries a lump-sum payment of \$10,000. Distinguished Executive rank is for sustained extraordinary accomplishment and carries a lump-sum payment of \$20,000. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| rape - (A) the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or sexual fondling of a person, forcibly or against that person's will;(B) the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or sexual fondling of a person not forcibly or against the person's will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity; or (C) the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or sexual fondling of a person achieved through the exploitation of the fear or threat of physical violence or bodily injury. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §15609, Mar 17 |
| rapid global mobility - The timely movement, positioning, and sustainment of military forces and capabilities across the range of military operations. See also mobility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| rapid prototyping - product development methodology incorporating iterative evaluation (formative evaluation) using a working portion of the final product for immediate implementation group then evaluates the portion under review where the review result direct continued development and improvement of the final product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| rapid prototyping - product development methodology incorporating iterative evaluation (formative evaluation) using a working portion of the final product for immediate implementation group then evaluates the portion under review where the review result direct continued development and improvement of the final product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| rapid response - Reacting to current events that effect the political transition in a timely manner to widen the window of opportunity, keep that window from closing, open a new window, or some combination of the three. Since timing is critical, the response should happen in as little as days if possible. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| rare disease - any disease or condition that affects less than 200,000 persons in the United States. | DHHS, US Code 42, §287a-1, Jan 17 |
| rare pediatric disease - a disease that meets each of the following criteria: (A) The disease is a serious or life-threatening disease in which the serious or life-threatening manifestations primarily affect individuals aged from birth to 18 years, including age groups often called neonates, infants, children, and adolescents. (B) The disease is a rare disease or condition. | USDA, US Code 21, §360ff, Mar 17 |
| rate - a rate or charge for transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §10102, Mar 17 |
| rate - any (A) price, rate, charge, or classification made, demanded, observed, or received with respect to sale of natural gas to a gas consumer, (B) any rule, regulation, or practice respecting any such rate, charge, or classification, and (C) any contract pertaining to the sale of natural gas to a gas consumer. | DOC, US Code 15, §3202, Mar 17 |
| rate - the name (such as chief boatswain's mate) prescribed for members in the same rating or other category who are in the same grade (such as chief petty officer or seaman apprentice). | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| Rate of Basic Pay - For pay-setting purposes, the rate of basic pay means the rate of pay fixed by law or administrative action for the position held by an employee or, in the case of an employee who is entitled to grade or pay retention, the employee's retained rate of pay, before any deductions and exclusive of additional pay of any other kind, such as locality-based comparability payments under 5 USC 5304 or special pay adjustments for law enforcement officers. Rate of basic pay means, for any pay system, the rate of pay fixed by law or administrative action for the position held by an employee before any deductions and exclusive of additional pay of any kind such as night or environmental differentials in the case of a prevailing rate employee. The rate of pay fixed by law or administrative action for the position to which the employee is being newly appointed, or to which the employee is being relocated, before deductions and exclusive of additional pay of any kind, such as locality payments. rate of basic pay [retention allowances] The rate of pay fixed by law or administrative action for the position held by an employee, before deductions and exclusive of additional pay of any kind, such as locality pay. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 467, May 18 |
| ratemaking authority - authority to fix, modify, approve, or disapprove rates. | DOC, US Code 15, §3202, Mar 17 |
| rater of record - first-level supervisor who prepares the employee's performance plan with input from the employee, conducts progress reviews, and prepares any interim evaluations and the final rating of record. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Rater of Record (Foreign Service) - The Rating Official who supervises the employee at the end of the evaluation period, March 31. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, May 18 |
| rating - the name (such as boatswain's mate) prescribed for members of an armed force in an occupational field. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| rating and ranking - Determining best-qualified candidates based on the degree each candidate meets the ranking factors (KSAs/competencies) of the position. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| Rating of Record (Civil Service) - The performance rating prepared at the end of the appraisal period for performance over the entire period and the assignment of a summary rating. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| rating official - supervisor who is responsible for assessing an employee's performance as part of the annual performance appraisal process and develops the initial summary rating for the employee's performance appraisal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Rating Official - The employee's immediate supervisor or team leader, as designated by the Principal Officer. The executive's immediate supervisor who prepares the initial summary rating. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 421, May 18 |
| rationalization - Any action that increases the effectiveness of allied forces through more efficient or effective use of defense resources committed to the alliance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| raw ivory - any African elephant tusk, and any piece thereof, the surface of which, polished or unpolished, is unaltered or minimally carved. | DOI, US Code 16, §4244, Mar 17 |
| reachback - The process of obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, or equipment, or material from organizations that are not forward deployed. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| re-acquired assets - assets held by the institution prior to the applicable effective dates stipulated above that have again come to be held by the institution, whether through repurchase or refinancing. It does not include assets acquired to replace older assets. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| re-acquired assets - assets held by the non-profit organization prior to September 29, 1995 that have again come to be held by the organization, whether through repurchase or refinancing. It does not include assets acquired to replace older assets. | White House, OMB, Circular A-122, Mar 17 |
| reader - device used in an access control system to interrogate an electronic, magnetic, or optical type credential. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| readily available inventories - stocks and supplies of petroleum products which can be distributed or used without affecting the ability of the importer or refiner to operate at normal capacity; such term does not include minimum working inventories or other unavailable stocks. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6232, Jan 17 |
| readiness - condition of being prepared and capable to act or respond as required. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| readiness - The ability of military forces to fight and meet the demands of assigned missions. See also national military strategy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| readiness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries now and on a day-to-day routine basis. | DVA, Strategic Plan 2014- 2020, Terms, Jan 17 |
| ready reserve - The Selected Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve liable for active duty as prescribed by law. See also active duty; Individual Ready Reserve; Selected Reserve. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| real economic growth - the growth in the gross national product during such fiscal year, adjusted for inflation, consistent with Department of Commerce. | Congress, US Code 2, §900, Mar 17 |
| real effective exchange rate - a weighted average of bilateral exchange rates, expressed in price-adjusted terms. | DHS, US Code 19, §4405, Mar 17 |
| real estate expenses - Allowable expenses for the sale of the residence (or expenses of settlement of an unexpired lease) at the old official station and for purchase of a home at the new official station for which reimbursement is received by the employee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 524, May 18 |
| Real Estate Management Systems - Automated and manual information systems designed to support:(a) Local planning, operation, and control of Government-held real property overseas; and (b) Management and reporting requirements of the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations. Also called REMS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| real interest rate - An interest rate that has been adjusted to remove the effect of expected or actual inflation. Real interest rates can be approximated by subtracting the expected or actual inflation rate from a nominal interest rate. (A precise estimate can be obtained by dividing one plus the nominal interest rate by one plus the expected or actual inflation rate, and subtracting one from the resulting quotient.) | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |

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| real or constant dollar values - Economic units measured in terms of constant purchasing power. A real value is not affected by general price inflation. Real values can be estimated by deflating nominal values with a general price index, such as the implicit deflator for Gross Domestic Product or the Consumer Price Index. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| real property - A parcel or plot of land and any structures contained thereon, including, but not limited to, offices, garages, warehouses, residences, schools, and recreational facilities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 535, 629, May 18 |
| real property - A parcel or plot of land and structures contained thereon, including, but not limited to, offices, garages, warehouses, residences, schools, and recreational facilities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| real property - land, including land improvements, structures and appurtenances thereto, but excludes movable machinery and equipment. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| real property - Lands, buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements, and appurtenances, thereto that includes equipment attached to and made part of buildings and structures, but not movable equipment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| real property - property that includes land, structures, and buildings; as well as anything affixed to the land includes warehouses, office buildings, production and maintenance facilities, roads and infrastructure (i.e., water, sewage, electrical, etc.); excludes objects that can be removed such as equipment or furnishings. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| real property acquisition - The act of acquiring real property either by lease or purchase. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 527, May 18 |
| real property application - Automated information system designed to support - (1) Local planning, operation, management, and control of U.S. Government-held real property abroad; and (2) Management and reporting requirements of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO). Also called RPA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| real time crime center - analytic-driven center located in law enforcement agencies that utilize technological and analytical capabilities to provide real-time information to officers responding to service calls and developing situations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| realignment - any action which both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions. | DOD, US Code 10, §2686, Jan 17 |
| realistic military training - Department of Defense training conducted off federal property utilizing private or non-federal public property and infrastructure. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 13222, Sep 16 |
| real-time patient data - Current patient information provided by a field technician at the patient location to a physician or health care facility at a remote site, potentially for the purpose of assisting the physician to make a better informed decision on patient treatment and/or transport. | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |
| real-time public reporting - to report data relating to a security-based swap transaction, including price and volume, as soon as technologically practicable after the time at which the security-based swap transaction has been executed. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| real-time public reporting - to report data relating to a swap transaction, including price and volume, as soon as technologically practicable after the time at which the swap transaction has been executed. | USDA, US Code 7, §2, Mar 17 |
| real-time seismic warning system - a system that issues warnings in real-time from a network of seismic sensors to a set of analysis processors, directly to receivers related to high-risk activities. | DOE, US Code 42, §7704, Mar 17 |
| reapportionment - A revision by OMB of a previous apportionment of budgetary resources for an appropriation or fund account. A reapportionment would ordinarily cover the same period, project, or activity covered in the original apportionment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 635, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>reasonable accommodation - Any change in the work environment or application process that enables a person with a disability to enjoy equal employment opportunities. There are three general categories of reasonable accommodations: (1) changes to a job application process to permit people with disabilities to be considered for jobs; (2) changes that enable people with disabilities to perform the essential functions of a job; and (3) changes that give people with disabilities equal access to the benefits and privileges of employment. Some examples of reasonable accommodation include: Making existing facilities readily accessible, Job restructuring, Modifying work schedules, Acquiring or modifying equipment or devices, Providing qualified readers or interpreters, or Reassignment to a funded, vacant position. Reassignment is the accommodation of last resort. When a determination is made that there is no reasonable accommodation that allows the employee to perform the essential function of his or her current position or if the only effective accommodation in that position causes undue hardship, the Agency must consider reassignment. The Agency must search for a vacant, funded position that the employee qualifies for and may perform the essential functions of the position with or without reasonable accommodation. A vacant position is one that (1) is available when the employee asks for the reasonable accommodation or (2) will become available within a reasonable amount of time. A "reasonable amount of time" is determined on a case-by-case basis considering relevant facts, such as whether it is anticipated that an appropriate position will become vacant within a short period of time. In the absence of a position at the same grade level, the Agency must offer a reassignment to a vacant position, for which the individual is qualified, at the highest available grade level below the employee's current grade or level. The Office/Bureau director and the Director, Office of Human Resources, must be involved in reassignments.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18</p> |
| <p>reasonable accommodation - Reasonable accommodation is a change in the work environment or in the application process that would enable a person with a disability to enjoy equal employment opportunities.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 36714, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reasonable accommodation or modification [conducted program or activity] - change or modification in the program or operation that would enable a qualified person with a disability to enjoy an equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from a program or activity and that would not result in a fundamental alteration or financial and administrative burdens.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reasonable and necessary expenses - (A) public and private agency fees, including adoption fees charged by an agency in a foreign country; (B) placement fees, including fees charged adoptive parents for counseling; (C) legal fees (including court costs) in connection with services that are unavailable to a member of the Coast Guard; and (D) medical expenses, including hospital expenses of the biological mother of the child to be adopted and of a newborn infant to be adopted.</p> | <p>DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §541, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>reasonable assurance - A judgment by Department management based upon available information that the systems of management controls are operating as the FMFIA intended. Reasonable assurance equates to a satisfactory level of confidence under given considerations of costs, benefits, and risks.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reasonable belief - articulable, objectively reasonable conclusion given the circumstances presented.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reasonable cost or price - A cost or price is reasonable if, in its nature and amount, it does not exceed that which would be incurred by a prudent person in the conduct of competitive business.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 305, May 18</p> |
| <p>reasonable further progress - such annual incremental reductions in emissions of the relevant air pollutant as are required by this part or may reasonably be required by the Administrator for the purpose of ensuring attainment of the applicable national ambient air quality standard by the applicable date.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §7501, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reasonable suspicion - Reasonable grounds to suspect that a key individual, recipient entity or participant may be or may have been involved in drug trafficking or have been convicted of a narcotics offense.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 206, May 18</p> |
| <p>reasonably allocate - to apportion in a manner appropriate to the circumstances.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reasonably allocate - to apportion in a manner that would be appropriate under generally accepted accounting principles.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17</p> |

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| reasonably allocate - to apportion in a manner that would be appropriate under generally accepted accounting principles. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| reasonably allocate - to apportion in a manner that would be appropriate under generally accepted accounting principles. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |
| reassignment - The change of an employee from one position to another without promotion or demotion. The change of an employee from one position to another without promotion or demotion. Reassignment action is a management prerogative typically not requiring advance notice, right of reply, or written decision. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 489, May 18 |
| reassignment [personnel] - change of an employee from one position to another without promotion or change to lower grade. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| reattack recommendation - An assessment, derived from the results of battle damage assessment and munitions effectiveness assessment, providing the commander systematic advice on reattack of a target. Also called RR. See also assessment; battle damage assessment; munitions effectiveness assessment; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| reauthorization - the risk determination and risk acceptance decision that occurs after an initial authorization. In general, reauthorization actions may be time-driven or event-driven; however, under ongoing authorization, reauthorization is typically an event-driven action initiated by the authorizing official or directed by the Risk Executive (function) in response to an event that drives risk above the previously agreed-upon agency risk tolerance. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| recalcitrant cancer - a cancer for which the five-year relative survival rate is below 50 percent. | DHHS, US Code 42, §285a-13, Jan 17 |
| recapture auditing - A documented review of financial records and supporting documentation that is specifically designed to identify and recover overpayments. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| recaptured visas - a visa that is known to have not been used (e.g., the bearer died or was unable to travel during the validity period). Such visas should be recaptured and the visa number returned to the Department unless the same applicant wants to replace his or her visa during the same fiscal year. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| receipt data - Receipt data: Information in electronic mail systems regarding date and time of receipt of a message, and/or acknowledgment of receipt or access by addressee(s). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| receipt of goods or services - The signature acknowledgment that goods ordered have been received or that services have been performed. This acknowledgment is the basis for approval. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| receivable - An amount owed to USAID by an individual, organization, public entity, or other entity to satisfy a debt or claim. If an individual or entity has been billed, and the debt is under appeal, the debt is considered a receivable. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| Receiving Agent - The official appointed by the Accountable Property Officer who receives, inspects, and certifies the identity, quantity, and condition of items upon receipt. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, May 18 |
| receiving country - the country to which a child adopted abroad is brought by the child's adoptive family. For Hague visa cases, the receiving country is the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| receiving report - A record that materials ordered were received. This may take the form of a Form DS-127, Receiving and Inspection Report. Receiving reports must be in English and indicate the item cost in U.S. currency, the relevant obligation/contract/DOSAR number, the serial number if applicable, and note any damage or discrepancies. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| receiving report - written evidence that indicates Government acceptance of supplies delivered or services performed. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| receiving ship - The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the rig(s). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03, Sep 16 |

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| recency - As it pertains to past performance information, is a measure of the time that has elapsed since the past performance reference occurred. Recency is generally expressed as a time period during which past performance references are considered relevant. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| recently separated veteran - any veteran during the three-year period beginning on the date of such veteran's discharge or release from active duty. | DVA, US Code 38, §4211, Mar 17 |
| recently separated veteran - any veteran who applies for participation under this Act within 48 months after the discharge or release from active military, naval, or air service. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| reception - 1. All ground arrangements connected with the delivery and disposition of air or sea drops. 2. Arrangements to welcome and provide secure quarters or transportation for defectors, escapees, evaders, or incoming agents. 3. The process of receiving, off-loading, marshalling, accounting for, and transporting of personnel, equipment, and materiel from the strategic and/or intratheater deployment phase to a sea, air, or surface transportation point of debarkation to the marshalling area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, Sep 16 |
| reception and Placement - the arrival and initial resettlement services provided to refugees on arrival in the United States by voluntary resettlement agencies under cooperative agreement with the Department. Also called R&P. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| recertification - periodic evaluation of an individual or workforce to ensure continued proficiency of occupational performance standards | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| recertification - periodic evaluation of an individual or workforce to ensure continued proficiency of occupational performance standards. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| recertified payment - A payment of a new numbered (not a substitute) replacement check issued to a recipient based on a claim of nonreceipt, loss, theft, destruction, or mutilation of an original check. Such payments may be vouchered at the disbursing offices discretion at any point prior to or during the claims process. The check will be issued charging a valid Department of State appropriation. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| recipient - a non-Federal entity that expends Federal awards received directly from a Federal awarding agency to carry out a Federal program. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| recipient - A non-Federal entity that expends Federal awards received directly from a Federal-awarding agency to carry out a Federal program. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| recipient - a State or Indian tribe that receives a Federal transit program grant directly from the Government. | DOT, US Code 49, §5311, Mar 17 |
| recipient - An organization receiving direct financial assistance (a grant or cooperative agreement) to carry out an activity or program. An organization receiving financial assistance directly from USAID to carry out a program under a grant or cooperative agreement. The term includes public and private institutions of higher education, public and private hospitals, and other quasi-public and private nonprofit organizations. The term may also apply to profit-making organizations that are performing work under a grant or cooperative agreement relationship with USAID. A recipient is an organization receiving a grant or cooperative agreement directly from USAID to carry out a project or program. The term includes the following types of U.S. organizations: public and private institutions of higher education; public and private hospitals; quasi-public and private nonprofit organizations such as, but not limited to, community action agencies, research institutes, educational associations, and health centers; and commercial organizations. The term does not include government owned contractor-operated facilities or research centers providing continued support for mission-oriented, large scale programs that are government owned or controlled, or are designated as federally-funded research and development centers. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 303, May 18 |

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| <p>recipient - an organization receiving financial assistance directly from Federal awarding agencies to carry out a project or program. The term includes public and private institutions of higher education, public and private hospitals, and other quasi-public and private non-profit organizations such as, but not limited to, community action agencies, research institutes, educational associations, and health centers. The term may include commercial organizations, foreign or international organizations (such as agencies of the United Nations) which are recipients, subrecipients, or contractors or subcontractors of recipients or subrecipients at the discretion of the Federal awarding agency. The term does not include government-owned contractor-operated facilities or research centers providing continued support for mission-oriented, large-scale programs that are government-owned or controlled, or are designated as federally-funded research and development centers.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Recipient Agency - A Federal agency to which another agency transfers allocates funds.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18</p> |
| <p>recipient agency - Any agency, or its contractor, that receives records contained in a system of records from a source agency for use in a matching program.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18</p> |
| <p>recipient-contracted financial audit - A periodic audit of a nonprofit organization receiving USAID funding, in which the auditee hires non-Federal auditors to perform the audit and the Office of Inspector General is responsible for maintaining quality control over the resulting audit field work and report. U.S.-based organization audits follow the rules, while foreign organization audits follow the rules and procedures contained in the USAID-produced “Guidelines for Financial Audits Contracted by Foreign Recipients” (generally called “recipient- contracted audits”).</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18</p> |
| <p>reciprocity - The recognition and acceptance of all security clearance background investigations and determinations completed by an authorized investigative or adjudicative agency of the federal government without further investigation or adjudication.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, May 18</p> |
| <p>reciprocity [security information] - recognition and acceptance of another federal agency’s investigation or adjudication determination that meets the national standards, barring any exception or newly developed information.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>recissions - Enacted legislation canceling budget authority previously provided by law, prior to the time when the authority would otherwise expire.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18</p> |
| <p>recognition - 1. The determination by any means of the individuality of persons, or of objects such as aircraft, ships, or tanks, or of phenomena such as communications-electronics patterns. 2. In ground combat operations, the determination that an object is similar within a category of something already known.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>recognition signal - Any prearranged signal by which individuals or units may identify each other.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>recognize - Recognize means to record an amount in entity accounts and to report a dollar amount on the face of the Statement of Net Costs or the Balance Sheet either individually or so that the amounts are aggregated with related amounts.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18</p> |
| <p>recognized amount - liability amount reported on the financial statement using systematic recognition.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>recognized interoperability standards - interoperability standards recognized by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (the Secretary), in accordance with guidance developed by the Secretary, as existing on the date of the implementation, acquisition, or upgrade of health information technology systems.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300u, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>recognized postsecondary credential - a credential consisting of an industry-recognized certificate or certification, a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship, a license recognized by a State or the Federal Government, or an associate or baccalaureate degree.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>recognized postsecondary credential - a credential consisting of an industry-recognized certificate or certification, a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship, a license recognized by the State involved or Federal Government, or an associate or baccalaureate degree.</p> | <p>DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17</p> |

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| recombinant DNA - recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecules (DNA and/or RNA) that: i) a) are constructed by joining nucleic acid molecules and b) can replicate in a living cell; ii) nucleic acid molecules that are chemically or otherwise synthesized or amplified, including those that are synthesized but can base pair with naturally occurring nucleic acid molecules; or iii) molecules that result from the replication of those described in (i) or (ii). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| recommendation - A statement in an OIG report requiring action by the addressee organizations or officials to correct a deficiency or need for change or improvement identified in the report. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0561, Mar 17 |
| recommendation - The auditors' suggested action necessary for management to take to correct a deficiency set forth in an audit finding. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| recommendation memorandum - A memorandum summarizing M/OP/PS/CAM's review of audit reports of U.S. contractors and grantees. Also, a memorandum summarizing OIG's or an overseas mission's review of audit reports of non-U.S. grantees. Recommendations identified in this memorandum are entered into the Agency's Consolidated Audit Tracking System. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| recommending official - The supervisor or official over a Civil or Foreign Service position who would normally be responsible for making a selection to fill a vacant position. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 32513, Mar 17 |
| reconciliation - Action taken to rectify discrepancies between the physical inventory and accountable property records. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| reconciliation - Action taken to rectify discrepancies between the physical inventory and accountable property records. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 534, May 18 |
| reconciliation, cashier - The process of comparing the cashiers unofficial accountability with the official accountability report from the USDO. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| reconnaissance - A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| Reconstitute - An early and critical emergency function to fill key vacancies with qualified officers, to repopulate selected positions of the Agency. In the event of a significant decrement to personnel, action would be taken to generate appropriate employees to repopulate any or all offices of the Agency as needed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 531, May 18 |
| reconstitution - 1. Actions taken to rapidly restore functionality to an acceptable level for a particular mission, operation, or contingency after severe degradation. (JP 3-14) 2. Those actions, including regeneration and reorganization, commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. (JP 3-02) 3. In maritime prepositioning force operations, the methodical approach to restore the maritime prepositioned equipment and supplies aboard the maritime pre-positioning ships squadron to full mission-capable status. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| reconstitution - The process by which personnel resume normal operations from the original operating facility or from a replacement location. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| record - (A) an official written transcript, written summary, or other writing relating to the proceedings; or (B) an official audiotape, videotape, or similar material from which sound, or sound and visual images, depicting the proceedings may be reproduced. | DOD, US Code 10, §801, Jan 17 |
| record - All books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the U.S. Government under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations or other activities of the U.S. Government or because of the informational value of the data they contain. (Documents may be subject to a legal hold even if they do not meet the definition of record.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4314, Mar 17 |

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| record - Any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained by an agency, including, but not limited to, the individual's education, financial transactions, medical history, and criminal or employment history and that contains the individual's name, or the identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual; such as a finger or voice print or a photograph. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, 509, Mar 18 |
| record (as defined by the Privacy Act) - Any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained by a Federal agency, including, but not limited to, his or her education, financial transactions, medical history, and criminal or employment history and that contains his or her name, or the identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual, such as a finger or voice print or a photograph. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| record copy - Official document (paper or electronic) on official State Department business; includes copies of attachment(s) or enclosure(s), and original initials of drafter and clearance officer(s). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| record material - All books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by the U.S. Government in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriated by an agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, or other activities of any agency of the U.S. Government, or because of the informational data contained therein. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| record of decision - formal decision document recorded for the public that describes the remedial action plan selected for a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act site and contains the signatory approval of the applicable Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator to implement the remedy. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| record of environmental consideration - internal administrative document that records the results of the environmental planning and historic preservation (EP&HP) review for a specific proposal that is covered by a DHS categorical exclusion prepared and maintained in the environmental planning and historic preservation decision support system (EP&HP DSS). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| record of impairment - Has a history of, or has been classified (or misclassified) as having a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 110, May 18 |
| record of proceedings - official file containing documents related to an alien's case may be created by the administrative agency reviewing an application or petition, or in removal proceedings by the immigration judge | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| record retention period - length of time that record must be kept. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| record schedule guide - printed agency manual or directive containing descriptions of and disposition instructions for all documentary materials, record and non- record, created by a federal agency or major component of an executive department. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| record series - file units or documents arranged according to a filing or classification system records kept together because the files or documents relate to a particular subject or function, result from the same activity, document a specific kind of transaction, take a particular physical form, or have some other relationship arising out of the creation, receipt, or use, such as restrictions on access and use. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| record traffic - Official written correspondence such as a letter, telegram, memorandum, email, or other permanent form that records, documents, or sets down in writing a way of preserving knowledge or information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| recordable contract - a contract between the Secretary and a landowner in writing capable of being recorded under State law providing for the sale or disposition of lands held in excess of the ownership limitations of Federal reclamation law including this subchapter. | DOI, US Code 43, §390bb, Mar 17 |
| recordkeeping requirement - statement in statute, regulation, and agency directive or other authoritative issuances that provide general or specific requirements for federal agency personnel on particular records to be created and maintained by the agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| records - According to 44 U.S.C. 3301, "includes all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine- readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data in them." | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 158, 502, May 18 |
| records - All books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the U.S. Government under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, operations or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of the data they contain. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4151, Mar 17 |
| records - all recorded information, regardless of form or characteristics, made or received by a Federal agency under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the United States Government or because of the informational value of data in them. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| records - the records of an agency and Presidential papers or Presidential records, including those created or maintained by a government contractor, licensee, certificate holder, or grantee that are subject to the sponsoring agency's control under the terms of the contract, license, certificate, or grant. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| records and supporting documents - with respect to an exported good under paragraph (2), records and documents related to the origin of the good, including- (i) the purchase, cost, and value of, and payment for, the good; (ii) the purchase, cost, and value of, and payment for, all materials, including indirect materials, used in the production of the good; and (iii) the production of the good in the form in which it was exported. | DHS, US Code 19, §4452, Mar 17 |
| records custodian - Agency employee who creates, records, stores, retrieves and disposes of records pertaining to Agency official business. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| records custodian - person that is a records caretaker, generally administrative staff, responsible for file set-up, preparing records for archiving, ensuring proper file codes are assigned, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| records disposition - actions taken regarding records no longer needed for the conduct of the regular current business of the agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| records disposition authority - legal authorization for the retention and disposal of records. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| records disposition schedule - A document describing, providing instructions for, and approving the disposition of records. It includes the type of disposition (destroy, retire, transfer), and when such action is to be taken. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| records having permanent historical value - Presidential papers or Presidential records and the records of an agency that the Archivist has determined should be maintained permanently in accordance with title 44, United States Code. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| records liaison - person that provides guidance to staff members about records issues, policies, and requirements within their business area may also be a records custodian. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| records maintenance and use - activity involving location of records of a federal agency or the storage, retrieval, and handling of records kept at office file locations by or for a federal agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| records management - planning, controlling, directing, organizing, training, promoting, and other managerial activities involved with respect to records creation, records maintenance and use, and records disposition in order to achieve adequate and proper documentation of the policies and transactions of the Federal Government and effective and economical management of agency operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| records management - The planning, controlling, directing, organizing, training, promoting, and other managerial activities involved in records creation, maintenance and use, and disposition in order to achieve adequate and proper documentation of the policies and transactions of the Federal Government and effective and economical management of agency operations. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-1115, Mar 17 |
| records management - the planning, controlling, directing, organizing, training, promoting, and other managerial activities involved with respect to records creation, records maintenance and use, and records disposition in order to achieve adequate and proper documentation of the policies and transactions of the Federal Government and effective and economical management of agency operations. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| records management - the planning, controlling, directing, organizing, training, promoting, and other managerial activities involved with respect to records creation, records maintenance and use, and records disposition in order to achieve adequate and proper documentation of the policies and transactions of the Federal Government and effective and economical management of agency operations. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| records management accession - procedure by which National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)/Federal Records Center (FRC) takes custody of records. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| records of a board - Documents and information, in any form, that are used or produced by a Board and which a Board believes should be included in its official records. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |
| records schedule - A records schedule provides mandatory instructions for the disposition of the records (including the transfer of permanent records and disposal of temporary records) when they are no longer needed by the agency. As part of the ongoing records life cycle, disposition should occur in the normal course of agency business. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| records schedule approval - approval by the National Archives and Records Administration required for schedules before implementation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| recoupment - A special method for adjusting debts arising under the same transaction or occurrence. For example, obligations arising under the same contract generally are subject to recoupment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| recourse - The annotation consular officers use when signing an EMDA, Repatriation or similar loan on behalf of an applicant unable for some valid reason to sign for himself or herself. It indicates the signing consular officer is NOT liable for any or all of the debt, even if uncollectible from the recipient. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| recourse - The rights of a holder in due course of a financial instrument (such as a loan) to force the endorser on the instrument to meet his or her legal obligations for making good the payment of the instrument if dishonored by the maker or acceptor. The holder in due course must have met the legal requirements of presentation and delivery of the instrument to the maker of a note or acceptor of a draft and must have found that this legal entity has refused to pay for or defaulted in payment of the instrument. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| recoverable - the capability and likelihood of being recovered from solid waste for a commercial or industrial use. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| recoverable waste energy - waste energy from which electricity or useful thermal energy may be recovered through modification of an existing facility or addition of a new facility. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6341, Jan 17 |
| recovered alcoholic - A person who has undergone treatment for the disease of alcoholism and who has demonstrated a reasonable period of abstinence. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 408, May 18 |
| recovered check - A check returned by any means to the possession of a Department of State certifying or disbursing officer after Form SF-1184, Unavailable Check Cancellation, action has been taken. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| recovered goods - materials in the form of individual parts that are the result of- (A) the disassembly of used goods into individual parts; and (B) the cleaning, inspecting, testing, or other processing that is necessary for improvement to sound working condition of such individual parts. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |

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| recovered goods - materials in the form of individual parts that are the result of- (A) the disassembly of used goods into individual parts; and (B) the cleaning, inspecting, testing, or other processing that is necessary for improvement to sound working condition of such individual parts. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| recovered goods - materials in the form of individual parts that are the result of- (A) the disassembly of used goods into individual parts; and (B) the cleaning, inspecting, testing, or other processing that is necessary for improvement to sound working condition of such individual parts. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| recovered material - waste material and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and by products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| recovered material - waste materials and byproducts recovered or diverted from solid waste for reuse excludes materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| recovered material - waste materials and by-products recovered or diverted from solid waste, but the term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| recovered material certification - written documentation provided by offerors, bidders, and vendors certifying that the percentage of recovered materials contained in products or to be used in the performance of a contract is at least the percentage required by applicable specifications or other contractual requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| recovered material estimation - quantitative determination made by vendors of the total percentage of recovered material contained in offered products. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| recovered material verification - procedures used by procuring agencies to confirm both vendors' estimates and the certification of the percentage of recovered material contained in products supplied to the agencies or to be used in the performance of a contract. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| recovered mineral component - (A) ground granulated blast furnace slag, excluding lead slag; (B) coal combustion fly ash; and (C) any other waste material or byproduct recovered or diverted from solid waste that the Administrator, in consultation with an agency head, determines should be treated as recovered mineral component for use in cement or concrete projects paid for, in whole or in part, by the agency head. | DOE, US Code 42, §6966, Mar 17 |
| recovered resources - material or energy recovered from solid waste. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| recovery - 1. In air (aviation) operations, that phase of a mission that involves the return of an aircraft to a land base or platform afloat. 2. The retrieval of a mine from the location where emplaced. 3. In personnel recovery, actions taken to physically gain custody of isolated personnel and return them to friendly control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, JP 3-15, JP 3-50, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| recovery - The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; postincident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| recovery - those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources. | White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms, Mar 11 |
| recovery - To restore USAID programs/activities from a contingency state to their usual state under normal operating conditions (the rebuilding phase). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 511, May 18 |

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| recovery and reconstitution - 1. Those actions taken by one nation prior to, during, and following an attack by an enemy nation to minimize the effects of the attack, rehabilitate the national economy, provide for the welfare of the populace, and maximize the combat potential of remaining forces and supporting activities. 2. Those actions taken by a military force during or after operational employment to restore its combat capability to full operational readiness. See also recovery. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, Sep 16 |
| recovery community organization - an independent nonprofit organization that- (1) mobilizes resources within and outside of the recovery community to increase the prevalence and quality of long-term recovery from substance use disorders; and (2) is wholly or principally governed by people in recovery for substance use disorders who reflect the community served. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290ee-2, Jan 17 |
| recovery mechanism - An indigenous or surrogate infrastructure that is specifically developed, trained, and directed by United States forces to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate designated isolated personnel from uncertain or hostile areas back to friendly control. Also called RM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| recovery operations - Operations conducted to search for, locate, identify, recover, and return isolated personnel, human remains, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| recovery point objective - The point in time to which data must be recovered after an outage. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| recovery procedures - Procedures which enable the restoration of system applications to an operational status after the occurrence of a system failure, file loss or destruction, or disaster. These procedures may include provisions for the use of backup or prior generations of data files/programs to restore automated portions of an application. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| recovery site - In personnel recovery, an area from which isolated personnel can be recovered. See also escapee; evader; evasion. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| recovery team - In personnel recovery, designated United States or United States-directed forces, that are specifically trained to operate in conjunction with indigenous or surrogate forces, and are tasked to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate isolated personnel. Also called RT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| recovery time objective - The overall length of time an information systems components can be in the recovery phase before negatively impacting the organizations mission or mission/business functions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| recovery vehicle - In personnel recovery, the vehicle on which isolated personnel are boarded and transported from the recovery site. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| recovery - development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| recreational vessel - a class of vessel whose primary purpose is for pleasure. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| recreational vessel - a vessel-(A) being manufactured or operated primarily for pleasure; or (B) leased, rented, or chartered to another for the latter's pleasure. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| recreational vessel manufacturer - a person engaged in the manufacturing, construction, assembly, or importation of recreational vessels, components, or associated equipment. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| recruitment - any act of recruitment, enlistment, or conscription into an armed group or armed force or any attempt or conspiracy to recruit, enlist, or conscript into an armed group or armed force, even if the relevant action occurred during peace time and the child was never involved in combat or other military activities related to combat. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| Recruitment Applicant Tracking System - A system designed to track FS applicants from inception of application to the interview stage. Also called RATS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 468, May 18 |
| recruitment bonus - The dollar amount paid only to newly appointed employees as an inducement to accept an offer of employment from the Agency. Recruitment Interviewing for Foreign Service (RIFFS) A system designed to track FS candidates after the interview process. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 468, May 18 |

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| Recurrence - A disability that occurs after the employee returns to work following absence due to an work-related disease, condition or injury. The disability is the result of a spontaneous return of the symptoms of the previous injury, disease or illness without intervening cause, or the need for medical treatment, other than a usual office call, for residuals of the previous condition. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| recurrent training - training provided that occurs on a scheduled basis to update an employee's information and skills, or to maintain qualifications and certifications. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| recurring detail - permanent position that is committed to be filled consistently and on a rotating basis with an incoming or outgoing detailee. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Recurring Reports - A report required by the Foreign Assistance Act and related legislation for which the Agency must gather, maintain, and submit information at established intervals or upon the occurrence of a specified event. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, 556, May 18 |
| Recurring Service Payment - A payment for recurring services, such as rents, which are performed under agency- vendor agreements for payments of definite amounts at fixed periodic intervals. Such payments may be made without the submission of a vendor invoice. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |
| recyclability - ability or degree to which a product or material may be recovered or otherwise diverted from the solid-waste stream for the purpose of recycling. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| recycled material - material utilized in place of raw or virgin material in product manufacturing consists of materials derived from postconsumer waste, industrial scrap, or agricultural waste, and other items, all of which can be used in new product manufacture. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| recycled oil - (A) used oil from which physical and chemical contaminants acquired through use have been removed by re-refining or other processing, or (B) any blend of oil, consisting of such re-refined or otherwise processed used oil and new oil or additives, with respect to which the manufacturer has determined, is substantially equivalent to new oil for a particular end use. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6363, Jan 17 |
| recycled oil - any used oil which is reused, following its original use, for any purpose (including the purpose for which the oil was originally used). Such term includes oil which is re-refined, reclaimed, burned, or reprocessed. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| recycled rubber - any crumb rubber derived from processing whole scrap tires or shredded tire material taken from automobiles, trucks, or other equipment owned and operated in the United States. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §109, Mar 17 |
| recycled wool - (1) the resulting fiber when wool has been woven or felted into a wool product which, without ever having been utilized in any way by the ultimate consumer, subsequently has been made into a fibrous state, or (2) the resulting fiber when wool or reprocessed wool has been spun, woven, knitted, or felted into a wool product which, after having been used in any way by the ultimate consumer, subsequently has been made into a fibrous state. | DOC, US Code 15, §68, Mar 17 |
| recycling - a means by which Posts can recover and re-use non-appropriated funds from English language activities which ordinarily would have reverted to the U.S. Treasury. Funds from two distinct sources can be recycled. (1) Proceeds from the sale of ECA-produced English teaching materials; and (2) Proceeds from Embassy-sponsored English teaching programs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2283-1, Mar 17 |
| recycling - series of activities, including collection, separation, and processing, through which products or other materials are recovered from the solid-waste stream and transformed into new products implies the storage, collection, sorting, processing, and remanufacturing steps required between the point of waste generation and the completion of manufacture or production of the new products. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| red - Denotes data, text, equipment, processes, systems or installations associated with information in forms that require emissions security protection. For example, wiring that carries unencrypted classified information either exclusively or mixed with unclassified is termed "red" wiring. Antonym Black. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| RED - In cryptographic systems, refers to information or messages that contain sensitive or classified information not encrypted. (See also BLACK.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| red team - An organizational element comprised of trained and educated members that provide an independent capability to fully explore alternatives in plans and operations in the context of the operational environment and from the perspective of adversaries and others. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |

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| red/black concept - Red indicates data prior to encryption or after decryption. Black indicates data that has been encrypted or before decryption. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| red/black concept - Separation of electrical and electronic circuits, components, equipment and systems that handle unencrypted information (Red), in electrical form, from those that handle encrypted information (Black) in the same form. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| red/black separation - Denotes the requirement for physical spacing between red and black processing systems and their components, including signal and power lines. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| red/black separation - The requirement for physical spacing between RED and BLACK processing systems, and their components, including signal and power lines. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| redeployment - The transfer or rotation of forces and materiel to support another commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing. See also deployment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, May 18 |
| Redeposit - A sum of money paid into the Retirement Fund by an employee or survivor to cover a period of service during which deductions were withheld but later refunded. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| redevelopment authority - any entity (including an entity established by a State or local government) recognized by the Secretary of Defense as the entity responsible for developing the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation or for directing the implementation of such plan. | DOD, US Code 10, §2686, Jan 17 |
| redevelopment plan - a plan that- (A) is agreed to by the redevelopment authority with respect to the installation; and (B) provides for the reuse or redevelopment of the real property and personal property of the installation that is available for such reuse or redevelopment as a result of the closure of the installation. | DOD, US Code 10, §2686, Jan 17 |
| redress - under these Guidelines means the policies and procedures established by the Department of State for addressing complaints about privacy, civil liberties, and/or civil rights arising from the sharing of protected information within the ISE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17 |
| reduced leave schedule - a leave schedule that reduces the usual number of hours per workweek, or hours per workday, of an employee. | DOL, US Code 29, §2611, Mar 17 |
| Reduced Leave Schedule - A work schedule under which the usual number of hours of regularly scheduled work per workday or workweek of an employee is reduced. The number of hours by which the daily or weekly work schedule is reduced are counted as leave against the 12-week entitlement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| reduced operating status - Military Sealift Command ships withdrawn from full operating status because of decreased operational requirements. Also called ROS. See also Military Sealift Command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| reduction - measures designed to reduce or eliminate human exposure to lead-based paint hazards through methods including interim controls and abatement. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| reduction - The creation of lanes through a minefield or obstacle to allow passage of the attacking ground force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| reduction in force - Separation of an employee required by the agency because of lack of work or funds, abolition of position or agency, or cuts in personnel authorizations. Also called RIF. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |

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| <p>reduction in force - The release of a career or probationary appointee from a position in the Senior Executive Service (SES) because the appointee has been displaced by a career or probationary appointee in a surplus position who has a higher retention standing, or the release of a career or probationary appointee from a surplus position in the SES when such appointee has the lowest retention standing of those occupying SES positions for which the appointee is qualified. An action taken by the Agency when it has been determined that there is a surplus of employees at a particular location in a particular line of work due to lack of work, shortage of funds, insufficient personnel ceiling, reorganization, the exercise of reemployment or restoration rights, or reclassification of an employee's position due to erosion of duties which will take place after the Agency has formally announced a RIF. The result of this action is furlough for more than 30 days, separation, demotion, or reassignment requiring displacement of employees. A Personnel action that releases a competing SFS or FS employee from their Competitive Level by separation.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 454, May 18</p> |
| <p>redundancy - additional or alternative systems, sub-systems, assets, or processes that maintain a degree of overall functionality in case of loss or failure of another system, sub-system, asset, or process.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>redundant control capability - Use of active or passive replacement, for example, throughout the network components (i.e., network nodes, connectivity, and control stations) to enhance reliability, reduce the threat of single point-of-failure, enhance survivability, and provide excess capacity.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Reemployment - The agreement between the Agency (either by statute or administratively granted) and a career SES employee to return them to the Agency upon completion of an assignment outside of the SES and their Agency. To be eligible, the employee must have held a career SES appointment prior to the assignment and must have completed the SES probationary period. The non-competitive reemployment of former Agency employees granted reemployment rights under Office of Personnel Management (USOPM) regulations and Agency policy.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18</p> |
| <p>reemployment priority - A mandatory program which gives selection priority to former permanent competitive service employees who were separated by RIF or fully recovered from a compensable injury after more than one year of absence due to the injury.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reemployment rights - Rehire rights granted to a former Agency employee(s) when hired by another executive agency without a break in service of a full workday by transfer, reinstatement, or by excepted appointment, in a position which the agency is currently authorized to fill with reemployment rights. Rights of an employee to return to an agency after detail, transfer, or appointment to another Executive agency during an emergency; an international organization; or other statutorily covered employment, e.g., time-limited FS appointment in USAID, the Peace Corps.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, 415, May 18</p> |
| <p>reenter and reentry - to return or attempt to return, purposefully, a reentry vehicle and its payload or human beings, if any, from Earth orbit or from outer space to Earth.</p> | <p>SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reentry - The return of a prisoner to open society, and the process through which the individual often needs to pass to adjust to live outside confinement.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reentry services - (A) activities involved in the preparation of a reentry vehicle and payload, crew (including crew training), government astronaut, or space flight participant, if any, for reentry; and (B) the conduct of a reentry.</p> | <p>SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reentry site - the location on Earth to which a reentry vehicle is intended to return (as defined in a license the Secretary issues or transfers under this chapter).</p> | <p>SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reentry vehicle - a vehicle designed to return from Earth orbit or outer space to Earth, or a reusable launch vehicle designed to return from Earth orbit or outer space to Earth, substantially intact.</p> | <p>SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>reestimate - Refers to estimates of the subsidy costs performed subsequent to their initial estimates made at the time of a loan's disbursement.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18</p> |
| <p>Reference Line - Use a Reference Line to refer to a previous telegram or LINE related communication. Although there is no limit to the number of references or lines, the Department's automatic retrieval system recognizes telegram references on only one line. References placed on succeeding lines will remain part of the telegram but cannot be used in automatic retrieval.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18</p> |

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| reference/research service - services provided by library staff to meet the information needs of users, in person, by telephone, or electronically include, but are not limited to, answering questions, instructing users in the selection and use of appropriate tools and techniques for finding information, conducting searches on behalf of the customer, directing users to the location of library resources, assisting in the evaluation of information, and referring patrons to resources outside the library when appropriate. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| referral for litigation - Referral of debts to the Department of Justice for appropriate legal proceedings; or, where the organization unit has statutory authority to handle its own litigation, referral to the office within the organization unit that is responsible for litigation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| referral list - The form used to send the names of the best-qualified candidates being considered for promotion or subject to competitive selection procedures to the selecting official for consideration and to document his or her selection decisions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| refined petroleum products - diesel, gasoline, jet fuel (including naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuel), and aviation gasoline. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| refiner - a person with the ability to take delivery of crude helium from the Federal Helium Pipeline and refine the crude helium into pure helium. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §167, Jan 17 |
| refiner - any person engaged in the production or importation of automotive fuel. | DOC, US Code 15, §2821, Mar 17 |
| refiner - any person who owns, operates, or controls the operation of any refinery. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6232, Jan 17 |
| refit - a plant closure, for purposes of plant conversion or retooling that lasts at least 3 months. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| refraction - The process by which the direction of a wave is changed when moving into shallow water at an angle to the bathymetric contours. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| refugee - a person outside his or her country of origin and is unwilling or unable to return because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on one of five grounds - race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. Persons who have ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of others are excluded from the refugee definition. (See INA 101(a)(42) for full definition, and 9 FAM 203 for additional information on refugees.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| refugee - A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country. See also dislocated civilian; displaced person; evacuee; stateless person. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| refugee - status granted to an individual prior to departure for and arrival in the United States that has been determined by competent authority to be fleeing persecution or have a well-founded fear of persecution in their own country because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion includes: (A) any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, or (B) in such special circumstances as the President after appropriate consultation may specify, any person who is within the country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, within the country in which such person is habitually residing, and who is persecuted or who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| refugee processing center - the central data repository for all overseas and domestic refugee resettlement operations, located in Arlington, Virginia. Under PRM/A, the RPC manages the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS). Also called RPC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17) |
| Refund - The withdrawal by the employee from the Retirement Fund of deductions made from the employee's salary during periods of employment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| regarded as having an impairment - 1. Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit major life activities but is treated by an employer as constituting such a limitation; 2. Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities only as a result of the attitude of an employer toward such impairment; or 3. Has none of the impairments defined in b. above but is treated by an employer as having such an impairment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 110, May 18 |
| Regeneration - A part of the recovery process after the initial crisis response and restoration of critical function, regeneration consists of the actions to restore part or all of the Agency's capability to function. Regenerations includes reestablishing working space, equipment, supplies and personnel to allow resumption of normal function. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 531, May 18 |
| regimental landing team - A task organization for landing composed of an infantry regiment reinforced by those elements that are required for initiation of its combat function ashore. Also called RLT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| regional air defense commander - Commander, subordinate to the area air defense commander, who is responsible for air and missile defenses in the assigned region and exercises authorities as delegated by the area air defense commander. Also called RADC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| regional center - any economic unit, public or private, which is involved with the promotion of economic growth, including increased export sales, improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased capital investment. This can include entities ranging from a state government agency to a consortium of exporters, specifically an entity benefiting a particular geographic region of the United States. If the new commercial enterprise is engaged indirectly or directly in lending money to job-creating businesses, such job-creating businesses must be located within the geographic limits of the regional center to help improve regional productivity. In addition, to be eligible for the reduced minimal capital requirement, such a money-lending enterprise may only lend money to businesses located within targeted areas. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17) |
| regional computer security officer - Regional computer security officers conduct assessments of posts' cybersecurity posture to ensure technical, management, and operational controls are implemented effectively to secure information and information systems. Also called RCSO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| regional diplomatic courier officer - The supervising individual responsible for Diplomatic Courier operations of one of four Diplomatic Courier Service regional divisions located in Washington, D.C., Miami, Frankfurt, and Bangkok. Also called RDCO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| regional Disbursing Officer - Department of the Treasury employees who serve as Directors of regional offices throughout the United States and are authorized to disburse funds for other government agencies. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| regional educational advising coordinator - A U.S. citizen professional based abroad who reports directly to ECA/A/S/A and is responsible for training, needs assessment and other support for the educational advising operations within his or her assigned geographic region. Also called REAC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2278-4, Mar 17 |
| regional employer - an employer within a rural area. | ED, US Code 20, §1161q, Mar 17 |
| regional information sharing system - secure national intranet to facilitate law enforcement communications and information sharing nationwide. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| regional information sharing systems center - center supporting regional law enforcement, public safety, and homeland security efforts to combat major crimes and terrorist activity and promote officer safety by linking federal, state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies through secure communications and providing information-sharing resources and analytical and investigative support. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| regional innovation cluster - a geographically bounded network of similar, synergistic, or complementary entities that: (A) are engaged in or with a particular industry sector and its related sectors; (B) have active channels for business transactions and communication; (C) share specialized infrastructure, labor markets, and services; and (D) leverage the region's unique competitive strengths to stimulate innovation and create jobs. | DOC, US Code 15, §3722, Mar 17 |
| regional jet - a passenger, turbofan-powered aircraft with a certificated maximum passenger seating capacity of less than 71. | DOT, US Code 49, §41714, Mar 17 |
| regional jet aircraft - a civil aircraft (A) powered by jet propulsion; and (B) designed to have a maximum passenger seating capacity of not less than 30 nor more than 75. | DOT, US Code 49, §41762, Mar 17 |
| regional multilateral development bank - the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Asian Development Bank. | DOS, US Code 22, §262p-5, Jan 17 |
| regional platform Mission - Regional platform Missions have designated and clear responsibilities for providing support to small and medium Missions in addition to managing their own bilateral program of four or more strategic goal areas. Typically, a regional platform Mission consists of 16 or more U.S. Direct-Hire employees and provides contract, legal, and financial management support to its in-country program as well as designated small and medium Missions. It will only be located in countries where there is a large USAID in- country program to manage. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| regional program mission - A regional program mission is one in which programming is carried out in more than one country, normally in sectoral areas that cross country boundaries (i.e., environmental issues, HIV/AIDS,). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| regional project - A group of six or more participants from multiple countries in the same geographic region. The Office of International Visitors initiates all RPs and shares the list of upcoming projects with missions prior to the nomination deadline. Typically, all countries within the geographic region may nominate candidates for an RP. An RP may be conducted in English or the language of the region. Also called RP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| regional response coordination center - A standing facility that is activated to coordinate regional response efforts until a joint field office is established and/or the principal federal official or coordinating officer can assume their National Response Framework coordination responsibilities. Also called RRCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| Regional Response Coordination Centers - Located in each Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region, these multiagency agency coordination centers are staffed by Emergency Support Functions in anticipation of a serious incident in the region or immediately following an incident. Operating under the direction of the FEMA Regional Administrator, the RRCCs coordinate Federal regional response efforts and maintain connectivity with State emergency operations centers, State fusion centers, Federal Executive Boards, and other Federal and State operations and coordination centers that have potential to contribute to development of situational awareness. Also called RRCCs. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| regional satellite communications support center - United States Strategic Command operational element responsible for providing the operational communications planners with a point of contact for accessing and managing satellite communications resources. Also called RSSC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |
| regional security officer - A security officer responsible to the chief of mission (ambassador), for security functions of all United States embassies and consulates in a given country or group of adjacent countries. Also called RSO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| regional security officer - RSOs are Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) special agents. The lead officer in a regional security office is designated the RSO, and additional special agents are either deputy regional security officers (DRSOs) or assistant regional security officers (ARSOs). The RSO is responsible to the chief of mission at U.S. posts abroad. The RSO also receives management direction from DS through the Deputy Assistant Secretary and Assistant Director for International Programs (DS/IP) or through the Deputy Assistant Security and Assistant Director for High Threat Programs (DS/HTP). Also called RSO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| regionalism - principle or system of defining a geographic area consisting of all or parts of 2 or more contiguous countries, States, counties, municipalities, or other local governmental jurisdictions or tribal entities for pooled resources or mutual-aid agreements; is also common within the collaboration of private-sector operations can be further described as a sense of common interest and identity across an extended area, involving multi-jurisdictional entities, to address areas of mutual needs and concerns. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Registered in the System for Award Management database - (1) The Contractor has entered all mandatory information, including the unique entity identifier and the Electronic Funds Transfer indicator (if applicable), the Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code, as well as data required by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, into the SAM database; (2) The Contractor has completed the Core, Assertions, Representations and Certifications, and Points of Contact sections of the registration in the SAM database; (3) The Government has validated all mandatory data fields, to include validation of the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The contractor will be required to provide consent for TIN validation to the Government as a part of the SAM registration process; and (4) The Government has marked the record Active. Also called SAM. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| registered traveler program - any program designed to expedite the travel of previously screened and known travelers across the borders of the United States. | DHS, US Code 8, §1359, Jan 17 |
| registrant - a person who has registered any pesticide pursuant to the provisions of this subchapter. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| registration information - the information reported in connection with the registration or licensing of brokers and dealers and their associated persons, including disciplinary actions, regulatory, judicial, and arbitration proceedings, and other information required by law, or exchange or association rule, and the source and status of such information. | DOC, US Code 15, §780-3, Mar 17 |
| registry - database providing information describing and categorizing objects, but which does not contain the objects themselves. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| regression testing - testing of hardware and/or software to assure correct performance after changes were made to a system/equipment/component that previously performed in a known manner. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| regular - enlistment, appointment, grade, or office in a regular component of an armed force. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| regular and recurring telework - An approved work schedule where eligible employees work at an alternative worksite on a continuing basis at least one day each week or one day each pay period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| regular course of education of such a school - a graduate program in behavioral or mental health. | DHHS, US Code 42, §293c, Jan 17 |
| regular employees - FS employees who accept all the obligations of worldwide service are appointed to USAID posts, including USAID/W, in accordance with the needs of the Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 499, May 18 |
| regular member of a vanpool/carpool - A direct-hire State permanent full-time, permanent part-time, full-time temporary, or part-time temporary employee who travels in a vanpool/carpool for a minimum distance of one mile. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| regular member of a vanpool/carpool - An employee who travels on a daily two-way basis (leave and TDY excepted) in a vanpool/carpool for a minimum distance of one mile each way. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 514, May 18 |
| regular minister of religion - one who as his customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion of a church, a religious sect, or organization of which he is a member, without having been formally ordained as a minister of religion, and who is recognized by such church, sect, or organization as a regular minister. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3814, Jan 17 |
| regular overtime work - overtime work scheduled in advance of an employee's regularly scheduled administrative workweek. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| Regularly Scheduled Administrative Workweek - For a full-time employee, the period within an administrative workweek, within which the employee is regularly scheduled to work. For a part-time employee, the officially prescribed days and hours within an administrative workweek during which the employee is regularly scheduled to work. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |
| regularly scheduled administrative workweek - For full-time employees, the period within an administrative workweek when the employee is regularly scheduled to work. For part-time employees, a regularly scheduled administrative workweek is the officially prescribed days and hours within an administrative workweek during which the employee is regularly scheduled to work. An employees regularly scheduled administrative workweek includes the basic workweek plus any regularly scheduled overtime work. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| regularly scheduled overtime work - Overtime work that is part of an employees regularly scheduled administrative workweek; i.e., overtime work that is scheduled in advance of the start of the administrative workweek. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| regularly scheduled standby duty - a requirement for standby status on a fixed schedule in addition to the basic 40-hour workweek over a 3-month cycle. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 31382-2, Mar 17 |
| regularly scheduled work - Work that is scheduled in advance of the administrative workweek. Any work to which availability pay applies is excluded from the definition of regularly scheduled work. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| Regularly Scheduled Work - Work that is scheduled in advance of the seven-day administrative workweek, including regular overtime and night work. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |
| regulated entities - (i) manufacturers, processors, wholesale distributors, or importers of consumer or commercial products for sale or distribution in interstate commerce in the United States; or (ii) manufacturers, processors, wholesale distributors, or importers that supply the entities listed under clause (i) with such products for sale or distribution in interstate commerce in the United States. | DOE, US Code 42, §7511b, Mar 17 |
| regulated item - any plastic ring carrier device that contains at least one hole greater than 1¼ inches in diameter which is made, used, or designed for the purpose of packaging, transporting, or carrying multipackaged cans or bottles, and which is of a size, shape, design, or type capable, when discarded, of becoming entangled with fish or wildlife. | DOE, US Code 42, §6914b, Mar 17 |
| regulated lending institution - any bank, savings and loan association, credit union, farm credit bank, Federal land bank association, production credit association, or similar institution subject to the supervision of a Federal entity for lending regulation. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4121, Jan 17 |
| regulation - An agency statement of general applicability and future effect, that the agency intends to have the force and effect of law, that is designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or to describe the procedure or practice requirements of an agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| regulation - any part of a statement of general or particular applicability of the Secretary designed to carry out, interpret, or prescribe law or policy. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| regulation [statement] - statement of general applicability and future effect, which is intended to have the force and effect of law, and is designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy, or to describe the procedure or practice requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| regulatory function - the making, prescribing, issuing, or promulgating of a regulatory order; and includes (1) determining whether such making, prescribing, issuing, or promulgating is authorized or required by law, and (2) any action which is required or authorized to be performed before, after, or in connection with, such determining, making, prescribing, issuing, or promulgating. | USDA, US Code 7, §450c, Mar 17 |
| regulatory order - an order, marketing agreement, standard, permit, license, registration, suspension or revocation of a permit, license, or registration, certificate, award, rule or regulation, if it has the force and effect of law, and if it may be made, prescribed, issued, or promulgated only after notice and hearing or opportunity for hearing have been given. | USDA, US Code 7, §450c, Mar 17 |
| rehabilitated to the point of employability - rendered employable in an occupation for which a vocational rehabilitation program has been provided under this chapter. | DVA, US Code 38, §3101, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| rehabilitation - Restoration of a prisoner to a good condition, state of good repute, or re-established respectability for recovering rights and privileges lost or forfeited because of or during imprisonment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| rehabilitation - Services and/or training provided to an injured employee who suffers from a vocational handicap due to a occupational injury or illness and who cannot resume usual employment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| rehabilitation facility - a facility which is operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of disabled persons through an integrated program of- (1) medical evaluation and services, and(2) psychological, social, or vocational evaluation and services, under competent professional supervision, and in the case of which-(3) the major portion of the required evaluation and services is furnished within the facility; and (4) either (A) the facility is operated in connection with a hospital, or (B) all medical and related health services are prescribed by, or are under the general direction of, persons licensed to practice medicine or surgery in the State. | DHHS, US Code 42, §2910, Jan 17 |
| rehabilitation technology - the systematic application of technologies, engineering methodologies, or scientific principles to meet the needs of and address the barriers confronted by individuals with disabilities in areas which include education, rehabilitation, employment, transportation, independent living, and recreation. The term includes rehabilitation engineering, assistive technology devices, and assistive technology services. | DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17 |
| rehabilitative care - Therapy that provides evaluations and treatment programs using exercises, massage, or electrical therapeutic treatment to restore, reinforce, or enhance motor performance and restores patients to functional health allowing for their return to duty or discharge from the Service. Also called restorative care. See also patient movement policy; theater. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| rehabilitative services - such professional, counseling, and guidance services and treatment programs as are necessary to restore, to the maximum extent possible, the physical, mental, and psychological functioning of an ill or disabled person. | DVA, US Code 38, §1707, Mar 17 |
| rehearsal phase - In amphibious operations, the period after embarkation and prior to the action phase during which the prospective operation is practiced. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| reimbursable agreement (interagency) - A headquarters-level document that authorizes payment of a customer agency's worldwide ICASS bill, including regional and headquarters-level charges not covered by post invoices. Customer agencies use the interagency reimbursement agreements as the basis for obligating and liquidating their ICASS payments. Service providers use interagency reimbursement agreements to recognize and record revenue. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| reimbursable detail - detail for which the employing agency is reimbursed by the gaining agency all of the costs associated with the detail of the person, unless otherwise specified and agreed to by both parties to the governing MOA. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| reimbursable details - Temporary loan of an employee from one Agency or body to another when the employee's salary and benefits are paid by the borrowing entity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 432, May 18 |
| reimbursable development program - The sale of services and commodities to friendly countries, international organizations, and certain voluntary organizations on a reimbursable basis. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 628, May 18 |
| reimbursable program - A reimbursable program is an activity under which USAID provides goods and services to or on behalf of other Federal agencies, foreign governments, international organizations and private voluntary organizations and that other entity reimburses (in effect, "pays") USAID for the goods and services provided. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |
| reimbursements - Payments made by one U.S. Government agency to another to liquidate accounts payable arising from purchases of goods or services by the performing agency on behalf of the reimbursing agency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| reinforcing obstacles - Those obstacles specifically constructed, emplaced, or detonated through military effort and designed to strengthen existing terrain to disrupt, fix, turn, or block enemy movement. See also obstacle. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |

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| reinstatement - The noncompetitive reappointment of a career employee in the SES who, under a previous career appointment successfully completed the SES probationary period. Noncompetitive reemployment in the competitive service based on previous service under a career or career-conditional appointment. The non-competitive employment of a career or career conditional employee, or a person formerly employed in the competitive service who held competitive status or who was serving probation when separated from that service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| reinstatement - The reemployment of a former Federal employee, who previously held a career or career conditional appointment with a Federal agency as a Federal employee on a permanent, competitive Federal appointment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| reinstatement eligibility - Eligibility of a person who previously was employed under a career or career-conditional appointment to be reappointed to a competitive service position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, 418, May 18 |
| reintegrate - In personnel recovery, the task of providing medical care and psychological decompression to allow the conduct of appropriate debriefings to ultimately return recovered personnel back to duty and their family. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| related activities - undertakings that are interdependent parts of an action either make possible or supports an action, or are induced or supported by an action or related activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| related equipment - equipment useful for enrichment of uranium in the isotope 235 and for extraction of fissile materials from irradiated fuel rods and other equipment designated by the Secretary of Energy. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2569, Jan 17 |
| related persons - persons specified in any of the following subparagraphs: (A) Persons who are officers or directors of one another's businesses.(B) Persons who are legally recognized partners in business.(C) Persons who are employer and employee. (D) Persons one of whom owns, controls, or holds 25 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of the other. (E) Persons if 25 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of each of them is directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or held by a third person. (F) Persons one of whom is directly or indirectly controlled by the other. (G) Persons who are directly or indirectly controlled by a third person. (H) Persons who are members of the same family. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| relative - a husband, wife, domestic partner, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, or half-sister. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323, Mar 17 |
| relative - a spouse, ancestor, lineal descendant, or spouse of a lineal descendant. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| relative price - A price ratio between two goods as, for example, the ratio of the price of energy to the price of equipment. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| relative risk - measure of risk that represents the ratio of risks when compared to each other or a control. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| release - any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing from an underground storage tank into ground water, surface water or subsurface soils. | DOE, US Code 42, §6991, Mar 17 |
| release [hazardous substance] - spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing of a substance from a UST or AST into groundwater, surface water, or soil. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| release [version] - particular version of a configuration item that is made available for a specific purpose (for example, test release). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| release altitude - Altitude of an aircraft above the ground at the time of ordnance release. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| Release Print - The final version of a motion picture film that has been distributed for public viewing. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| releaser - A user who sends or disseminates an archive message. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| relevancy - As it pertains to past performance information, is a measure of the extent of similarity between the service/support effort, complexity, dollar value, contract type, and subcontract/teaming or other comparable attributes of past performance examples and the source solicitation requirements; and a measure of the likelihood that the past performance is an indicator of future performance. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| relevant environment [testing] - environment that simulates, replicates, or actually contains those external factors, interfaces, operational and sustainment and support elements needed to exercise the test plans, scripts, and use cases/data sets for the particular developmental or operational test. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| relevant executive branch agencies - the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Health and Human Services (including its agencies and offices), and any other department or agency of the United States that participates in international HIV/AIDS activities pursuant to the authorities of such department or agency or this Act. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 104A, Mar 17 |
| relevant Federal departments and agencies - the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Peace Corps, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the United States African Development Foundation, the United States Geological Survey, and any other department or agency specified by the President. | DOS, US Code 22, §9303, Jan 17 |
| relevant question - A polygraph question pertaining directly to the matter under investigation for which the examinee is being tested. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 2511, Mar 17 |
| reliability [system] - ability of a system to provide desired capability without failure, degradation, or demand on the support system includes the ability to perform required functions in routine and non-routine and/or unexpected circumstances. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| reliability, maintainability, and availability - discipline imposed on acquisitions to insure they are operationally ready for use when needed, will successfully perform assigned functions, and can be economically operated and maintained.is applicable to materiel systems; test measurement and diagnostic equipment, training devices; and facilities developed, produced, maintained, procured, or modified for use. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| relief in place - An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit and the responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| religious advisement - The practice of informing the commander on the impact of religion on operations, to include, but not limited to, worship, rituals, customs, and practices of United States military personnel, international forces, and the indigenous population, as well as the impact of military operations on the religious and humanitarian dynamics in the operational area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| religious affairs - The combination of religious support and religious advisement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| religious discrimination - The unlawful limits on religious expression; punishment for religious beliefs or lack of belief; or the compulsion to express opinions or beliefs contrary to religious beliefs of established religions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| religious organization - a nonprofit religious organization. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290kk, Jan 17 |
| religious support - Chaplain-facilitated free exercise of religion through worship, religious and pastoral counseling services, ceremonial honors for the fallen, crisis intervention, and advice to the commander on ethical and moral issues, and morale as affected by religion. Also called RS. See also combatant command chaplain; command chaplain; religious support team. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |

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| religious support team - A team, comprised of at least one chaplain and one enlisted support person, that works together in designing, implementing, and executing the command religious program. Also called RST. See also combatant command chaplain; command chaplain; religious support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| religious vocation - as a formal lifetime commitment, through vows, investitures, ceremonies, or similar indicia, to a religious way of life. The religious denomination must have a class of individuals whose lives are dedicated to religious practices and functions, as distinguished from the secular members of the religions. Examples of individuals practicing religious vocations include nuns, monks, and religious brothers and sisters. See 9 FAM 502.5-2(C) for additional information on special immigrant classification as a religious worker. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| religious worker - Religious worker means an individual engaged in and, according to the denomination's standards, qualified for a religious occupation or vocation, whether or not in a professional capacity, or as a minister. House Report No. 101-723 defines Category II religious workers as those in occupations such as teachers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| relocation - The movement of a deployed team from one Emergency Relocation Site to another Emergency Relocation Site, or back to the original headquarters facility. Movement can be planned or unplanned. Relocation is generally to predetermined ERSSs, however, new sites will be selected if pre-surveyed sites are unavailable. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 531, May 18 |
| relocation bonus - The dollar amount paid only to current Federal employees as an inducement to relocate 231 from a different agency in a different commuting area to USAID (without a break in service). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 467, May 18 |
| relocation site - A location identified to support the Departments Mission Critical Team (MCT) or a bureaus Bureau Emergency Action Team (BEAT). Some RSs are classified to ensure team safety and to maintain site integrity. It can also be referred to as an alternate facility or site. (See the term Alternate Facility or Site.) Also called RS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| remain-behind equipment - Unit equipment left by deploying forces at their bases when they deploy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| remand - To return to custody pending trial or further detention To send back a case to another court or agency for further action. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| remedial action - action intended to bring about or restore long-term environmental quality. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| remedial action cost estimating requirement - industry-accepted, parametric cost model used by several federal agencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| remediation - The act or process of remedying system or information assurance deficiencies, vulnerabilities, or weaknesses discovered and documented in due course of operational checks, controls, evaluations, or audits. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| remediation plan [acquisition] - tool facilitating the discussion of an acquisition program baseline (APB) threshold breach, including current projected impact to cost, schedule, and performance; root-cause analysis that explains the cause for the shortfall or breach; and identification of corrective actions with the date they will begin and the date they will be completed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| remediation waste - solid and hazardous wastes and all media (including contaminated groundwater, surface water, soils, and/or sediment) and debris managed when implementing a corrective action or remedial action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| remedy - A Web-enabled incident/problem reporting and tracking system used by IRM. A single form is used to enter a trouble ticket, a unique ticket number is automatically assigned when the ticket is successfully submitted, and tickets are stored in one universal database. The IT Service Center creates Remedy tickets and transfers tickets they cannot resolve to Tier II/III action offices. Tier II/III action offices provide skilled technical support in specific areas. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| remedy coordination official - the individual or entity in that executive agency who coordinates within that executive agency the administration of criminal, civil, administrative, and contractual remedies resulting from investigations of fraud or corruption related to procurement activities. | DOD, US Code 41, §4506, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| remote (non-local) maintenance - Maintenance activities conducted by individuals communicating through an external network (e.g., the Internet) or an internal network from a non-Department facility (e.g., home computer). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| remote access - Refers to accessing Department SBU and/or Unclassified networks, either domestically or abroad, from Department-owned or non-Department-owned systems via a Department-approved remote access program (e.g., Global OpenNet (GO), or via a Department computer located in an employees home). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| remote diagnostic facility - An off-premise diagnostic, maintenance, and programming facility authorized to perform functions on the Department computerized telephone system via an external network trunk connection. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| remote processing - Refers to employees processing Department information on Department-owned or non-Department-owned systems at non-Department facilities (e.g. home office). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| remote sensing space capabilities - to all remote sensing space systems, technology, components, products, data, services, and related information. In this context, space system consists of the spacecraft, the mission package(s), ground stations, data links, and associated command and control facilities and may include data processing and exploitation hardware and software. | White House, NSPD 27 U.S. Commercial Remote Sensing Space Policy, Terms, Apr 03 |
| remotely driven conveyance - conveyance that can be remotely driven to the target for the purpose of delivering an improvised explosive device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| remotivation step - segment of a lesson conclusion during which the instructor reminds students why the information presented is important to them and challenges the students to use what they have learned. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| remotivation step - segment of a lesson conclusion during which the instructor reminds students why the information presented is important to them and challenges the students to use what they have learned. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Removable Media - Items such as thumb drives, CDs, and removable hard drives that connect to a computer system to transfer information and can later be removed from that computer system. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| removable media - Portable electronic storage media such as magnetic, optical, and solid state devices, which can be inserted into and removed from a computing device and used to store text, video, audio, and image information. Examples include hard disks, zip drives, compact discs, thumb drives, pen drives, and similar USB or Thunderbolt connected storage devices. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| removable media - Portable electronic storage media such as magnetic, optical, and solid state devices, which can be inserted into and removed from a computing device and used to store text, video, audio, and image information. Examples include hard disks, zip drives, compact discs, thumb drives, pen drives, and similar USB or Thunderbolt connected storage devices. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| removal - Involuntary separation of an employee from the Agency for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the Federal service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 487, May 18 |
| removal action - cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment may be taken in the event of: (1) a threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment; (2) the relapse or threat of release of hazardous substances; (3) the disposal of removed material; or (4) a necessity to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health and welfare or the environment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| removal costs - (A) the costs of removal of oil or a hazardous substance that are incurred after it is discharged; and(B) in any case in which there is a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance, the costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate that threat. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| removal costs - the costs of removal that are incurred after a discharge of oil has occurred or, in any case in which there is a substantial threat of a discharge of oil, the costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution from such an incident. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| removal or remove - relocation, sale, scrapping, or other method of disposal. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §4701, Mar 17 |

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| remove or removal - containment and removal of oil or a hazardous substance from water and shorelines or the taking of other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare, including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and public and private property, shorelines, and beaches. | DHS, US Code 33, §2701, Mar 17 |
| remove or removal - containment and removal of the oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare, including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and public and private property, shorelines, and beaches. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| render safe procedures - The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, Sep 16 |
| render safe procedures - The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42, Apr 17 |
| rendezvous area - In an amphibious operation, the area in which the landing craft and amphibious vehicles rendezvous to form waves after being loaded and prior to movement to the line of departure. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| renewable biomass – (per Presidential Executive Order 13134, August 16, 1999) any organic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis (excluding old-growth timber), including dedicated energy crops and trees, agricultural food and feed crop residues, aquatic plants, animal wastes, wood and wood residues, paper and paper residues, and other vegetative waste materials. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| renewable biomass - each of the following: (i) Planted crops and crop residue harvested from agricultural land cleared or cultivated at any time prior to December 19, 2007, that is either actively managed or fallow, and nonforested. (ii) Planted trees and tree residue from actively managed tree plantations on non-federal land cleared at any time prior to December 19, 2007, including land belonging to an Indian tribe or an Indian individual, that is held in trust by the United States or subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States. (iii) Animal waste material and animal byproducts. (iv) Slash and pre-commercial thinnings that are from non-federal forestlands, including forestlands belonging to an Indian tribe or an Indian individual, that are held in trust by the United States or subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States, but not forests or forestlands that are ecological communities with a global or State ranking of critically imperiled, imperiled, or rare pursuant to a State Natural Heritage Program, old growth forest, or late successional forest. (v) Biomass obtained from the immediate vicinity of buildings and other areas regularly occupied by people, or of public infrastructure, at risk from wildfire. (vi) Algae. (vii) Separated yard waste or food waste, including recycled cooking and trap grease. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| renewable chemical - a monomer, polymer, plastic, formulated product, or chemical substance produced from renewable biomass. | USDA, US Code 7, §8101, Mar 17 |
| renewable energy - electricity generated from- (A) a renewable energy source; or (B) hydrogen, other than hydrogen produced from a fossil fuel, that is produced from a renewable energy source. (4) The term renewable energy source- - (A) wind; (B) ocean waves; (C) biomass; (D) solar; (E) landfill gas; (F) incremental hydropower; (G) livestock methane; or (H) geothermal energy. | USDA, US Code 7, §918c, Mar 17 |
| renewable energy - energy derived from- (A) a wind, solar, renewable biomass, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, or hydroelectric source; or (B) hydrogen derived from renewable biomass or water using a renewable energy source. | USDA, US Code 7, §8101, Mar 17 |
| renewable energy - energy produced by solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, ocean (including tidal wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, or MSW, or new hydroelectric-generation capacity achieved through increased efficiency or the addition of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric facility excludes renewable energy in a regulated utility company's portfolio. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| renewable energy - energy produced by solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, landfill gas, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), municipal solid waste, or new hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or additions of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric project. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| renewable energy source - an energy conversion system fueled from a solar, wind, hydropower, biomass, or geothermal source of energy. | USDA, US Code 7, §940g, Mar 17 |
| renewable energy source - energy generated from renewable sources, including the following: (A) Solar, including electricity. (B) Wind.(C) Biomass.(D) Landfill gas. (E) Ocean, including tidal, wave, current, and thermal.(F) Geothermal, including electricity and heat pumps.(G) Municipal solid waste.(H) New hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or additions of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric project. For purposes of this subparagraph, hydroelectric generation capacity is new if it was placed in service on or after January 1, 1999. (I) Thermal energy generated by any of the preceding sources. | DOD, US Code 10, §2924, Jan 17 |
| renewable energy sources – energy sources such as agriculture and urban waste, geothermal energy, solar energy, and wind energy. | DOE, US Code 42, §8259, Mar 17 |
| renewable energy sources - Sunlight, wind, geothermal, biomass, solid wastes, or other such sources of energy. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| renewable energy system - a system of energy derived from- (aa) a wind, solar, biomass (including biodiesel), or geothermal source; or (bb) hydrogen derived from biomass or water using an energy source described in item (aa). | DOC, US Code 15, §636, Mar 17 |
| renewable energy system - a system that- (i) produces usable energy from a renewable energy source; and (ii) may include distribution components necessary to move energy produced by such system to the initial point of sale. | USDA, US Code 7, §8101, Mar 17 |
| renewable energy technology -(1) Technologies that use renewable energy to provide light, heat, cooling, or mechanical or electrical energy for use in facilities or other activities; or (2) The use of integrated whole-building designs that rely upon renewable energy resources, including passive solar design. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| renewable fuel - any fuel - (A) at least 85 percent of the volume of which consists of ethanol; or (B) any mixture of biodiesel and diesel or renewable diesel, determined without regard to any use of kerosene and containing at least 20 percent biodiesel or renewable diesel. | DOC, US Code 15, §2807, Mar 17 |
| renewable fuel - fuel that is produced from renewable biomass and that is used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel present in a transportation fuel. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| renewable-resource energy measure - a measure which modifies any building or industrial plant, the construction of which has been completed prior to August 14, 1976, if such measure has been determined by means of an energy audit or by the Secretary, to- (A) involve changing, in whole or in part, the fuel or source of the energy used to meet the requirements of such building or plant from a depletable source of energy to a nondepletable source of energy; and (B) be likely to reduce energy costs (as calculated on the basis of energy costs reasonably projected over time, as determined by the Secretary) in an amount sufficient to enable a person to recover the total cost of purchasing and installing such measure (without regard to any tax benefit or Federal financial assistance applicable thereto) within the period of- (i) the useful life of the modification involved, as determined by the Secretary, or (ii) 25 years after the purchase and installation of such measure, whichever is less. Such term does not include the purchase or installation of any appliance. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6326, Jan 17 |
| renovation [structure] - modification of any existing structure, or portion thereof, that results in the disturbance of painted surface unless that activity is performed as part of an abatement. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| reobligation - The obligation of an amount that has been obligated and deobligated in prior transactions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |
| reorganization - See 5 CFR 536.102. The planned elimination, addition, or redistribution of functions or duties in an organization. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, 474, May 18 |

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| reorganization - The planned elimination or redistribution of work functions within an agency, normally announced in writing. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914, Mar 17 |
| repair - the restoration of a real property facility to such condition that it may effectively be used for its designated purpose. Repair may be an overhaul, reprocessing, or replacement of deteriorated component parts or materials. Repair includes services and/or materials used for items of a minor nature such as repairs of broken water pipes; replacement of broken/inoperable bathroom/kitchen fixtures; repairs to windows, doors, wooden shelving; repairs to a building system such as heating, central air-conditioning, and mechanical systems; repairs to electrical systems (excluding any repair that would result in a change in the amount of electrical service to a building); and repairs to floors (excluding carpeting repair). These projects require no review by the Office of Design and Engineering, in the Directorate for Program Development, Coordination and Support, in the Bureau of Overseas Operations (OBO/PDCS/DE) and are exempt from permit requirements; however, technical assistance is available upon request. Post should be able to execute these maintenance activities without impairing regular routine and preventive maintenance programs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 6211, Mar 17 |
| repair [asbestos-containing material] - returning damaged asbestos-containing material to an undamaged condition or to an intact state so as to prevent release of asbestos fibers | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| repair and rehabilitation - (i) the repair or rebuilding of a levee or other flood control structure, after the structure has been damaged by a flood, to the level of protection provided by the structure before the flood; but (ii) does not include - I) any improvement to the structure; or (II) repair or rebuilding described in clause (i) if, in the normal course of usage, the structure becomes structurally unsound and is no longer fit to provide the level of protection for which the structure was designed. | DHS, US Code 33, §701n, Mar 17 |
| repair cycle - The stages through which a repairable item passes from the time of its removal or replacement until it is reinstalled or placed in stock in a serviceable condition. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| repairable item - An item that can be reconditioned or economically repaired for reuse when it becomes unserviceable. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| repatriation - 1. The procedure whereby American citizens and their families are officially processed back into the United States subsequent to an evacuation. See also evacuation. 2. The release and return of enemy prisoners of war to their own country in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| repayment agreement - Establishes the terms and conditions governing the recovery of a debt by USAID from the borrower when a debt is rescheduled. Repayment agreements must be reduced to writing as soon as possible after such agreements are reached. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| repayment contract - any contract providing for payment of construction charges to the United States. | DOI, US Code 43, §485a, Mar 17 |
| repeat intoxicated driver law - a State law or combination of laws or programs that provides, as a minimum penalty, that an individual convicted of a second or subsequent offense for driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence after a previous conviction for that offense shall - (A) receive, for a period of not less than 1 year - i) a suspension of all driving privileges;(ii) a restriction on driving privileges that limits the individual to operating only motor vehicles with an ignition interlock device installed, unless a special exception applies;(iii) a restriction on driving privileges that limits the individual to operating motor vehicles only if participating in, and complying with, a 24-7 sobriety program; or (iv) any combination of clauses (i) through (iii); (B) receive an assessment of the individual's degree of abuse of alcohol and treatment as appropriate; and (C) receive - i) in the case of the second offense - (I) an assignment of not less than 30 days of community service; or (II) not less than 5 days of imprisonment (unless the State certifies that the general practice is that such an individual will be incarcerated); and (ii) in the case of the third or subsequent offense - I) an assignment of not less than 60 days of community service; or(II) not less than 10 days of imprisonment (unless the State certifies that the general practice is that such an individual will receive 10 days of incarceration). | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §164, Mar 17 |
| replacement - payment, reimbursement, replacement, or duplication or the expenses incident to payment, reimbursement, replacement, or duplication. | GSA, US Code 40, §17301, Mar 17 |

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| replacement - the permanent removal of the water cooler and the installation of a lead free water cooler. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300j-21, Jan 17 |
| replacement feeding - Breastmilk substitutes that provide all the nutrients the child needs. This would not include breastmilk substitutes such as powdered milks or animal milks. Also called RF. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 212, May 18 |
| replacement in kind - The provision of material and services for a logistic exchange of materials and services of equal value between the governments of eligible countries. Also called RIK. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06, Sep 16 |
| replacement property - Replacement property is any personal property for which there is a continuing need on a worldwide basis by the parent agency, such as office furniture and equipment; household furniture, furnishings, and equipment; motor vehicles and automotive spare parts; tires and any other property having a continued general use. The proceeds of sale of replacement property are used to purchase similar property. Replacement property is not declared excess by the post. For Joint or ICASS managed assets, replacement assets are purchased with funds from the agency managing the service platform, which in both circumstances would be ICASS (either State-ICASS or USAID-ASP ICASS). Over time as assets are replaced, the service manager will eventually own all assets in the service platform and the separation of management and ownership will no longer be necessary. | USAID, ADS Glossary, May 18 |
| replacement value - The acquisition cost of the item plus a factor that reflects changes in the purchase power of the U.S. dollar (as set forth in the consumer price data prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, (U.S. Department of Labor). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17 |
| replanted crop - any agricultural commodity replanted on the same acreage as the first crop for harvest in the same crop year if the replanting is required by the terms of the policy of insurance covering the first crop. | USDA, US Code 7, §1508a, Mar 17 |
| replenishment - The method of replacing the cashiers available money to be used for making payments and accommodation exchange. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| report - A report is data or information transmitted for use in determining policy; planning, controlling, and evaluating operations and performance, and in making administrative determinations or preparing other reports. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| report (including testimony) - Any written expression of official views prepared by an agency on a pending bill for (1) transmittal to any committee, Member, officer or employee of Congress, or staff of any committee or Member, or (2) presentation as testimony before a congressional committee. Also, any comment or recommendation on pending legislation included in an agency's annual or special report that an agency proposes to transmit to Congress, or any Member or committee, or to make available to any study group, commission, or the public. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-19, Mar 17 |
| report of death - Form DS-2060, Report of the Death of an American Citizen Abroad, used to report the death of a U.S. citizen abroad. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2131, Mar 17 |
| reportable condition - A control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that in management's judgment, should be communicated because they represent significant weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control that could adversely affect the internal control objectives. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| reportable food - an article of food (other than infant formula) for which there is a reasonable probability that the use of, or exposure to, such article of food will cause serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals. | USDA, US Code 21, §350f, Mar 17 |
| reportable incident - Any suspected or alleged violation of Department of Defense policy or of other related orders, policies, procedures or applicable law, for which there is credible information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |
| Reportable Vehicles - A sedan, station wagon, bus, ambulance, van, utility vehicle, truck and truck tractors that operate on petroleum-based or other alternative fuels. Included are gasoline, diesel fuel, methanol, ethanol, natural or propane gas, or electricity. Excluded are fire trucks; motorcycles; military-design motor vehicles; semi-trailers, trailers and other trailing equipment such as pole trailers, dollies, cable reels, trailer coaches and bogies; and trucks with permanently mounted equipment ;such as generators and air compressors. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |

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| reporting - Providing or rendering in the ACS system and by e-mail or cable as appropriate a formal account or statement of what was learned by observation and/or investigation about - The arrest, detention, or imprisonment of a U.S. citizen Concerning the problems or difficulties encountered by such citizen An accounting of actions taken by the consular officer on that persons behalf or as instructed by the Department (CA/OCS) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| reporting activity level - transactions in publicly traded securities at or above a level of volume, fair market value, or exercise value as shall be fixed from time to time by the Commission by rule, regulation, or order, specifying the time interval during which such transactions shall be aggregated. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| reporting costs - the providing of cost information to others. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| reporting day - a day on which- (A) a packer conducts business regarding livestock committed to the packer, or livestock purchased, sold, or slaughtered by the packer; (B) the Secretary is required to make information concerning the business described in subparagraph (A) available to the public; and (C) the Department of Agriculture is open to conduct business. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635a, Mar 17 |
| repository - A specialized type of database containing metadata. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| representation letter - A letter prepared by the auditee's management to the auditor confirming in writing essential oral statements made by the auditee to the auditor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| representative - A lawyer appearing at the witness expense, or a lawyer who represents solely the interests of the witness testifying before an ARB. U.S. government lawyers who are obliged to represent the interests of their employer agencies are not exclusive representatives for purposes of these regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |
| representative - A representative is defined in INA as an officer, official, or spokesman of an organization, and any person who directs, counsels, commands, or induces an organization or its members to engage in terrorist activity. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 3026-2, Mar 17 |
| representative - an officer, official, or spokesman of an organization, and any person who directs, counsels, commands, or induces an organization or its members to engage in terrorist activity. | DHS, US Code 8, §1182, Jan 17 |
| representative - the person or entity acting on behalf of such broker. Such a representative may be a recruiter, agent, independent contractor, or other international marriage broker or other person conveying information about or to a United States client or foreign national client, whether or not the person or entity receives remuneration. | DHS, US Code 8, §1375a, Jan 17 |
| representative payee - A person, agency, organization or institution who receives and manages benefits on behalf of a child or an incapable adult beneficiary. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533, Mar 17 |
| representative rate - The fourth step of the grade for a position subject to the General Schedule; the prevailing rate for a position under the wage-board system; and for all other positions, the rate designated by the Agency as representative of the position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| representatives of directly affected employees - In the case of directly affected employees represented by a labor organization accorded exclusive recognition, a representative is an individual designated by that labor organization to represent its interests. In the case of directly affected employees not represented by a labor organization, a representative is an individual appointed by directly affected employees as their representative. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| reprimand - A written official rebuke, censure, or registration of disapproval of a specific action or actions by an employee, in writing. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| reprimand - An official written rebuke, censure, or disapproval of a specific action or actions by an employee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 487, May 18 |
| reprocessing and reprocess - the separation of irradiated nuclear materials and fission products from spent nuclear fuel. | DOS, US Code 22, §8008, Jan 17 |

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| reprogramming - Shifting funds within an appropriation or fund account to use them for purposes other than those contemplated at the time of appropriation. Appropriations acts cite specific requirements or reprogramming thresholds which require a congressional notification. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| requalification - (See - recertification). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| requalification - (See - recertification). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| request for assistance - A request based on mission requirements and expressed in terms of desired outcome formally asking the Department of Defense to provide assistance within the United States or United States territories to a local, state, tribal, or other federal agency. Also called RFA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, May 19 |
| request for change - document detailing need for addition, modification, replacement, or removal of something may be recorded on paper or electronically. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| request for information - 1. Any specific time-sensitive ad hoc requirement for intelligence information or products to support an ongoing crisis or operation not necessarily related to standing requirements or scheduled intelligence production. 2. A term used by the National Security Agency/Central Security Service to state ad hoc signals intelligence requirements. Also called RFI. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| request for information - validated expression of need for information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| request for information [acquisition] - type of procurement document whereby the buyer requests a potential seller to provide various pieces of information related to a product or service or seller capability. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| request for proposal - type of procurement document used to request proposals from prospective sellers of products or services. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| request to exit device - device that shunts a forced entry alarm when an individual exits through a portal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| requesting agency - the agency that has the requirement for an interagency acquisition. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| requesting official - A person within the applicable office who has oversight authority for the ADS material. A requesting official could be a supervisor, division chief, director, AA or someone delegated by the division chief, director or AA to sign the USAID Issuance Request Form. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| Requests for Applications - Invite interested parties to submit applications for USAID assistance and explain what the application should contain, how it should be written, and the evaluation criteria to be used. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 303, May 18 |
| required form - in the form of mill product, such as bar, billet, wire, slab, plate or sheet, and in the grade appropriate for the production of- (A) a finished end item delivered to the Department of Defense; or (B) a finished component assembled into an end item delivered to the Department of Defense. | DOD, US Code 10, §2533b, Jan 17 |
| required primary health services - (i) basic health services which shall consist of- (I) health services related to family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, or gynecology that are furnished by physicians and where appropriate, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and nurse midwives; (II) diagnostic laboratory and radiologic services; (III) preventive health services, including- (aa) prenatal and perinatal services;(bb) appropriate cancer screening;(cc) well-child services;(dd) immunizations against vaccine-preventable diseases;(ee) screenings for elevated blood lead levels, communicable diseases, and cholesterol;(ff) pediatric eye, ear, and dental screenings to determine the need for vision and hearing correction and dental care. | DHHS, US Code 42, §254b, Jan 17 |
| required procedures - Required procedures are detailed courses of action that the Agency must follow to comply with policy directives (both external and internal). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |

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| required source - A Government-established source of supplies and services that the Purchase Cardholder must consider before going to the commercial sector to make acquisitions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| required training - compulsory training that is occupational specific and/or a training requirements identified to maintain a prescribed level of proficiency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| required use - use of a government aircraft for the travel of an Executive Agency officer or employee, where the use of the government aircraft is required because of bona fide communications or security needs of the agency or exceptional scheduling requirements. | White House, OMB, Circular A-126, Mar 17 |
| requirement - condition or capability that must be met or possessed by a system, product, service, result, or component to satisfy a contract, standard, specification, or other formally imposed document includes the quantified and documented needs, wants, and expectations of the sponsor, customer, and other stakeholders. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| requirements approval - The process of consolidating, validating, approving, and prioritizing contract support requests. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| requirements creep - the addition of new technical or operational specifications after a requirements document is approved by the appropriate validation authority for the requirements document. | DOD, US Code 10, §2547, Jan 17 |
| requirements definition - the process of translating policy objectives and mission needs into specific requirements, the description of which will be the basis for awarding acquisition contracts for projects to be accomplished, work to be performed, or products to be delivered. | DOD, US Code 10, §2333, Jan 17 |
| requirements development - The process of defining specific contract support requirements and capturing these requirements in procurement-ready contract support requirements packages. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| requirements document - a document produced in the requirements process that is provided for an acquisition program to guide the subsequent development, production, and testing of the program and that- (A) justifies the need for a materiel approach, or an approach that is a combination of materiel and non-materiel, to satisfy one or more specific capability gaps; (B) details the information necessary to develop an increment of militarily useful, logistically supportable, and technically mature capability, including key performance parameters; or (C) identifies production attributes required for a single increment of a program. | DOD, US Code 10, §2547, Jan 17 |
| requirements documents - All aspects of the request for proposal (RFP) that convey the needs of the U.S. Government to offerors, including the SOO, SOW, PWS, technical requirement documents, and system requirement documents. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| requirements generation - process through which requirements (and associated capability gaps) are initially identified by Sponsor-guided analysis and then subsequently staffed, reviewed and refined within Joint Requirements Integration and Management System (JRIMS) until they are validated or rejected by the Joint Requirements Council (JRC). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| requirements management - All activities necessary to develop, consolidate, coordinate, validate, approve, and prioritize joint force contract support requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| requirements sponsor - person that represents the operational needs of the Component and, ultimately, the end-users of the required system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| requiring activity - A military or other designated supported organization that identifies the need for contracted support during military operations. See also supported unit. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| Requiring Office - A USAID office initiating a reporting requirement or sponsoring a requirement imposed by an organization external to USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| requiring office - The entity (for example, a program management office or other organizational entity) responsible for translating user requirements into the requirements documents within the RFP that communicate those requirements to offerors. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| re-refined oil - used oil from which the physical and chemical contaminants acquired through previous use have been removed through a refining process. medical waste - any solid waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals. Does not include any hazardous waste identified or listed under subchapter III or any household waste as defined in regulations under subchapter III. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| rescission - Legislation enacted by Congress canceling the availability of budgetary resources previously provided by law. The President may also propose rescissions whenever the President determines that all or part of any budget authority will not be needed to carry out the full objectives or scope of programs for which the authority was provided. Rescissions may also be proposed for fiscal policy or other reasons. Resources that are proposed by the President for rescission may be withheld from obligation for up to 45 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress (excluding an adjournment of more than 3 days on which either house is not in session) pending congressional action on the proposal. Rescissions can either be temporary or permanent. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 0814, Mar 17 |
| rescue combat air patrol - An aircraft patrol provided over that portion of an objective area in which recovery operations are being conducted for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft. Also called RESCAP. See also combat air patrol. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| rescue coordination center - A unit, recognized by International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, or other cognizant international body, responsible for promoting efficient organization of search and rescue services and coordinating the conduct of search and rescue operations within a search and rescue region. Also called RCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| research - any type of test, study, or analysis designed to advance the image, desirability, use, marketability, production, product development, or quality of an agricultural commodity. | USDA, US Code 7, §7412, Mar 17 |
| research - systematic study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and/or observable facts includes: interpretation, the revision of accepted conclusions, theories, or laws in the light of newly discovered facts, or the proposed practical applications of such new or revised conclusions, theories, or laws. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| research - The study of questions and hypotheses using the scientific method. | DOT/NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms, Mar 17 |
| research and development - activities comprising the creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications relevant stock of knowledge includes the knowledge of man, culture, and society. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| research and development - All research activities, both basic and applied, and all development activities that are performed by a non-Federal entity. Research is defined as a systematic study directed toward fuller scientific knowledge or understanding of the subject studied. The term research also includes activities involving the training of individuals in research techniques where such activities utilize the same facilities as other research and development activities and where such activities are not included in the instruction function. Also called R&D. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| research and development - all research activities, both basic and applied, and all development activities that are performed by a non-Federal entity. Research is defined as a systematic study directed toward fuller scientific knowledge or understanding of the subject studied. The term research also includes activities involving the training of individuals in research techniques where such activities utilize the same facilities as other research and development activities and where such activities are not included in the instruction function. Development is the systematic use of knowledge and understanding gained from research directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including design and development of prototypes and processes. Also called R&D. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |

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| <p>research and development - all research activities, both basic and applied, and all development activities that are supported at universities, colleges, and other non-profit institutions. Research is defined as a systematic study directed toward fuller scientific knowledge or understanding of the subject studied. Development is the systematic use of knowledge and understanding gained from research directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including design and development of prototypes and processes. The term research also includes activities involving the training of individuals in research techniques where such activities utilize the same facilities as other research and development activities and where such activities are not included in the instruction function.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>research and development infrastructure - framework of interdependent networks and systems comprising identifiable facilities and other capabilities that are essential for execution of R&D programs and projects includes buildings or equipment (including physical and/or cyber elements), and institutions (including personnel, procedures, and/or human elements).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>research and development infrastructure - framework of interdependent networks and systems comprising identifiable facilities and other capabilities that are essential for execution of R&D programs and projects includes buildings or equipment (including physical and/or cyber elements), and institutions (including personnel, procedures, and/or human elements).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>Research and Reference Services - Research services that target, identify, analyze, and synthesize USAID experience, other donor development experience, and state-of-the-art technical knowledge. Information provided by research services enhances decision making, policy formulation, strategic planning, project and program design, implementation, management, evaluation, and application of technical expertise. Also called R&RS.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18</p> |
| <p>research data - the recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings, but not any of the following: Preliminary analyses, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer reviews, or communications with colleagues. This “recorded” material excludes physical objects (e.g., laboratory samples). Research data also do not include: (A) Trade secrets, commercial information, materials necessary to be held confidential by a researcher until they are published, or similar information which is protected under law; and (B) Personnel and medical information and similar information the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, such as information that could be used to identify a particular person in a research study.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>research findings - published in a peer-reviewed scientific or technical journal; or (B) A Federal agency publicly and officially cites the research findings in support of an agency action that has the force and effect of law.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>research institution [performer] - organization using federal funds for research includes: colleges and universities, intramural federal research laboratories, Federally Funded Research and Development Centers, national user facilities, industrial laboratories, or other research institutes.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>research on women's health - research on women's health conditions, including research on preventing such conditions.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §287d, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>research record - record of data or results that embody the facts resulting from scientific inquiry includes, but is not limited to: research proposals, laboratory records, both physical and electronic progress reports, abstracts, theses, oral presentations, internal reports, and journal articles.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>research report - a written or electronic communication that includes an analysis of equity securities of individual companies or industries, and that provides information reasonably sufficient upon which to base an investment decision.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §78o-6, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>research, development, and innovation process - activities comprising the creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge needed to devise new applications activities are grouped into investments to allow for mission effectiveness and high-level investment review, consisting of functional groups, asset types, mission types, etc.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>research, development, and innovation process - activities comprising the creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge needed to devise new applications activities are grouped into investments to allow for mission effectiveness and high-level investment review, consisting of functional groups, asset types, mission types, etc.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| reservations - national forests, tribal lands embraced within Indian reservations, military reservations, and other lands and interests in lands owned by the United States, and withdrawn, reserved, or withheld from private appropriation and disposal under the public land laws; also lands and interests in lands acquired and held for any public purposes; but shall not include national monuments or national parks. | DOI, US Code 16, §796, Mar 17 |
| reserve - 1. Portion of a body of troops that is kept to the rear or withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement to be available for a decisive movement. 2. Members of the uniformed Services who are not in active service but who are subject to call to active duty. 3. Portion of an appropriation or contract authorization held or set aside for future operations or contingencies and, in respect to which, administrative authorization to incur commitments or obligations has been withheld. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19 |
| reserve - a member of a reserve component of one of the Armed Forces. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| reserve - enlistment, appointment, grade, or office held as a Reserve of one of the armed forces. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| reserve active-status list - a single list for the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps that contains the names of all officers of that armed force except warrant officers (including commissioned warrant officers) who are in an active status in a reserve component of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps and are not on an active-duty list. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| reserve component - (A) the Army Reserve; (B) the Navy Reserve; (C) the Marine Corps Reserve; (D) the Air Force Reserve; (E) the Coast Guard Reserve; (F) the Army National Guard of the United States; and (G) the Air National Guard of the United States. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| reserve component - The Armed Forces of the United States Reserve Component consists of the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. Also called RC. See also component; reserve. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| reserve components - Emergency supplemental forces that consist of the Army and Air National Guards and the Army, Naval, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Reserves. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| reserve officer - a commissioned officer in the Reserve, except an officer or a commissioned warrant officer. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §720, Jan 17 |
| reserved obstacles - Those demolition obstacles that are deemed critical to the plan for which the authority to detonate is reserved by the designating commander. See also obstacle. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| reserved works - any project facility at which the Secretary carries out the operation and maintenance of the project facility. | DOI, US Code 43, §510, Mar 17 |
| reset - A set of actions to restore equipment to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with a unit's future mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| resettled person - A refugee or an internally displaced person wishing to return somewhere other than his or her previous home or land within the country or area of original displacement. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| resettlement support center - a non-governmental organization (NGO) under cooperative agreement with the Department, a U.S. mission contractor, or international organization that helps process refugees for U.S. resettlement. Sometimes known formerly as a Joint Voluntary Agency (JVA). Also called RSC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| residence - the place of general abode; the place of general abode of a person means his principal, actual dwelling place in fact, without regard to intent. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| residence - the place of general bode; the place of general abode of a person means his principal, actual dwelling place in fact, without regard to intent. This does not mean that an alien must maintain an independent household in order to qualify as an alien who has a residence in a foreign country and has | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |

no intention of abandoning. If the alien customarily resides in the household of another, that household is the residence in fact.

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| Resident Hire Employees - USAID Foreign Service (FS) employees who are unable to accept all the obligations of a long-term, worldwide career service, or who reside in the country of assignment primarily for reasons other than employment in the Foreign Service, who are (a) A dependent of a U.S. citizen employed overseas who is at least 18 years of age and who is expected to remain at a post only for the duration of the employee's assignment or a vacation period, (b) U.S. citizen who resides in a country primarily for reasons other than employment with a U.S. Government agency, (c) An employee who, for personal reasons, is unwilling to transfer to another post. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 480, 499, May 18 |
| residential dwelling - (A) a single-family dwelling, including attached structures such as porches and stoops; or (B) a single-family dwelling unit in a structure that contains more than 1 separate residential dwelling unit, and in which each such unit is used or occupied, or intended to be used or occupied, in whole or in part, as the home or residence of 1 or more persons. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| residential dwellings - previously occupied and new single family and multifamily dwellings, mobile homes, and publicly assisted housing owned by a private sponsor or a State or local housing authority not covered. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5502, Jan 17 |
| residential improved real estate - improved real estate for which the improvement is a residential building. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4012a, Jan 17 |
| Residential Radio - A portable two-way voice radio located in overseas residences for emergency or administrative communications. It is normally a security radio, channeled to operate on the post E&E net. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| residential real property - real property on which there is situated 1 or more residential dwellings used or occupied, or intended to be used or occupied, in whole or in part, as the home or residence of 1 or more persons. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| residual forces - Undeployed United States forces that have an immediate combat potential for continued military operations and that have been deliberately withheld from utilization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| residual funds - The funds remaining in an obligation after the purpose of the obligation has been fully met. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |
| residual radiation - Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, artificial dispersion of radioactive material, or irradiation that results from a nuclear explosion and persists longer than one minute after burst. See also contamination; initial radiation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| residual risk - risk that remains after risk management measures have been implemented. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| residual value - A property's residual value is an estimate of the price that the property could be sold for at the end of the period of the lease-purchase analysis, measured in discounted present value terms. (a) The recommended way to estimate residual value is to determine what similar, comparably aged property is currently selling for in commercial markets. (b) Alternatively, book estimates of the resale value of used property may be available from industry or government sources. (c) Assessed values of similar, comparably aged properties determined for property tax purposes may also be used. (8) Renewal Options. In determining the term of a lease, all renewal options shall be added to the initial lease period. | White House, OMB, Circular A-89, Mar 17 |
| residual value - The estimated value of a capital asset at the end of its useful life as determined by application of the Useful Life and Disposal Value Cost Factor. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| residual value - the proceeds, less removal and disposal costs, if any, realized upon disposition of a tangible capital asset. It usually is measured by the net proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the asset, or its fair value if the asset is traded in on another asset. The estimated residual value is a current forecast of the residual value. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| resilience - ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption1) ability of systems, infrastructures, government, business, and citizenry to resist, absorb, recover from, or adapt to an adverse occurrence that may cause harm, destruction, or loss of national significance 2) capacity of an organization to recognize threats and hazards and make adjustments that will improve future protection efforts and risk reduction measures 3) due to emergencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| resilience - the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses to food security in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. | DOS, US Code 22, §9303, Jan 17 |
| resilience - the ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies. | White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms, Mar 11 |
| resilience - the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruption. Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| resilience - the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Resilience the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents. | White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13 |
| resilience/community resilience - A community's ability to withstand and recover-in both the short and long terms-from adversity, such as a natural disaster or terrorist attack. | DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan 2015-2018, Terms, Jan 17 |
| resilience/Community resilience - The ability of communities to withstand and recover-in both the short and long term-from adversity, such as a natural disaster or terrorist attack. | DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| resistance movement - An organized effort by some portion of the civil population of a country to resist the legally established government or an occupying power and to disrupt civil order and stability. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| resolution - action of solving a problem, dispute, or contentious matter includes repair/correction of a root cause or implementing a workaround. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| resolution - The point at which the management official and the OIG agree on the action to be taken on a reported finding and recommendation. In the event of disagreement, audit resolution occurs when the Agency Follow-Up Official or the MCRC determines the recommendation to be resolved. For monetary findings, the point at which the contract/grant officer issues a final decision on the allowability of questioned costs. For procedural findings from OIG reports, the point at which the contract/grant officer and the OIG agree on a final course of action to implement the recommendation. For pre-award contract audits, the point at which agreement is reached, a contract price negotiated, or proposed award canceled, whichever occurs first. For pre-award surveys, the point at which the contract/grant officer issues a final decision on the course of action to be taken regarding a recipient's pre-award accounting system deficiencies. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |

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| <p>resolution - (1) For most audits, the point at which the audit organization and agency management or contracting officials agree on action to be taken on reported findings and recommendations; or, in the event of disagreement, the point at which the audit followup official determines the matter to be resolved. A report may be considered resolved despite the right of persons outside the agency to negotiate, appeal, or litigate. Resolution of a report with respect to parties outside the Government does not preclude further consideration of issues in the report by agency management. (2) For preaward contract audits, the point at which the agreement is reached, a contract price negotiated, or proposed award canceled, whichever occurs first. (3) For GAO reports, the point at which the agency responds to the Congress, as required by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-50, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>resolved - Resolution of a recommendation occurs when - (1) The action office concurs with the recommendation (a management decision has been accepted by OIG), but the action office has not presented satisfactory evidence that it has implemented the recommendation or some alternative course of action acceptable to OIG; (2) The action office informs OIG that it disagrees with all or part of the recommendation, and OIG agrees to accept partial compliance or noncompliance; or (3) Impasse procedures have led to a positive or negative final management decision.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0561, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>resource - (A) living resources (including natural and cultured plant life, fish, shellfish, marine mammals, and wildlife);(B) nonliving resources (including energy sources, minerals, and chemical substances);(C) the habitat of a living resource, the coastal space, the ecosystems, the nutrient-rich areas, and the other components of the marine environment that contribute to or provide (or which are capable of contributing to or providing) recreational, scenic, esthetic, biological, habitational, commercial, economic, or conservation values; and (D) man-made, tangible, intangible, actual, or potential resources.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §1122, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>resource - funding, personnel, equipment, materials, and other assets that can be used as needed.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>resource allocation decision - Secretary’s formal approval of Components’ resource allocation plans.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>resource allocation plan - plan that reflect systematic allocation of resources required to achieve missions, objectives, and priorities, and potential alternative methods of accomplishing them must account for long-term requirements and resources including human capital, construction and investments, operating and maintenance, and potential disposal or termination costs, and program performance goals; resource requirements reflected in resource allocation plans are translated into time-phased funding requirements.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>resource conservation - reduction of the amounts of solid waste that are generated, reduction of overall resource consumption, and utilization of recovered resources.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>resource extraction issuer - an issuer that- (i) is required to file an annual report with the Commission; and (ii) engages in the commercial development of oil, natural gas, or minerals.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>resource management - A financial management function that provides advice and guidance to the commander to develop command resource requirements. Also called RM. See also financial management.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>resource management - A system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management includes mutual aid and assistance agreements; the use of special Federal, State, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>resource management - The office that makes payments under the Claims Act. Also called RM.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>resource planning guidance - document providing instruction for that is the final output of the planning phase which serves as an authoritative statement directing homeland security policy, strategy, and resource planning consists of the following elements: resource planning priorities, policy and strategy guidance, programmatic guidance, and Winter Studies, which are issues that require additional analysis ahead of the program and budget review (PBR).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| resource recovery - the recovery of material or energy from solid waste. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| resource recovery system - a solid waste management system which provides for collection, separation, recycling, and recovery of solid wastes, including disposal of nonrecoverable waste residues. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| resource-conserving crop - legumes, legume-grass mixtures, legume-small grain mixtures, legume-grass-small grain mixtures, and alternative crops. | USDA, US Code 7, §5822, Mar 17 |
| resource-conserving crop rotation - a crop rotation that includes at least one resource-conserving crop and that reduces erosion, maintains or improves soil fertility and tilth, interrupts pest cycles, or conserves water. | USDA, US Code 7, §5822, Mar 17 |
| resources - Funding allocated for contracts, manpower, facilities, material, or equipment to perform agency requirements. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| resources - Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Under the National Incident Management System, resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an emergency operations center. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| resources - personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for responding to a natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster. | DHS, US Code 6, §311, Jan 17 |
| resources - The forces, materiel, and other assets or capabilities apportioned or allocated to the commander of a unified or specified command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| Resources Support Services Agreement (RSSA) - An agreement formerly used between USAID and other Federal agencies to obtain continuing general support assistance that had a broad objective but no specific readily measurable tasks to be accomplished within set time frames. Such an agreement is now entered into in the form of a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |
| respect for freedom of the press - a government(1) allows foreign news correspondents into the country and does not subject them to harassment or restrictions;(2) allows nongovernment-owned press to operate in the country; and (3) does not subject the press in the country to systematic censorship. | DOS, US Code 22, §2656, Jan 17 |
| respite care - planned or emergency care provided to a child or adult with a special need in order to provide temporary relief to the family caregiver of that child or adult. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii, Jan 17 |
| respite care services - short term care services, including the services of crisis nurseries, provided in the temporary absence of the regular caregiver (parent, other relative, foster parent, adoptive parent, or guardian) to children who- (A) are in danger of child abuse or neglect;(B) have experienced child abuse or neglect; or(C) have disabilities or chronic or terminal illnesses. Such services shall be provided within or outside the home of the child, be short-term care (ranging from a few hours to a few weeks of time, per year), and be intended to enable the family to stay together and to keep the child living in the home and community of the child. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5116h, Jan 17 |
| respondent - A USAID office, individual, or other agency required to respond to a reporting requirement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 506, May 18 |
| respondent - any person against whose interests a petition is filed in court, in accordance with this chapter, which seeks relief under the Convention. | DOS, US Code 22, §9002, Jan 17 |
| response - Immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| response - those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. | White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms, Mar 11 |

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| response [learning] - behavior that results from a stimulus or stimuli. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| response [learning] - behavior that results from a stimulus or stimuli. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| response option - prearranged way learners can answer questions includes selecting multiple choice items, true/false, yes/no, fill-in the blank, or essay. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| response option - prearranged way learners can answer questions includes selecting multiple choice items, true/false, yes/no, fill-in the blank, or essay. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| response to audit report - Written comments by Agency officials indicating agreement or disagreement on reported findings and recommendations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| response - immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| responses to audit reports -- Written comments by agency officials indicating agreement or disagreement on reported findings and recommendations. Comments indicating agreement on final reports shall include planned corrective actions and, where appropriate, dates for achieving actions. Comments indicating disagreement shall explain fully the reasons for disagreement. Where disagreement is based on interpretation of law, regulation, or the authority of officials to take or not to take action, the response must include the legal basis. | White House, OMB, Circular A-50, Mar 17 |
| responsible audit agency - the agency that is responsible for performing all required contract audit services at a business unit. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| responsible bidder/offeror - One who has the technical and financial capacity to secure the necessary resources to deliver the goods or services. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| Responsible Official - An employee's supervisor or any appropriate official who holds immediate jurisdiction over the matter being grieved. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 490, May 18 |
| responsible official - the individual at each stage of the grievance process who may make a decision on the matter being grieved. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715, Mar 17 |
| responsible official - The official having custody of the records requested, or a designated official, who makes initial determinations whether to grant or deny requests for notification, access to records, accounting of disclosures, and amendments of records. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| Responsible Official [BSAT] - person designated by a research institution with the authority and control to ensure compliance with federal regulations governing BSAT. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Responsible Official [BSAT] - person designated by a research institution with the authority and control to ensure compliance with federal regulations governing BSAT. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| responsible party - (I) the sponsor of the clinical trial; or (II) the principal investigator of such clinical trial if so designated by a sponsor, grantee, contractor, or awardee, so long as the principal investigator is responsible for conducting the trial, has access to and control over the data from the clinical trial, has the right to publish the results of the trial, and has the ability to meet all of the requirements for the submission of clinical trial information. | DHHS, US Code 42, §282, Jan 17 |
| responsible person - an individual who has the power to direct the management and policies of the applicant pertaining to explosive materials. | DOJ, US Code 18, §841, Mar 17 |

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| responsive bid - A bid that conforms exactly to the requirements in the Invitation for Bids (IFB). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| responsive material - Interpreted broadly, any material or information that is directly relevant to or could lead to the discovery of material or information that is relevant to the subject of the hold. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 158, May 18 |
| rest and recuperation - The withdrawal of individuals from combat or duty in a combat area for short periods of rest and recuperation. Also called R&R. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| restatement (of direct loans or loan guarantees) - Refers to establishing a new book value of a direct loan or the liability of a loan guarantee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| restitution - Compensation for loss, such as cash paid back for an uncollectible check. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| Restoration - The return of an SES employee who leaves the Agency to serve on active duty, including training, in the Armed Forces or who has recovered from a compensable injury. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| restorative justice program - a program that emphasizes the moral accountability of an offender toward the victim and the affected community and may include community reparations boards, restitution (in the form of monetary payment or service to the victim or, where no victim can be identified, service to the affected community), and mediation between victim and offender. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ee, Jan 17 |
| restore - action taken to repair or renovate so as to return it to its original condition. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| restored annual leave - Any scheduled annual leave which could not be used by an employee due to an exigency of the public business, administrative error (including failure to reschedule the leave by the official who cancelled it), or sickness of the employee, and which was forfeited and subsequently approved for re-crediting by a decision officer. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| Restored Annual Leave - Leave that was forfeited but is approved for restoration and placed in a separate leave account. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 480, May 18 |
| restrain [person] - act of restricting (delaying) someone from acting upon what they intend to do. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| restraint - In the context of planning, a requirement placed on the command by a higher command that prohibits an action, thus restricting freedom of action. See also constraint; limitation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| restraints - (A) any physical restraint that is a mechanical or personal restriction that immobilizes or reduces the ability of an individual to move his or her arms, legs, or head freely, not including devices, such as orthopedically prescribed devices, surgical dressings or bandages, protective helmets, or any other methods that involves the physical holding of a resident for the purpose of conducting routine physical examinations or tests or to protect the resident from falling out of bed or to permit the resident to participate in activities without the risk of physical harm to the resident (such term does not include a physical escort); and (B) a drug or medication that is used as a restraint to control behavior or restrict the resident's freedom of movement that is not a standard treatment for the resident's medical or psychiatric condition. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290ii, Jan 17 |
| restricted area - 1. An area (land, sea, or air) in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces. 2. An area under military jurisdiction in which special security measures are employed to prevent unauthorized entry. See also restricted areas (air). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| restricted area - A specifically designated and posted area where classified information or material is located or where sensitive functions are performed, access controlled and only authorized personnel are admitted. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| restricted area - room, office, building, or facility to which access is strictly and tightly controlled. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| restricted areas (air) - Designated areas established by appropriate authority over which flight of aircraft is restricted. See also restricted area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| restricted computer software - Computer software developed at private expense that is a trade secret and is commercial or financial and confidential or privileged, or is copyrighted computer software, including minor modifications of the computer software. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| restricted data - All data (information) concerning - (1) Design, manufacture, or use of atomic weapons; (2) The production of special nuclear material; or (3) The use of special nuclear material in the production of energy, but not to include data declassified or removed from the restricted data category pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| restricted grade - The President may by regulation provide that in a specified professional category permanent promotions to the senior grade, or to both the full grade and the senior grade, shall be made only if there are vacancies in such grade. | DHHS, US Code 42, §211, Jan 17 |
| restricted items list - A document listing those logistic goods and services for which nations must coordinate any contracting activity with a commander's centralized contracting organization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08, Sep 16 |
| restricted operations zone - Airspace reserved for specific activities in which the operations of one or more airspace users is restricted. Also called ROZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| restricted or conditional gift or contract - any endowment, gift, grant, contract, award, present, or property of any kind which includes provisions regarding (A) the employment, assignment, or termination of faculty; (B) the establishment of departments, centers, research or lecture programs, or new faculty positions; (C) the selection or admission of students; or (D) the award of grants, loans, scholarships, fellowships, or other forms of financial aid restricted to students of a specified country, religion, sex, ethnic origin, or political opinion. | ED, US Code 20, 1011f, Mar 17 |
| restricted portal - a protected community of interest or similar area housed within an information system and to which access is controlled by a host agency different from the agency that controls the information system. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| restricted reporting - Reporting option that allows sexual assault victims to confidentially disclose the assault to specified individuals (e.g., sexual assault response coordinator, sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate, or healthcare personnel) and receive medical treatment and counseling without triggering an official investigation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, May 18 |
| restricted reporting - a system of reporting that allows a volunteer who is sexually assaulted to confidentially disclose the details of his or her assault to specified individuals and receive the services without the dissemination of his or her personally identifying information except as necessary for the provision of such services, and without automatically triggering an official investigative process. | DOS, US Code 22, §2507a, Jan 17 |
| restricted rights - Generally, restricted rights bar USAID from using, reproducing or disclosing copyrighted information outside the U.S. Government without permission from the party owning the copyright. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| restricted space - An area where storage, processing, discussions, and handling of classified material is authorized. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 565, 567, May 18 |
| restricted target - A valid target that has specific restrictions placed on the actions authorized against it due to operational considerations. See also target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| restricted target list - A list of restricted targets nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander or directed by higher authorities. Also called RTL. See also restricted target; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| restrictive fire area - A location in which specific restrictions are imposed and into which fires that exceed those restrictions will not be delivered without coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called RFA. See also fires. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| restrictive fire line - A specific boundary established between converging, friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects from crossing. Also called RFL. See also fires. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |

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| result - A significant, intended, and measurable change in the condition of a customer, or a change in the host country, institutions, or other entities that will affect the customer directly or indirectly. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, 203, May 18 |
| results driven - performance expectation focused on measurable outcomes from the strategic plan or other measurable outputs and outcomes clearly aligned to organizational goals and objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| results framework - A planning, communications, and management tool, which conveys the development hypothesis implicit in the DO, illustrating the cause-and-effect linkages between outputs, Intermediate Results (IR), and the DO (the final result or outcome) to be achieved with the assistance provided. A Results Framework includes the IRs necessary to achieve the outcome, whether funded by USAID or its partners. It includes any critical assumptions that must hold for the development hypothesis to lead to the relevant outcome. Typically, it is laid out in graphic form supplemented by narrative. (DOS/USAID) | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| results framework - The Results Framework (RF) is a graphical representation of the development hypothesis and includes the CDCS Goal, DOs, IRs, sub-IRs, and performance indicators. The RF should be supported by accompanying narrative that addresses how USAID, working closely with host country government and citizens, civil society, the private sector, multi-lateral organizations, the State Department, and other USG agencies can best address the specific development challenges and opportunities identified by the Mission, based on evidence, to achieve its DOs and CDCS Goal. It includes any critical assumptions that must hold for the development hypothesis to lead to the relevant outcome. Typically, it is laid out in graphic form supplemented by narrative. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200, May 18 |
| results package - A results package is a shorthand designation for items that contribute to achieving a particular result. Some Operating Units have used the term as a name for documentation used to obtain approval for a set of activities and to define AO sub- teams that concentrate on a particular new set of activities. The term is no longer “officially” used. Documentation to approve activities is called Activity Approval Documentation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-204, 250, 305, May 18 |
| results package team - A group of people who manage a results package. The results package team is established by a parent assistance objective team. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 250, May 18 |
| Results Review and Resource Request - The document, which is reviewed internally and submitted to USAID/W by the operating unit on an annual basis. The R4 contains two components: the results review and the resource request. Judgement of progress will be based on a combination of data and analysis and will be used to inform budget decision making. Also called R4. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 103, 201-204, 250, May 18 |
| resupply - The act of replenishing stocks to maintain required levels of supply. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| resuscitative care - Advanced emergency medical treatment required to prevent immediate loss of life or limb and to attain stabilization to ensure the patient could tolerate evacuation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| retail customer - a natural person, or the legal representative of such natural person, who- (1) receives personalized investment advice about securities from a broker or dealer or investment adviser; and (2) uses such advice primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. | DOC, US Code 15, §780, Mar 17 |
| retail facility - a stationary source at which more than one-half of the income is obtained from direct sales to end users or at which more than one-half of the fuel sold, by volume, is sold through a cylinder exchange program. | DOE, US Code 42, §7412, Mar 17 |
| retained personnel - Detainees who fall into one of the following categories: a. Designated enemy medical personnel and medical staff administrators who are exclusively engaged in either the search for, collection, transport, or treatment of the wounded or sick, or the prevention of disease; b. Staff of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and that of other volunteer aid societies, duly recognized and authorized by their governments to assist medical service personnel of their own armed forces, provided they are exclusively engaged in the search for, or the collection, transport or treatment of wounded or sick, or in the prevention of disease, and provided that the staff of such societies are subject to military laws and regulations; c. Chaplains attached to enemy armed forces. Also called RP. See also personnel. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |

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| retention register - A listing prepared by the Agency for a specific competitive level which will be reached by RIF, listing all competing employees by tenure group, veteran preference, length of service, and performance in descending order. A list of employees in a single Competitive Level which is prepared by the Office of Human Resources. Employees on a Retention Register are grouped first by tenure into two groups; career and career candidate appointments, within a Competitive Level. Within each group, FS employees will be ranked in order of retention based on factors which include performance and service with the U.S. Government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 454, May 18 |
| retention register - The retention ranking of all members in a competition group. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583, Mar 17 |
| Retention Standing - An individual employee's placement on the retention register at the time of release from a competitive level. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| retired participant - a person who - (A) while an employee of the Agency was a participant in the system; and (B) is entitled to receive an annuity from the fund based upon such person's service as a participant. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2002, Jan 17 |
| retired pay - (A) in the case of a former employee of the Department of Defense, any retirement benefit payable to that individual, out of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, based (in whole or in part) on service performed by such individual as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense; and (B) in the case of a retired member of the armed forces or member of the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, retired or retainer pay to which the member is entitled. | DOD, US Code 10, §2784a, Jan 17 |
| retired reserve - All reserve members who receive retirement pay on the basis of their active duty and/or reserve service; those members who are otherwise eligible for retirement pay but have not reached age 60 and who have not elected discharge and are not voluntary members of the Ready Reserve or Standby Reserve. See also active duty; Ready Reserve; Standby Reserve. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| retirement - Official separation from ones U.S. Federal employment or position upon meeting the requirements of years of service and age for entitlement to benefits under pertinent laws and regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 586, Mar 17 |
| retirement - The transfer of records to the Records Service Center or a Federal records center for storage according to the authority cited in the records disposition schedules. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| retirement eligibility - consideration for retirement based on age, number of years of creditable service, and any other special requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| retraining - training provided to either close skill gaps resulting from obsolescence or to enhance existing knowledge, skills and abilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| retreat - Occurs when a released employee displaces another employee with lower retention standing within the same tenure group and subgroup who occupies a position that is not more than three grades or grade-intervals below the position from which that employee is released. The released employee is said to "retreat" to that lower level position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| Retrofit - Installation of a building energy system or building water system alternative in an existing Federal building. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| retrofit device - any component, equipment, or other device (1) that is designed to be installed in or on an automobile (as an addition to, as a replacement for, or through alteration or modification of, any original component, equipment, or other device); and (2) that any manufacturer, dealer, or distributor of the device represents will provide higher fuel economy than would have resulted with the automobile as originally equipped, as determined under regulations of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The term also includes a fuel additive for use in an automobile. | DOT, US Code 49, §32918, Mar 17 |
| retrograde - The process for the movement of non-unit equipment and materiel from a forward location to a reset (replenishment, repair, or recapitalization) program or to another directed area of operations to replenish unit stocks, or to satisfy stock requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| return on expectations - measure of the degree to which stakeholder expectations have been met used in the Kirkpatrick Business Partnership Model (Level 4) and OPM Evaluation Field Guide. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

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| return on expectations - measure of the degree to which stakeholder expectations have been met used in the Kirkpatrick Business Partnership Model (Level 4) and OPM Evaluation Field Guide. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| return on investment - benefits gained (monetary or non-monetary)-versus the cost and time necessary to introduce a program or an intervention. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| return on investment - benefits gained (monetary or non-monetary)-versus the cost and time necessary to introduce a program or an intervention. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| return on investment - The result for projects that show positive gains (improved mission performance; reduced cost; increased quality, speed, or flexibility; increased customer/employee satisfaction) have been demonstrated. Also called ROI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| return on investment [risk] - calculation of the value of risk reduction measures in the context of the cost of developing and implementing those measures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| return to base - An order to proceed to the point indicated by the displayed information or by verbal communication. Also called RTB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| returnee - A displaced person who has returned voluntarily to his or her former place of residence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16 |
| returning resident - a. A Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) who has remained outside the United States for more than one year may be eligible for returning resident immigrant visa status if the consular officer is satisfied that -(1) The alien departed the United States with the intention of returning to an unrelinquished residence; and(2) The aliens stay abroad was for reasons beyond the aliens control and for which the alien was not responsible. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| reuse - recovery or reapplication of a material, packaging, piece of equipment, device, or used product or article in a manner that retains its original form, functionality, or identity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| reuse [software] - use of a preexisting software artifact (component, specification, etc.) in a context different from that in which it was created. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| revenue-sharing arrangement – an arrangement between an institution and a lender under which (i) a lender provides or issues a loan that is made, insured, or guaranteed under this subchapter to students attending the institution or to the families of such students; and (ii) the institution recommends the lender or the loan products of the lender and in exchange, the lender pays a fee or provides other material benefits, including revenue or profit sharing, to the institution, an officer or employee of the institution, or an agent. | ED, US Code 20, §1094, Mar 17 |
| reverse accommodation exchange - The exchange of local currency for U.S. dollars. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3611-2, Mar 17 |
| revised annuity participant - an individual who - (A) on December 31, 2012 - i) is not a participant; (ii) is not performing qualifying service; and (iii) has less than 5 years of qualifying service; and (B) after December 31, 2012, becomes a participant performing qualifying service. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2021, Jan 17 |
| revision date - The date that Automated Directives System (ADS) chapters, internal mandatory references, or additional help documents are finalized for distribution. This is not an effective date. The date appears in the lower right corner of the cover page in an ADS chapter or internal reference. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| revocation of eligibility for access and/or security clearance - adjudicative determination that an individual who had access to classified information is no longer eligible to have such access to classified information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| revolving fund account - An account authorized by specific provisions of law to finance a continuing cycle of business-type operations, and which are authorized to incur obligations and expenditures that generate receipts. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| rights - Civil rights under local or international law that are possessed by a U.S. citizen who has been detained or arrested abroad, such as the rights to legal representation and to a fair trial. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| rights and interest record - documentary material critical to carrying out an agency's essential legal and financial functions, and vital to the protection of the legal and financial rights of individuals who are directly affected by that agency's activities and are those with such value that their loss would significantly impair the execution of essential agency functions, to the detriment of the legal or financial rights and entitlements of the agency and the affected individual(s) includes accounts receivable files; contracting and acquisition files; official personnel records; Social Security, payroll, retirement, and insurance records; and property management and inventory records. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Rights and Interest Records - Records essential to the preservation of the legal rights and interests of individual citizens and the Federal Government. Examples are legal proceedings, payroll, and retirement records. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 511, May 18 |
| rights of access - the establishment of rights of contact between a child and a parent seeking access in Convention countries- (A) by operation of law;(B) through a judicial or administrative determination; or(C) through a legally enforceable arrangement between the parties. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| rights of access - visitation rights. | DOS, US Code 22, §9002, Jan 17 |
| rights of custody - rights of care and custody of a child, including the right to determine the place of residence of a child, under the laws of the country in which the child is a habitual resident- (A) attributed to an individual or legal custodian; and (B) arising- (i) by operation of law; or(ii) through a judicial or administrative decision; or(iii) through a legally enforceable arrangement between the parties. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| rights of interim contact – the rights of contact between a child and a left-behind parent, which has been provided as a provisional measure while an abduction case is pending, under the laws of the country in which the child is located- (A) by operation of law; or(B) through a judicial or administrative determination; or(C) through a legally enforceable arrangement between the parties. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| riot - a public disturbance involving (1) an act or acts of violence by one or more persons part of an assemblage of three or more persons, which act or acts shall constitute a clear and present danger of, or shall result in, damage or injury to the property of any other person or to the person of any other individual or (2) a threat or threats of the commission of an act or acts of violence by one or more persons part of an assemblage of three or more persons having, individually or collectively, the ability of immediate execution of such threat or threats, where the performance of the threatened act or acts of violence would constitute a clear and present danger of, or would result in, damage or injury to the property of any other person or to the person of any other individual. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2102, Mar 17 |
| riot control agent - Any chemical, not listed in a schedule of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction that can produce rapidly in humans sensory irritation or disabling physical effects that disappear within a short time following termination of exposure. Also called RCA. See also chemical warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| rising mine - In naval mine warfare, a mine having positive buoyancy, which is released from a sinker by a ship influence or by a timing device. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| risk - A combination of the likelihood that a threat will occur, the likelihood that a threat occurrence will result in an adverse impact, and the severity of the resulting impact. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| risk - A measure of the extent to which an entity is threatened by a potential circumstance or event, and is typically a function of - (i) the adverse impacts that would arise if the circumstance or event occurs; and (ii) the likelihood of occurrence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| risk - a measure of the extent to which an entity is threatened by a potential circumstance or event, and typically is a function of: (i) the adverse impact, or magnitude of harm, that would arise if the circumstance or event occurs; and (ii) the likelihood of occurrence. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |

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| risk - a measure of the probability and severity of undesirable consequences. | DHS, US Code 33, §3301, Mar 17 |
| risk - As it pertains to source selection, is the potential for unsuccessful contract performance. The consideration of risk assesses the degree to which an offerors proposed approach to achieving the technical factor or subfactor may involve risk of disruption of schedule, increased cost or degradation of performance, the need for increased U.S. Government oversight, and the likelihood of unsuccessful contract performance. For firm fixed-price contracts, the reference to increased cost may be removed from the risk definition. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| risk - potential for an unwanted outcome as determined by its likelihood and the consequences potential for an adverse outcome assessed as a function of hazard/threats, assets and their vulnerabilities, and consequences. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk - Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| risk - Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. See also hazard; risk management. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| risk - The net mission impact considering - (1) the probability that a particular threat-source will exercise (accidentally trigger or intentionally exploit) a particular IT system vulnerability; and (2) the resulting impact if this should occur. IT system-related risks arise from legal liability or mission loss due to - (1) Unauthorized (malicious or accidental) disclosure, modification, or destruction of information; (2) Unintentional errors and omissions; (3) IT disruptions due to natural or man-made disasters; and (4) Failure to exercise due care and diligence in the implementation and operation of the IT system. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| risk - The potential for encountering negative technical, costs, or schedule impacts in a project. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| risk [financial] - measure of the potential inability to achieve acquisition objectives within defined cost and schedule constraints has two components: the probability of failing to achieve a particular outcome and the consequences or impact of failing to achieve that outcome. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk acceptance - explicit or implicit decision not to take an action that would affect all or part of a particular risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk analysis - An evaluation of the physical, electronic, and software security of a computer system and its vulnerabilities to establish an expected loss from certain events based on estimated probabilities of occurrence, and to identify potential safeguards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| risk analysis - systematic examination of the components and characteristics of risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk assessment - A documented review of the susceptibility of an assessable unit, program, or activity to the occurrence of fraud, waste, loss, unauthorized use, misappropriation, or susceptibility to generate significant improper payments. General reviews will focus on areas such as the existing inherent risk or vulnerability, existing general control environment and safeguards in place, and adherence to the internal control standards. The Department will employ a systematic method of reviewing all programs and activities to identify programs and activities that are susceptible to significant improper payments. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| risk assessment - A method to calculate risk. Risk is the result of three factors - (1) The impact or consequences of an undesirable event that causes the loss of or damage to a Department asset (i.e., people, information, equipment, facilities, activities, and operations); (2) The threat or likelihood that undesirable event will occur; and (3) All vulnerabilities associated with that undesirable event. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| risk assessment - an evaluation of-(A) the potential for the introduction, establishment or spread of a pest or disease and associated biological and economic consequences; or(B) the potential for adverse effects on human or animal life or health arising from the presence of an additive, contaminant, toxin or disease-causing organism in a food, beverage, or feedstuff. | DHS, US Code 19, §2575b, Mar 17 |

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| risk assessment - An internal management process for identifying, analyzing and managing risks relevant to achieving the objectives of safeguarding assets, compliance with relevant laws and regulations and reliable financial reporting. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 596, May 18 |
| risk assessment - an on-site investigation to determine and report the existence, nature, severity and location of lead-based paint hazards in residential dwellings, including- (A) information gathering regarding the age and history of the housing and occupancy by children under age 6;(B) visual inspection;(C) limited wipe sampling or other environmental sampling techniques; (D) other activity as may be appropriate; and (E) provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| risk assessment - Organizations must periodically assess the risk to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets and individuals, resulting from the operation of organizational information systems and the associated processing, storage, or transmission of organizational information. Also called RA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| risk assessment - product or process evaluating information based on a set of criteria and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making appraisal of the risks facing an entity, asset, system, network, geographic area or other grouping ³ | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk assessment - The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). Also called RA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| risk assessment - The process of analyzing threats to and vulnerabilities of an IS [information system] and the potential impact the loss of information or capabilities of a system would have on national security. The resulting analysis is used as a basis for identifying appropriate and cost-effective countermeasures. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| risk assessment - The process of identifying risks to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation, arising through the operation of an information system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| risk assessment - The process of identifying the risks to system security and determining the probability of occurrence, the resulting impact, and additional safeguards that would mitigate this impact. This is part of risk management and synonymous with risk analysis. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17 |
| risk assessment methodology - set of methods, principles, or rules used to identify and assess risks and to form priorities, develop courses of action, and inform decision-making | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk assessment tool - activity, item, or program that contributes to determining and evaluating risks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk avoidance - strategies or measures taken that effectively remove exposure to a risk | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk category - Subdivisions of a cohort of direct loans or loan guarantees into groups of loans that are relatively homogeneous in cost, given the facts known at the time of obligation or commitment. Risk categories will group all loans obligated or committed for a program during the fiscal year that share characteristics predictive of defaults and other costs. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| risk communication - exchange of information with the goal of improving risk understanding, affecting risk perception and/or equipping people or groups to act appropriately in response to an identified risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk control - deliberate action taken to reduce the potential for harm or maintain it at an acceptable level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk data - information on key components of risk that are outputs of or inputs to risk assessments and risk analyses. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk exposure - contact of an asset, system, or geographic area with a potential hazard. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk governance - actors, rules, practices, processes, and mechanisms concerned with how risk is analyzed, managed, and communicated. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| risk group [infectious biological agents] - categorization of infectious biological agents based on their relative risks, using following criteria: i) pathogenicity; ii) mode of transmission and host range; iii) availability of effective preventive measures, such as vaccines; iv) availability of effective treatment, including antibiotics; and v) other factors as appropriate | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk identification - process of finding, recognizing, and describing potential risks ³ | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk indicator - Definition: measure that signals the potential for an unwanted outcome as determined by qualitative or quantitative analysis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk management - process of identifying, analyzing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring or controlling it to an acceptable level considering associated costs and benefits of any actions taken. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk management - The process concerned with the identification, measurement, control, and minimization of security risks in information systems to a level commensurate with the value of the assets protected. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| risk management - The process to identify, assess, and control risks and make decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. Also called RM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| risk management - the program and supporting processes to manage risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, reputation), agency assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation, and includes: establishing the context for risk-related activities; assessing risk; responding to risk once determined; and monitoring risk over time. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| risk management - the systematic application, by the owner or operator of a pipeline facility, of management policies, procedures, finite resources, and practices to the tasks of identifying, analyzing, assessing, reducing, and controlling risk in order to protect employees, the general public, the environment, and pipeline facilities. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| risk management - The total process of identifying, controlling, and mitigating IT system-related risks. It includes risk assessment; cost benefit analysis; and the selection, implementation, test, and security evaluation of security controls. This overall system security review considers both effectiveness and efficiency, including impact on the mission and constraints due to policy, regulations, and laws. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| risk management alternatives development - process of systematically examining risks to develop a range of options and their anticipated effects for decision makers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk management cycle - sequence of steps that are systematically taken and revisited to manage risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk management methodology - set of methods, principles, or rules used to identify, analyze, assess, and communicate risk, and mitigate, accept, or control it to an acceptable level at an acceptable cost. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk management plan - a management plan utilized by a gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facility owner or operator that encompasses risk management. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| risk management plan - document that identifies risks and specifies the actions that have been chosen to manage those risks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk management strategy - course of action or actions to be taken in order to manage risks proactive approach to reduce the usually negative impacts of various risks by choosing within a range of options that include complete avoidance of any risk that would cause harm or injury, accepting the risk, controlling the risk by employing risk mitigation options to reduce impacts, or transferring some or all of the risk to another entity based on a set of stated priorities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk management strategy - the description of how an agency intends to assess risk, respond to risk, and monitor risk, making explicit and transparent the risk perceptions that organizations routinely use in making both investment and operational decisions. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| risk matrix - tool for ranking and displaying components of risk in an array. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| risk mitigation - application of measure or measures to reduce the likelihood of an unwanted occurrence and/or its consequences. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk mitigation measure - any provision of a risk mitigation agreement or a condition. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| risk mitigation option - measure, device, policy, or course of action taken with the intent of reducing risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk perception - subjective judgment about the characteristics and/or severity of risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk profile - description and/or depiction of risks to an asset, system, network, geographic area or other entity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk reduction - decrease in risk through risk avoidance, risk control or risk transfer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk response - accepting, avoiding, mitigating, sharing, or transferring risk to agency operations, agency assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| risk retention group - any corporation or other limited liability association taxable as a corporation, or as an insurance company, formed under the laws of any State (A) whose primary activity consists of assuming and spreading all, or any portion, of the pollution liability of its group members; (B) which is organized for the primary purpose of conducting the activity described under subparagraph (A); (C) which is chartered or licensed as an insurance company and authorized to engage in the business of insurance under the laws of any State; and (D) which does not exclude any person from membership in the group solely to provide for members of such a group a competitive advantage over such a person. | DOE, US Code 42, §9671, Mar 17 |
| risk score - numerical result of a semi-quantitative risk assessment methodology numerical representation that gauges the combination of threat, vulnerability, and consequence at a specific moment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk tolerance - degree to which an entity is willing to accept risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk transfer - action taken to manage risk that shifts some or all of the risk to another entity, asset, system, network, or geographic area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk-based decision making - determination of a course of action predicated primarily on the assessment of risk and the expected impact of that course of action on that risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| risk-informed decision making - determination of a course of action predicated on the assessment of risk, the expected impact of that course of action on that risk, as well as other relevant factors. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| river - a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes. | DOI, US Code 16, §1286, Mar 17 |
| riverine operations - Operations conducted by forces organized to cope with and exploit the unique characteristics of a riverine area, to locate and destroy hostile forces, and/or to achieve or maintain control of the riverine area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| roadmap - an assessment of manufacturing interoperability requirements developed by an industry describing that industry's goals related to enterprise integration, the knowledge and standards including application protocols necessary to achieve those goals, and the necessary steps, timetable, and assignment of responsibilities for acquiring the knowledge and developing the standards and protocols. | DOC, US Code 15, §278g-5, Mar 17 |

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| rock dust - pulverized limestone, dolomite, gypsum, anhydrite, shale, adobe, or other inert material, preferably light colored, 100 per centum of which will pass through a sieve having twenty meshes per linear inch and 70 per centum or more of which will pass through a sieve having two hundred meshes per linear inch; the particles of which when wetted and dried will not cohere to form a cake which will not be dispersed into separate particles by a light blast of air; and which does not contain more than 5 per centum of combustible matter or more than a total of 4 per centum of free and combined silica (SiO ₂), or, where the Secretary finds that such silica concentrations are not available, which does not contain more than 5 per centum of free and combined silica. | DOL, US Code 30, §878, Mar 17 |
| role - These are the actions and activities assigned to, or required of, a person in a specific position or job. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| role specialist nation - A nation that has agreed to assume responsibility for providing a particular class of supply or service for all or part of the multinational force. Also called RSN. See also lead nation; multinational force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16, May 19 |
| role-based access control - A security feature in which users permissions within a system are based on their job function within an organization. In SMART, RBAC is enforced using captions, TAGS (Traffic Analysis by Geography and Subject), roles, sensitivity, post, employee type, and classification. Also called RBAC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| roles of medical care - The characterization of health support for the distribution of medical resources and capabilities. a. Role 1. Provides medical treatment, initial trauma care, and forward resuscitation, not including surgical care. Also known as unit-level medical care. b. Role 2. Provides medical treatment, advanced trauma management, emergency surgery, and resuscitative care. c. Role 3. Provides emergency and specialty surgery, intensive care, medical specialty care, and extended holding capacity and capability augmented by robust ancillary support. d. Role 4. Provides the full range of preventive, acute, restorative, curative, rehabilitative, and convalescent care found in United States base hospitals and robust overseas facilities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| roll-on, roll-off ship - commercial vessel specially designed to carry wheeled cargo that is driven on and off the ship on its own wheels includes cargo such as automobiles, trucks, semi-trailer trucks, trailers or railroad cars. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| roll-on/roll-off discharge facility - A platform made up of causeway sections that provide a means of embarking and disembarking vehicles from a roll-on and roll-off ship at sea to lighterage. Also called RRDF. See also facility; lighterage. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| Rome Statute - the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on July 17, 1998. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |
| root cause - initiating cause of a causal chain which leads to an outcome or effect of interest. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| root cause analysis - method for identifying the underlying causes of why something occurred. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| roster - list of all students in a class of a training program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| roster - list of all students in a class of a training program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Rotational Assignments - Short-term assignments used to allow Fellows to gain a broader perspective of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government and the U.S. government foreign policy apparatus. Rotations can take Fellows to another bureau, division, office, program, another agency or branch of the Federal Government, or even outside the federal government (to the private or non-profit sector, for example). Rotations provide an opportunity to gain management experience, work in specific occupational fields or learn about a program function from another perspective. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18 |

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| rough order of magnitude - cost estimate that addresses the general size and scope of a program's level of effort and cost to complete is based on initial or incomplete information available during the early phases of a program's life cycle. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| rough terrain container handler - A piece of materials handling equipment used to pick up and move containers. Also called RTCH. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| Round of Competition - The different stages of competing for retention. In first round competition, employees compete to stay in their competitive level. In the second, employees compete for assignment to positions in different competitive levels. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| route - storage facilities and trackage used by railroad cars in transportation in commerce. | DHS, US Code 6, §1201, Jan 17 |
| routine - A precedence designator used for all telegrams not sufficiently urgent to justify a higher precedence designator. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Routine - Outgoing telegrams with the lowest order of precedence - assigned to communications which justify DOS transmission but are of insufficient urgency to require a higher precedence. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| Routine Maintenance And Repair - The preservation of real property in a sound state. Routine M&R includes painting, day- to-day plumbing and electrical work, etc. Also called M&R. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| routine use - The condition of disclosure under the Privacy Act that permits a Federal agency to disclose Privacy Act protected information when to do so is compatible with the purpose for which it was collected. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| routine use - the use, sharing, or disclosure of protected information for a purpose compatible with the purpose for which the information was collected. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17 |
| routine use - With respect to the disclosure of a record, the use of such record for a purpose which is compatible with the purpose for which it was collected he disclosure of a record without written consent to another person or agency for a purpose which is compatible with and related to the purpose for which it was collected. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 509, May 18 |
| routinely deployable unit - a unit that normally deploys from its permanent home station on a periodic or rotating basis to meet peacetime operational requirements that, or to participate in scheduled training exercises that, routinely require deployments outside the United States and its territories. Such term includes a unit that is alerted for deployment outside the United States and its territories during an actual execution of a contingency plan or in support of a crisis operation. | DOD, US Code 10, §130, Jan 17 |
| routing indicator - A group of letters identifying a station within a telegraphic network to facilitate routing of traffic. Also called RI. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| routing line - format Line 2 that contains the routing indicator(s) of the station(s) to which a transmission is routed. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| routing line segregation - Alteration to Format Line 2 as the message passes through relay stations, so that only those routing indicators pertinent to the onward transmission are present in FL-2. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| royalties - payments of any kind, including payments under technical assistance or similar agreements, made as consideration for the use or right to use any copyright, literary, artistic, or scientific work, patent, trademark, design, model, plan, secret formula, or process. It does not include payments under technical assistance or similar agreements that can be related to specific services such as- (A) personnel training, without regard to where performed; and (B) if performed in the territory of one or more of the NAFTA countries, engineering, tooling, die-setting, software design and similar computer services, or other services. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| rubric - guide listing specific criteria for grading or scoring academic papers, projects or tests. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

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| | Terms, May 18 |
| rubric - guide listing specific criteria for grading or scoring academic papers, projects or tests. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| rule - A regulation that applies to the general public and has final legal effect. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 516, May 18 |
| Rule/Regulation - An agency statement of general applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or to describe the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of an agency. A rule issued by an agency alters rights and interests of outside parties. The terms rule and regulations are interchangeable and synonymous. Both rules and regulations are subordinate to statutes, especially to the specific statute under which they are issued. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 156, May 18 |
| Rulemaking - The process that an executive agency uses to create, amend, or repeal a rule that involves notice to the public and the opportunity for public comment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 156, May 18 |
| rules of behavior - Rules that clearly delineate responsibilities and expected behavior of all individuals with access to a system. Also called ROB. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| rules of behavior - Established rules developed to promote a workforce members understanding of the importance of safeguarding personally identifiable information (PII), his or her individual role and responsibilities in protecting PII, and the consequences for failed compliance. All workforce members with access to PII in the performance of their official duties are required to comply with established rules. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| rules of engagement - Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called ROE. See also law of war. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| rural - an area that is not located in a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. | DHS, US Code 6, §124j, Jan 17 |
| rural - geographic areas that are located outside of standard metropolitan statistical areas. | DHHS, US Code 42, §294d, Jan 17 |
| rural area - a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants. | USDA, US Code 7, §918c, Mar 17 |
| rural area - an area encompassing a population of less than 50,000 people that has not been designated in the most recent decennial census as an urbanized area by the Secretary of Commerce. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| rural area - any area other than an area within a metropolitan statistical area or within the outer boundary of any city or town having a population of 20,000 or more (based on the most recent decennial census of the United States). | DHS, US Code 8, §1153, Jan 17 |
| rural area - rural area as any area other than an area within a metropolitan statistical area or within the outer boundary of any city or town having a population of 20,000 or more (based on the most recent U.S. decennial census). b. See also definitions for high school education or equivalent, related to diversity immigrant visas; advanced degree, doctorate degree equivalent, and masters degree equivalent, related to employment second preference immigrant classification; and graduate of medical school, related to ineligibility under INA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U), Mar 17 |
| rural development - the planning, financing, and development of facilities and services in rural areas that contribute to making those areas desirable places in which to live and make private and business investments; the planning, development, and expansion of business and industry in rural areas to provide increased employment and income; the planning, development, conservation, and use of land, water, and other natural resources of rural areas to maintain or improve the quality of the environment for people and business in rural areas; and the building or improvement of institutional, organizational, and leadership capacities of rural citizens and leaders to define and resolve their own community problems. | USDA, US Code 7, §2666, Mar 17 |

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| rural heritage - historic sites, structures, and districts.; includes historic rural downtown areas and main streets, neighborhoods, farmsteads, scenic and historic trails, heritage areas, and historic landscapes. | USDA, US Code 7, §2009dd-1, Mar 17 |
| rural microenterprise - (A) a sole proprietorship located in a rural area; or (B) a business entity with not more than 10 full-time-equivalent employees located in a rural area. | USDA, US Code 7, §2008s, Mar 17 |
| rural volunteer fire department - any organized, not for profit, fire protection organization that provides service primarily to a community or city with a population of 10,000 or less or to a rural area, as defined by the Secretary, whose firefighting personnel is 80 percent or more volunteer, and that is recognized as a fire department by the laws of the State. | DOI, US Code 16, §2106, Mar 17 |
| rural water supply project - (i) incidental noncommercial livestock watering and noncommercial irrigation of vegetation and small gardens of less than 1 acre; and (ii) a project to improve rural water infrastructure, including- (I) pumps, pipes, wells, and other diversions;(II) storage tanks and small impoundments;(III) water treatment facilities for potable water supplies, including desalination facilities;(IV) equipment and management tools for water conservation, groundwater recovery, and water recycling; and (V) appurtenances. | DOI, US Code 43, §2401, Mar 17 |
| rural water supply project - a project that is designed to serve a community or group of communities, each of which has a population of not more than 50,000 inhabitants, which may include Indian tribes and tribal organizations, dispersed homesites, or rural areas with domestic, industrial, municipal, and residential water. | DOI, US Code 43, §2401, Mar 17 |
| rural-serving institution of higher education - an institution of higher education that primarily serves rural areas. | ED, US Code 20, §1161q, Mar 17 |
| ruse - In military deception, a trick of war designed to deceive the adversary, usually involving the deliberate exposure of false information to the adversary’s intelligence collection system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| ruse - In military deception, an action designed to deceive the adversary, usually involving the deliberate exposure of false information to the adversary’s intelligence collection system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4, Apr 17 |
| S&T service - sustained functional capability supplying scientific and/or technical support. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| S&T service - sustained functional capability supplying scientific and/or technical support. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Sabbatical - An absence from duty, with pay, that an agency may grant to an SES career appointee for up to 11 months to engage in study or uncompensated work experience for developmental purposes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| sabotage - activities that involve a violation, or that would involve such a violation if committed against the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| sabotage - An act or acts with the intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense or foreign policy of a country by willfully injuring, destroying, or attempting to destroy national defense or war material, premises, or utilities, to include human or natural resources. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| sac vides - Empty diplomatic pouches being returned to the Department or country of origin. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| sacred objects - specific ceremonial objects which are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents | DOI, US Code 25, §3001, Mar 17 |
| safe haven - 1. Designated area(s) to which noncombatant evacuees of the United States Government’s responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during a domestic or other valid emergency. 2. A protected body of water or the well deck of an amphibious ship used by small craft operating offshore for refuge from storms or heavy seas. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |

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| safe haven - The temporary storage of a posts valuable records in the Department or a nearby post deemed appropriate until hostilities subside. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| safe house - An innocent-appearing house or premises established by an organization for the purpose of conducting clandestine or covert activity in relative security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-072, Sep 16 |
| safeguard officer - A cleared person who watches classified diplomatic pouches while the courier is attending to other business. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| safeguarding - measures and controls that are prescribed to protect classified information. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| safeguards - Protective measures prescribed to meet the security requirements (i.e., confidentiality, integrity, and availability) specified for an information system. Safeguards may include security features, management constraints, personnel security, and security of physical structures, areas, and devices. Synonymous with security controls and countermeasures. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| safeguards - Protective measures prescribed to meet the security requirements (i.e., confidentiality, integrity, and availability) specified for an information system. Safeguards may include security features, management constraints, personnel security, and security of physical structures, areas, and devices. Synonymous with security controls and countermeasures. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Safehaven - An approved site where vital records are stored for safekeeping and retrieval in cases of emergency and/or disaster. This site has to be at a location that is separate from where the files originated. 502, 511) A designated area within a building that serves as an emergency sanctuary and provides at least 60-minute force-entry and ballistic-resistant (FE/BR) protection, emergency power, ventilation, communications, and emergency egress. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| safekeeping - The transfer of custody of classified diplomatic pouches from a diplomatic courier for temporary storage in a secure area (such as an embassy vault). Safekeeping requires receipt of all items on a DS-7600 retained locally until custody is returned to the diplomatic courier. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| safe-to-arm switch - device used to arm the improvised explosive device (IED) to ensure that the emplacer can safely plant the improvised explosive device (IED) and leave the location. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| safety - condition of being safe from undergoing or causing hurt, injury, or loss. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| safety belt - (A) with respect to open-body passenger vehicles, including convertibles, an occupant restraint system consisting of a lap belt or a lap belt and a detachable shoulder belt; and (B) with respect to other passenger vehicles, an occupant restraint system consisting of integrated lap shoulder belts. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §153, Mar 17 |
| safety concern - any hazard associated with a capability or asset or a subsystem of a capability or asset that is likely to cause serious bodily injury or death to a typical Coast Guard user in testing, maintaining, repairing, or operating the capability, asset, or subsystem or any hazard associated with the capability, asset, or subsystem that is likely to cause major damage to the capability, asset, or subsystem during the course of its normal operation by a typical Coast Guard user. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §581, Jan 17 |
| safety investigation - an investigation by Coast Guard personnel of an aircraft accident that is conducted solely to determine the cause of the accident and to obtain information that may prevent the occurrence of similar accidents. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §678, Jan 17 |
| safety, health, environmental management system - part of an organization's management system used to develop and implement its safety, health, environmental systems policy and manage its environmental aspects a set of interrelated elements (organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, and resources) used to establish and achieve environmental performance objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| safing - As applied to weapons and ammunition, the changing from a state of readiness for initiation to a safe condition. Also called de-arming. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |

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| sailing school student - an individual who is on board a sailing school vessel to receive sailing instruction. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| sale or sell - any sale, exchange, contract to sell, consignment for sale, shipment for sale, or other disposition. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service costs - the costs related to sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service for the following: (A) Sales and marketing promotion, media advertising, advertising and market research, promotional and demonstration materials, exhibits, sales conferences, trade shows, conventions, banners, marketing displays, free samples, sales, marketing and after-sales service literature (product brochures, catalogs, technical literature, price lists, service manuals, sales aid information), establishment and protection of logos and trademarks, sponsorships, wholesale and retail restocking charges, and entertainment. (B) Sales and marketing incentives, consumer, retailer, or wholesaler rebates, and merchandise incentives. (C) Salaries and wages, sales commissions, bonuses, benefits (such as medical, insurance, and pension), traveling and living expenses, and membership and professional fees for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service personnel. (D) Recruiting and training of sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service personnel, and after-sales training of customers' employees, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer. (E) Product liability insurance. (F) Office supplies for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service of goods, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer. (G) Telephone, mail, and other communications, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer. (H) Rent and depreciation of sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service offices and distribution centers. (I) Property insurance, taxes, utilities, and repair and maintenance of sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service offices and distribution centers, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer. (J) Payments by the producer to other persons for warranty repairs. self-produced material - a material that is produced by the producer of a good and used in the production of that good. shipping and packing costs - the costs incurred in packing a good for shipment and shipping the good from the point of direct shipment to the buyer, but does not include the costs of preparing and packaging the good for retail sale. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| saline water - sea water, brackish water, and other mineralized or chemically impaired water. | DOE, US Code 42, §10301, Mar 17 |
| salvage - 1. Property that has some value in excess of its basic material content but is in such condition that it has no reasonable prospect of use for any purpose as a unit and its repair or rehabilitation for use as a unit is clearly impractical. 2. The saving or rescuing of condemned, discarded, or abandoned property, and of materials contained therein, for reuse, refabrication, or scrapping. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19 |
| salvage - Personal property that has value greater than its basic material content, but for which repair or rehabilitation is clearly impractical or uneconomical. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| salvage automobile - an automobile that is damaged by collision, fire, flood, accident, trespass, or other event, to the extent that its fair salvage value plus the cost of repairing the automobile for legal operation on public streets, roads, and highways would be more than the fair market value of the automobile immediately before the event that caused the damage. | DOT, US Code 49, §30501, Mar 17 |
| salvage value - The estimated value of an asset at the end of its useful life. A standard 10-percent salvage value is used for all Department-owned assets. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| salvage yard - an individual or entity engaged in the business of acquiring or owning salvage automobiles for (A) resale in their entirety or as spare parts; or (B) rebuilding, restoration, or crushing. | DOT, US Code 49, §30501, Mar 17 |
| sanction enforcement - Operations that employ coercive measures to control the movement of certain types of designated items into or out of a nation or specified area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| sanctioned person - a foreign person, and any parent, affiliate, subsidiary, or successor entity of the foreign person, upon whom sanctions have been imposed. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| sanctions - tangible, proportional consequences that hold the juvenile offender accountable for the offense committed. A sanction may include counseling, restitution, community service, a fine, supervised probation, or confinement. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ee-2, Jan 17 |
| sanitary or phytosanitary measure - a measure to (i) protect animal or plant life or health in the United States from risks arising from the introduction, establishment, or spread of a pest or disease;(ii) protect human or animal life or health in the United States from risks arising from the presence of an additive, contaminant, toxin, or disease-causing organism in a food, beverage, or feedstuff; (iii) protect human life or health in the United States from risks arising from a disease-causing organism or pest carried by an animal or plant, or a product thereof; or (iv) prevent or limit other damage in the United States arising from the introduction, establishment, or spread of a pest. | DHS, US Code 19, §2575b, Mar 17 |
| sanitary or phytosanitary standard - a standard intended to form a basis for a sanitary or phytosanitary measure. | DHS, US Code 19, §2578b, Mar 17 |
| sanitization - Process to remove information from media such that information recovery is not possible. It includes removing all labels, markings, and activity logs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| sanitize - To degauss or overwrite information on magnetic or other data storage media. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| satellite - the satellites proposed to be acquired for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). | DHS, US Code 33, §878a, Mar 17 |
| Saved Pay - The SES rated pay that the individual receives by accepting a lower graded position after leaving the SES as the result of reduction-in-force or removal during probationary period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| scaffolding [training] - technique used by curriculum designers and instructors to facilitate student learning where instructors initially provide feedback, demonstration, and various prompts until students demonstrate independence to carry out more of the task(s) independently and the instructor minimizes feedback (scaffolding) includes feedback explanations, demonstrations and prompts of various types which can be visual, audio, and tactile | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| scaffolding [training] - technique used by curriculum designers and instructors to facilitate student learning where instructors initially provide feedback, demonstration, and various prompts until students demonstrate independence to carry out more of the task(s) independently and the instructor minimizes feedback (scaffolding) includes feedback explanations, demonstrations and prompts of various types which can be visual, audio, and tactile. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| scan - A feature on radios that allows the operator to monitor different channel at one time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 564, May 18 |
| scan - utilizing nonintrusive imaging equipment, radiation detection equipment, or both, to capture data, including images of a container. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |
| scanner - An electronic device used to reproduce an exact image. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| scanning - utilization of nonintrusive imaging equipment, radiation detection equipment, or both, to capture data, including images. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| scenario [risk] - hypothetical situation comprised of a hazard, an entity impacted by that hazard, and associated conditions including consequences when appropriate. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| scenario mapping - A structured strategic thinking process in which emerging issues and critical events are projected to occur over the next 3 to 6 months; each scenario presents a different projection/forecast. The process facilitates shorter-term strategic thinking-planning around the emerging issues and critical events pertinent to political transition. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| scenic easement - the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) within the authorized boundaries of a component of the wild and scenic rivers system, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities of a designated wild, scenic or recreational river area, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement. For any designated wild and scenic river, the appropriate Secretary shall treat the acquisition of fee title with the reservation of regular existing uses to the owner as a scenic easement for purposes of this chapter. Such an acquisition shall not constitute fee title ownership. | DOI, US Code 16, §1286, Mar 17 |
| Schedule A Position - Positions other than those of a confidential or policy-determining character for which it is impracticable to examine. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| schedule and timetable of compliance - a schedule of required measures including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with an emission limitation, other limitation, prohibition, or standard. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| Schedule Awards - Compensation provided for specified periods of time for the permanent loss, or loss of use, of each of certain body members, organs and functions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| Schedule B position - Positions other than those of a confidential or policy-determining character for which it is not practicable to hold a competitive examination. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| Schedule C position - Positions of a confidential or policy-determining character. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| schedule change - A modification or adjustment in the established work schedule of an employee of a permanent or temporary nature which may be initiated by either the supervisor or employee. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, May 18 |
| schedule of compliance - a schedule of remedial measures including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with an effluent limitation, other limitation, prohibition, or standard. | DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17 |
| schedule of compliance - a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations, leading to compliance with an applicable implementation plan, emission standard, emission limitation, or emission prohibition. | DOE, US Code 42, §7661, Mar 17 |
| schedule of fire - Groups or series of fires that are fired in a definite sequence according to a definite program. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| schedule risk - likelihood of failing to meet schedule plans and the effect of that failure either from lack of internal controls or those associated with late delivery by vendors, resulting in missed milestones. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| scheduled annual leave - Leave requested and approved in advance in writing on an Application for Leave (SF- 71). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 480, May 18 |
| scheduled annual leave - Leave requested and approved in advance in writing on Form OPM-71, Request for Leave or Approved Absence, for use at specified periods of time. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| scheduled target - Planned target upon which fires or other actions are scheduled for prosecution at a specified time. See also planned target; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| Schedules A, B, and C - Categories of positions excepted from the competitive service by regulation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| schema [educational psychology] - process of cognition in which the brain stores and recreates information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| schema [educational psychology] - process of cognition in which the brain stores and recreates information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| scheme of fires - The detailed, logical sequence of targets and fire support events to find and engage targets to support the commander's objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| scheme of maneuver - The central expression of the commander's concept for operations that governs the development of supporting plans or annexes of how arrayed forces will accomplish the mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| scheme or artifice to defraud - a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services. | DOJ, US Code 18, §1346, Mar 17 |
| school dropout - an individual who is no longer attending any school and who has not received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| school dropout - an individual who is no longer attending any school and who has not received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent. | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| school leader residency program - a school-based principal or other school leader preparation program in which a prospective principal or other school leader (A) for 1 academic year, engages in sustained and rigorous clinical learning with substantial leadership responsibilities and an opportunity to practice and be evaluated in an authentic school setting; and (B) during that academic year (i) participates in evidence-based coursework, to the extent the State (in consultation with local educational agencies in the State) determines that such evidence is reasonably available, that is integrated with the clinical residency experience; and (ii) receives ongoing support from a mentor principal or other school leader, who is effective. | ED, US Code 20, §6602, Mar 17 |
| school of allied health - a public or nonprofit private college, junior college, or university or hospital-based educational entity that- (A) provides, or can provide, programs of education to enable individuals to become allied health professionals or to provide additional training for allied health professionals; (B) provides training for not less than a total of twenty persons in the allied health curricula (except that this subparagraph shall not apply to any hospital-based educational entity); (C) includes or is affiliated with a teaching hospital; and (D) is accredited by a recognized body or bodies approved for such purposes by the Secretary of Education, or which provides to the Secretary satisfactory assurance by such accrediting body or bodies that reasonable progress is being made toward accreditation. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17 |
| school or department of divinity - an institution, or a department or a branch of an institution, the program of instruction of which is designed for the education of students (A) to prepare the students to become ministers of religion or to enter upon some other religious vocation (or to provide continuing training for any such vocation); or (B) to prepare the students to teach theological subjects. | ED, US Code 20, §1003, Mar 17 |
| school resource officer - a career law enforcement officer, with sworn authority, deployed in community-oriented policing, and assigned by the employing police department or agency to work in collaboration with schools and community-based organizations- (A) to address crime and disorder problems, gangs, and drug activities affecting or occurring in or around an elementary or secondary school; (B) to develop or expand crime prevention efforts for students;(C) to educate likely school-age victims in crime prevention and safety;(D) to develop or expand community justice initiatives for students;(E) to train students in conflict resolution, restorative justice, and crime awareness;(F) to assist in the identification of physical changes in the environment that may reduce crime in or around the school; and(G) to assist in developing school policy that addresses crime and to recommend procedural changes. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3796dd-8, Jan 17 |
| school year - the period of 12 months beginning July 1 of any calendar year and ending June 30 of the following calendar year. | ED, US Code 20, §1061, Mar 17 |
| school-based mental health services provider - a State-licensed or State-certified school counselor, school psychologist, school social worker, or other State licensed or certified mental health professional qualified under State law to provide mental health services to children and adolescents. | ED, US Code 20, §7112, Mar 17 |
| school-based prevention - programs, which are institutionalized, and run by. | DHHS, US Code 42, |

§290bb–25b,
Jan 17

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| Science and Technology [Directorate] - Department of Homeland Security Support Component that establishes, administers and coordinates the research and development and test and evaluation activities for the Department and advises the Secretary on efforts and priorities in support of the Department’s missions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| scientific and technical intelligence - The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign scientific and technical information that covers: a. foreign developments in basic and applied research and in applied engineering techniques; and b. scientific and technical characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of all foreign military systems, weapons, weapon systems, and materiel; the research and development related thereto; and the production methods employed for their manufacture. Also called S&TI. See also intelligence; technical intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| scientific collection - a set of physical specimens, living or inanimate, created for the purpose of supporting science and serving as a long-term research asset, rather than for their market value as collectibles or their historical, artistic, or cultural significance, and, as appropriate and feasible, the associated specimen data and materials. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6624, Jan 17 |
| scientific data - Data obtained through the scientific method, observation, research, and technical analysis that are testable, verifiable, and repeatable, or contain measures of uncertainty. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823, Mar 17 |
| scientific or professional position - positions are classified above GS-15 that do not meet Senior Executive Service classification criteria and involve high-level research and development are. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| scientific personnel - individuals on board an oceanographic research vessel only to engage in scientific research, or to instruct or receive instruction in oceanography or limnology. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| scientific process - planned and controlled treatment that subjects materials to the influence of one or more types of energy for the time required to bring about the desired reactions or results. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| scientific process - planned and controlled treatment that subjects materials to the influence of one or more types of energy for the time required to bring about the desired reactions or results. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| scientifically based reading research - (A) research that applies rigorous, systemic, and objective procedures to obtain valid knowledge relevant to reading development, reading instruction, and reading difficulties; and (B) includes research that (i) employs systemic, empirical methods that draw on observation or experiment; (ii) involves rigorous data analyses that are adequate to test the stated hypotheses and justify the general conclusions drawn; (iii) relies on measurements or observational methods that provide valid data across evaluators and observers and across multiple measurements and observations; and (iv) has been accepted by a peer-reviewed journal or approved by a panel of independent experts through a comparably rigorous, objective, and scientific review. | ED, US Code 20, §1032c, Mar 17 |
| scientifically based research - research that is carried out using scientifically based research standards. | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| scientist - an individual who has a degree from an institution of higher education in a science that has practical application in the nuclear nonproliferation sciences. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2571, Jan 17 |
| scope of work - The document that describes the specifications of an audit contracted out to a public accounting firm, including the background, audit objectives, steps and procedures, reporting requirements, and terms of performance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| scope statement [learning] - brief description of the content of the module, session, or lesson. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| scope statement [learning] - brief description of the content of the module, session, or lesson. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

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| scrap - personal property that has no value except its basic metallic, mineral, or organic content. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| scrap - Property that has no value except for its basic material content. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |
| screen [barrier] - fully framed assembly of grooved wood dowels or meshed screening that is intended to form a protective barrier over windows or on doors, and on which a fine wire lacing is installed in parallel runs of opposite polarity at intervals not exceeding 102 mm (4 inches). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| screening - a visual or automated review of information about goods, including manifest or entry documentation accompanying a shipment being imported into the United States, to determine the presence of misdeclared, restricted, or prohibited items and assess the level of threat posed by such cargo. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |
| screening - In intelligence, the evaluation of an individual or a group of individuals to determine their potential to answer collection requirements or to identify individuals who match a predetermined source profile coupled with the process of identifying and assessing the areas of knowledge, cooperation, and possible approach techniques for an individual who has information of intelligence value. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| screening - systematic examination or assessment, done especially to detect a potential threat or risk or any particular substance, attribute, person, or undesirable material includes methods that agencies use to investigate locations or geographic areas, or an applicant's background to identify potential security risks and the degree/extent of the investigation may vary based on access/position requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| screening [medical] - medical assessment to detect a disease or serious health condition when signs or symptoms may not be visible examples include; osteoporosis bone density scans, skin cancer checks, blood sugar/diabetes checks, or blood pressure readings. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| script - Also called a macro or batch file, a script is an ordered list of commands that can be executed as a unit without user interaction. During execution, a script can require a response from a user. A script language is a simple programming language with which you can write scripts. Common script languages include - Java Script, Visual Basic (VB), PERL, and PHP - Hypertext Preprocessor (PHP). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| script - Written specifications for an aspect of a video or motion picture production, such as settings, action, camera coverage, dialogue, narration, music, and sound effects. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| sea areas - Areas in the amphibious objective area designated for the stationing of amphibious task force ships. See also amphibious objective area; fire support area; inner transport area; sea echelon area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| sea barge - A type of barge-ship that can carry up to 38 loaded barges and also carry tugs, stacked causeway sections, various watercraft, or heavy-lift equipment to better support joint logistics over-the-shore operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| sea control operations - The employment of forces to destroy enemy naval forces, suppress enemy sea commerce, protect vital sea lanes, and establish local military superiority in vital sea areas. See also land control operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |
| sea echelon - A portion of the amphibious warfare ships or other ships that withdraws from or remains out of the transport area during an amphibious landing and operates in designated areas to seaward in an on-call or unscheduled status. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| sea echelon area - In amphibious operations, an area to seaward of a transport area from which ships are phased into the transport area and to which ships withdraw from the transport area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| sea echelon plan - In amphibious operations, the distribution plan for amphibious shipping in the transport area to minimize losses due to enemy attack and to reduce the area to be swept of mines. See also amphibious operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| sea grant program - a program of research and outreach which is administered by one or more sea grant colleges or sea grant institutes. | DHS, US Code 33, §1122, Mar 17 |

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| sea mine - explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area does not include devices attached to the bottom of ships or to harbor installations by personnel operating underwater. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sea state - A scale that categorizes the force of progressively higher seas by wave height. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| seabasing - The deployment, assembly, command, projection, reconstitution, sustainment, and re-employment of joint power from the sea without reliance on land bases within the operational area. See also amphibious operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| seal crimping device - A controlled item of equipment used to crimp the lead or plastic string-tie type of seals. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| SEAL delivery vehicle team - United States Navy forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with SEAL delivery vehicles, dry deck shelters, and other submersible platforms. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| SEAL team - United States Navy forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on maritime, coastal, and riverine environments. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| sealed bidding - Acquisition by competitive sealed bids. This method of procurement requires that specifications be written describing the requirements of the U.S. Government clearly, accurately, and completely, so that the evaluation of bids can be based on the lowest bid submitted by a responsive and responsible bidder. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| sealift enhancement features - Special equipment and modifications that adapt merchant-type dry cargo ships and tankers to specific military missions. Also called SEFs. See also Military Sealift Command; Ready Reserve. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| seaman - an individual (except scientific personnel, a sailing school instructor, or a sailing school student) engaged or employed in any capacity on board a vessel. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |
| seaman of the United States - United States citizens and lawful resident aliens of the United States when they are sailing on a United States flag vessel under the authority of United States Coast Guard issued licenses or merchant mariner documents. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |
| seaport - A land facility designated for reception of personnel or materiel moved by sea, and that serves as an authorized port of entrance into or departure from the country in which located. See also port of debarkation; port of embarkation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| search - A systematic reconnaissance of a defined area, so that all parts of the area have passed within visibility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| search - an intrusive examination in which a container is opened and its contents are devanned and visually inspected for the presence of misdeclared, restricted, or prohibited items. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |
| search - manual examination with or without assisting detection technologies, to resolve anomalies, to confirm adherence to standards or compliance with laws, or to detect threats for passengers and cargo, includes cavity search on passenger, pat-down, visual inspection, devanning of containers, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| search and detect sensor - sensor which detects, measures, may indicate and/or record objects and activities by means of energy or particles emitted, reflected, or modified by objects for the purpose of identifying IED activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| search and rescue center facility - a Coast Guard shore facility that maintains a search and rescue mission coordination and communications watch. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §676, Jan 17 |
| search and rescue numerical encryption grid - A predesignated ten-letter word without repeated letters used exclusively by recovery forces or isolated personnel to encrypt numerical data such as position, time, and/or headings in a covert manner. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| search and rescue point - A predesignated specific location, relative to which isolated personnel provide their position to recovery forces. Also called SARDOT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |

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| search and rescue region - An area of defined dimensions, recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, or other cognizant international body, and associated with a rescue coordination center within which search and rescue services are provided. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| search and rescue -The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, and specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue distressed persons on land or at sea in a permissive environment. Also called SAR. See also combat search and rescue; isolated personnel; joint personnel recovery center; personnel recovery coordination cell. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| search engine - A computer program that helps a user find information on the Internet. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| seasonal agricultural services - the performance of field work related to planting, cultural practices, cultivating, growing and harvesting of fruits and vegetables of every kind and other perishable commodities, as defined in regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture. | DHS, US Code 8, §1160, Jan 17 |
| seat belt - (i) with respect to open-body motor vehicles, including convertibles, an occupant restraint system consisting of a lap belt or a lap belt and a detachable shoulder belt; and (ii) with respect to other motor vehicles, an occupant restraint system consisting of integrated lap and shoulder belts. | DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §405, Mar 17 |
| seclusion - a behavior control technique involving locked isolation. Such term does not include a time out. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290ii, Jan 17 |
| second crop - a second crop of the same agricultural commodity as the first crop, or a crop of a different agricultural commodity following the first crop, planted on the same acreage as the first crop for harvest in the same crop year, except the term does not include a replanted crop. | USDA, US Code 7, §1508a, Mar 17 |
| secondary drinking water regulation - a regulation which applies to public water systems and which specifies the maximum contaminant levels which, in the judgment of the Administrator, are requisite to protect the public welfare. Such regulations may apply to any contaminant in drinking water (A) which may adversely affect the odor or appearance of such water and consequently may cause a substantial number of the persons served by the public water system providing such water to discontinue its use, or (B) which may otherwise adversely affect the public welfare. Such regulations may vary according to geographic and other circumstances. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300f, Jan 17 |
| secondary improvised explosive device - additional improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced in the target area to attack individuals or vehicles after the initial event. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| secondary loads - Unit equipment, supplies, and major end items that are transported in the beds of organic vehicles. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| secondary school - a day or residential school which provides secondary education, as determined under State law. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| secondary transmission - the further transmitting of a primary transmission simultaneously with the primary transmission, or nonsimultaneously with the primary transmission if by a cable system not located in whole or in part within the boundary of the forty-eight contiguous States, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico: <i>Provided, however,</i> That a nonsimultaneous further transmission by a cable system located in Hawaii of a primary transmission shall be deemed to be a secondary transmission if the carriage of the television broadcast signal comprising such further transmission is permissible under the rules, regulations, or authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission. | DOC, US Code 17, §111, Mar 17 |
| second-line support - second level in a hierarchy of support groups involved in the resolution of issues that due to higher technical issues could not be solved by the first-line support. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| SECRET - A national security classification applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security (source: Executive Order 12958). An example of SECRET information is: Exact key length required by machine crypto system, excluding verification bits and redundancy. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18 |
| secret - Security classification that shall be applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security that the original classification authority is able to identify or describe. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, EO 1352, Sep 16 |

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| secret [classification] - information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause serious damage to the national security of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| secret ballot - the expression by ballot, voting machine, or otherwise, but in no event by proxy, of a choice with respect to any election or vote taken upon any matter, which is cast in such a manner that the person expressing such choice cannot be identified with the choice expressed. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, Mar 17 |
| SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network - The worldwide SECRET-level packet switch network that uses high-speed internet protocol routers and high-capacity Defense Information Systems Network circuitry. Also called SIPRNET. See also Defense Information Systems Network. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| Secretary concerned - (1) the Secretary of Energy, with respect to matters concerning the Department of Energy; and (2) the Secretary of Defense, with respect to matters concerning the Department of Defense. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2525, Jan 17 |
| secretary concerned - (A) the Secretary of the Army, with respect to matters concerning the Army; (B) the Secretary of the Navy, with respect to matters concerning the Navy or the Marine Corps; (C) the Secretary of the Air Force, with respect to matters concerning the Air Force; (D) the Secretary of Homeland Security, with respect to matters concerning the Coast Guard; (E) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with respect to matters concerning the Public Health Service; and (F) the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to matters concerning the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or its predecessor organization the Coast and Geodetic Survey. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| secretary concerned - (A) the Secretary of the Army, with respect to matters concerning the Army; (B) the Secretary of the Navy, with respect to matters concerning the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard when it is operating as a service in the Department of the Navy; (C) the Secretary of the Air Force, with respect to matters concerning the Air Force; and (D) the Secretary of Homeland Security, with respect to matters concerning the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| Secretary of Defense - Responsible for homeland defense and may also authorize Defense Support of Civil Authorities for domestic incidents as directed by the President or when consistent with military readiness operations and appropriate under the circumstances and the law. When Department of Defense military forces are authorized to support the needs of civil authorities, command of those forces remains with the Secretary of Defense. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| secret-cleared U.S. citizen - A citizen of the United States who has undergone a background investigation by an authorized U.S. Government Agency and been issued a Secret security clearance, in accordance with Executive Orders 13526, and implementing guidelines and standards published in 32 CFR 147. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| secret-cleared U.S. citizen - A citizen of the United States who has undergone a background investigation by an authorized U.S. Government Agency and been issued a Secret security clearance, in accordance with Executive Orders 13526, and implementing guidelines and standards published in 32 CFR 147. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| section - A subdivision of an office, installation, territory, works, or organization; especially a major subdivision of a staff. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| Section 511 - A section of the FY 2002 Foreign Operation, Export Financing and Related Program Appropriations Act which provides that funds appropriated remain available for an additional four years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, 634, May 18 |
| section telegram - A Department telegram exceeding 110 lines of type, from heading through end of message functions, that is divided into sections to facilitate transmission. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| sector air defense commander - Commander subordinate to an area/regional air defense commander, who is responsible for air and missile defenses in the assigned sector and exercises authorities delegated by the area/regional air defense commander. Also called SADC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| Sector Command Center - Joint - Sector Command Center with U.S. Navy personnel to augment U.S. Coast Guard Sector Command Center organization and coordinate operations and planning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| Sector Command Center - U.S. Coast Guard organization that serves in an operations integration function capacity and is organizationally located to equally support both Response and Prevention Departments with the Sector Command. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Sector Coordinating Council - a private sector coordinating council composed of representatives of owners and operators within a particular sector of critical infrastructure established by the National Infrastructure Protection Plan or any successor. | DHS, US Code 6, §121, Jan 17 |
| Sector Council - A group of technical experts in a given sector (for example, health, education, economic growth), who represent regional bureaus and the relevant pillar bureau. Sector councils meet regularly to discuss issues of concern to the sector and are a means of achieving technical consensus on a wide range of development issues. They also make policy and budget recommendations, identify and share best practices across geographic regions, and provide technical leadership within USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| sector program assistance - Contributions to carry out wide-ranging development plans in a defined sector such as agriculture, education, transportation, etc. Assistance is made available “in cash” or “in kind,” with or without restrictions on the specific use of the funds, but on the condition that the recipient executes a development plan in favor of the sector concerned. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| Sector-Specific Agency - in the Presidential Policy Directive entitled 'Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience', numbered 21, and dated February 12, 2013. | DHS, US Code 6, §121, Jan 17 |
| Sector-Specific Agency - the Federal department or agency designated under this directive to be responsible for providing institutional knowledge and specialized expertise as well as leading, facilitating, or supporting the security and resilience programs and associated activities of its designated critical infrastructure sector in the all-hazards environment. | White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13 |
| secure - to gain possession of and/or to ensure protection from unauthorized use, harm, loss or risk to reduce risk and protect information and/or critical infrastructure from a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other type of incident, either malicious or unintentional. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| secure area [information security] - area, room, group of rooms, building, or installation where classified information may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed so designated as such by the appropriate authority. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Secure Internet Protocol Router Network - U.S. Department of Defense network for the exchange of classified information and messages at the Secret level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| secure room - Any room with floor-to-ceiling, slab-to-slab construction of some substantial material, i.e., concrete, brick, cinder block, plywood, or plaster board. Any window areas or penetrations of wall areas over 15.25 cm (96 square inches) must be covered with either grilling or substantial type material. Entrance doors must be constructed of solid wood, metal, etc., and be capable of holding a DS-approved three-way combination lock with interior extension. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| secure room - Any room with floor-to-ceiling, slab-to-slab construction of some substantial material, i.e., concrete, brick, cinder block, plywood, or plaster board. Any window areas or penetrations of wall areas over six inches must be covered with either grilling or substantial type material. Entrance door must be constructed of solid wood, metal, etc., and be capable of holding a DS-approved, three-way combination lock with interior extension. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| Secure Video and Data Collaboration - IRMs program for using ClassNet for Secret high collaborative video conferencing. SVDC is managed by IRMs VPO. Also called SVDC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593, Mar 17 |
| secure voice - Systems in which transmitted conversations are encrypted to make them unintelligible to anyone except the intended recipient. Within the context of Department security standards, secure voice systems must also have protective features included in the environment of the systems terminals. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| secure/security - reducing the risk to critical infrastructure by physical means or defense cyber measures to intrusions, attacks, or the effects of natural or manmade disasters. | White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms, Feb 13 |

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| secured domestic Department of State facility - Any building or other location in the United States or its Commonwealths or Territories staffed or managed by the Department, which the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) determines as warranting restricted entry. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| securitizer - (A) an issuer of an asset-backed security; or (B) a person who organizes and initiates an asset-backed securities transaction by selling or transferring assets, either directly or indirectly, including through an affiliate, to the issuer. | DOC, US Code 15, §78o-11, Mar 17 |
| security - 1. Measures taken by a military unit, activity, or installation to protect itself against all acts designed to, or which may, impair its effectiveness. 2. A condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. 3. With respect to classified matter, the condition that prevents unauthorized persons from having access to official information that is safeguarded in the interests of national security. See also national security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10, JP 3-10, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| security - any note, stock, treasury stock, security future, security-based swap, bond, debenture, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement, collateral-trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, certificate of deposit for a security, fractional undivided interest in oil, gas, or other mineral rights, any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security, certificate of deposit, or group or index of securities (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof), or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currency, or, in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as a security, or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, guarantee of, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing. | DOC, US Code 15, §77b, Mar 17 |
| security - condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| security - the protection of the Nation and its people, vital interests, and way of life. | White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms, Mar 11 |
| security agreement - an agreement that creates or provides for a lien. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| security and safety - Protection of the well-being of USAID employees, facilities, and classified or sensitive information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 527, 529, May 18 |
| security anomaly - An irregularity possibly indicative of a security breach, an attempt to breach security, or of noncompliance with security standards, policy, or procedures. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| security anomaly - An irregularity possibly indicative of a security breach, an attempt to breach security, or of noncompliance with security standards, policy, or procedures. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| security assistance - (A) assistance (military assistance) or (economic support fund) or (military education and training) or (peacekeeping operations) or (antiterrorism assistance); (B) sales of defense articles or services, extensions of credits (including participations in credits), and guaranties of loans under the Arms Export Control Act; or (C) any license in effect with respect to the export to or for the armed forces, police, intelligence, or other internal security forces of a foreign country of - (i) defense articles or defense services under the Armed Export Control Act; or (ii) items listed under the Commerce Control List contained in title 15, Code of Federal Regulations. | DOS, NSPD 27 U.S. Commercial Remote Sensing Space Policy, Terms, Jun 16 |
| security assistance - (A) assistance (military assistance) or (economic support fund) or (military education and training) or (peacekeeping operations) or (antiterrorism assistance); (B) sales of defense articles or services, extensions of credits (including participations in credits), and guaranties of loans under the Arms Export Control Act; or (C) any license in effect with respect to the export to or for the armed forces, police, intelligence, or other internal security forces of a foreign country of - (i) defense articles or defense services under the Armed Export Control Act; or (ii) items listed under the Commerce Control List, Code of Federal Regulations. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 502B, Mar 17 |

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| <p>security assistance - (A) assistance under part II (military assistance) or part IV (economic support fund) or part V (military education and training) or part VI (peacekeeping operations) or part VIII (antiterrorism assistance) of this subchapter; (B) sales of defense articles or services, extensions of credits (including participations in credits), and guaranties of loans under the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.]; or (C) any license in effect with respect to the export to or for the armed forces, police, intelligence, or other internal security forces of a foreign country.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2304, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>security assistance - A group of programs authorized by [Title 22], as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, loan, credit, cash sales, or lease, in furtherance of national policies and objectives. State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) develops military assistance policy and manages security assistance funding for Foreign Military Financing (FMF), International Military Education and Training (IMET), and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). Those security assistance programs that are administered by DoD are a subset of security cooperation. Also called SA.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>security assistance - Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives. Security assistance is an element of security cooperation funded and authorized by Department of State to be administered by Department of Defense/Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Also called SA. See also security cooperation.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>security assistance - Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended; or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, lease, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives, and those that are funded and authorized through the Department of State to be administered by Department of Defense/Defense Security Cooperation Agency are considered part of security cooperation. Also called SA.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-20, May 18</p> |
| <p>security categories - The characterization of information or an information system based on an assessment of the potential impact that a loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of such information or information system would have on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>security categorization - The characterization of information or an information system based on an assessment of the potential impact that a loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of such information or information system would have on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>security category - characterization of information or an information system based on an assessment of the potential impact that a loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of such information or information system would have on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>security category - discretionary appropriations associated with agency budgets for the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the National Nuclear Security Administration, the intelligence community management account (95-0401-0-1-054), and all budget accounts in budget function 150 (international affairs).</p> | <p>Congress, US Code 2, §900, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>security category - the characterization of information or an information system based on an assessment of the potential impact that a loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of such information or information system would have on agency operations, agency assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>security classification - A category to which national security information and material is assigned to denote the degree of damage that unauthorized disclosure would cause to national defense or foreign relations of the United States and to denote the degree of protection required. There are three such categories: top secret, secret, and confidential. See also classification; security.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, EO 1352, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>security classification designations - Refers to Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential designations on classified information or material.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |

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| security classification guide - A document prepared for the sole or principal purpose of providing instructions about the derivative classification of information about a particular program, project, or subject. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 567, 568, May 18 |
| security clearance - A certification that a U.S. citizen, who requires access to information classified at a certain level, has been found security eligible under USAID standards (authority #16) and may be permitted access to classified information at the specified level. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, May 18 |
| security clearance - administrative determination made by competent authority that an individual is eligible, has a need-to-know, has been briefed, and met all of the requirements from a security standpoint for access to classified information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| security clearance - An administrative determination by competent authority that an individual is eligible for access to classified information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| Security Clearance Review Panel - Panel consisting of the Director of Security, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Human Resources (DAA/OHR) and the designated Agency's Ethics Official that addresses the appeal of a denial or revocation of a security clearance. Also called SCRP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, May 18 |
| security container - A container (safe) that houses a built-in, three position, dial-type combination lock and is approved by the General Services Administration (GSA) for storage of classified information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| security control - management, operational, and technical controls (i.e., safeguards or countermeasures) prescribed for an information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| security control - the management, operational, and technical controls used to protect against an unauthorized effort to adversely affect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of an information system or its information. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| security control - the safeguards or countermeasures prescribed for an information system or an organization to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| security control assessment - the testing or evaluation of security controls to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements for an information system or organization. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| security control baseline - the set of minimum security controls defined for a low-impact, moderate-impact, or high-impact information system. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| security cooperation - Activities undertaken by DoD to encourage and enable international partners to work with the United States to achieve strategic objectives. It includes all DoD interactions with foreign defense and security establishments, including all DoD-administered security assistance programs, that: build defense and security relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests, including all international armaments cooperation activities and security assistance activities; develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations; and provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access to host nations. Also called SC. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| security cooperation - All Department of Defense interactions with foreign defense establishments to build defense relationships that promote specific US security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with peacetime and contingency access to a host nation. Also called SC. See also security assistance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22, Sep 16 |
| security cooperation - All Department of Defense interactions with foreign security establishments to build security relationships that promote specific United States security interests, develop allied and partner nation military and security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide United States forces with peacetime and contingency access to allied and partner nations. Also called SC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-20, May 18 |
| security cooperation organization - A Department of Defense element that is part of the United States diplomatic mission located in a foreign country to carry out security assistance and cooperation management functions under the supervision and coordination authority of the senior defense official/defense attaché. Also called SCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-20, May 18 |

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| security cooperation organization - All Department of Defense elements located in a foreign country with assigned responsibilities for carrying out security assistance/cooperation management functions. It includes military assistance advisory groups, military missions and groups, offices of defense and military cooperation, liaison groups, and defense attaché personnel designated to perform security assistance/cooperation functions. Also called SCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22, Sep 16 |
| security domain - The environment of systems for which a unique security policy is applicable. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| security eligibility - A security status based on favorable adjudication of a required personnel security investigation; it indicates that an individual is deemed trustworthy for employment in a sensitive position, and may be granted a clearance for access to classified information up to the level of eligibility if required in the performance of official duties. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, 567, May 18 |
| Security Environment Threat List - A classified document published by DOS on a semi-annual basis that defines the threat levels at each post and defines the CI program requirements at post. Also called SETL. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 569, May 18 |
| Security Environment Threat List - A Department threat list intended to cover all localities operating under the authority of a chief of mission and staffed by direct-hire U.S. personnel. This list is developed in coordination with the Intelligence Community and issued annually by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| security equipment - Protective devices such as intrusion alarms, safes, locks, and destruction equipment that provide physical or technical surveillance protection as their primary purpose. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| security force assistance - The Department of Defense activities that contribute to unified action by the US Government to support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called SFA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22, Sep 16 |
| security force assistance - The Department of Defense activities that support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called SFA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-20, May 18 |
| security force assistance - The DOD activities that contribute to unified action by the U.S. Government to support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called SFA. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| security forces - any military or paramilitary forces, any police or other law enforcement agency (including any police or other law enforcement agency at the regional or local level), and any intelligence agency of a foreign government. | DOS, US Code 22, §2712, Jan 17 |
| security forces - Duly constituted military, paramilitary, police, and constabulary forces of a state. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22, Sep 16 |
| security functions - security, law enforcement, investigations, and protective service functions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| security futures product - a security future or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security future. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| security guideline - any security-related guidance that the Secretary recommends, for implementation on a voluntary basis, to enhance the security of surface transportation. | DHS, US Code 6, §1101, Jan 17 |
| security incident - A knowing, willful, or negligent action resulting in the failure to safeguard materials appropriately. Security incidents may be judged as either security infractions or security violations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| security incident - an event that has, or could have, resulted in loss or damage to Department assets, or sensitive information, or an action that breaches Department security procedures. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| security incident - An event that results in the failure to safeguard classified materials. The consequence of a security incident is either a security infraction or a security violation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 568, May 18 |

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| security infraction - knowing, willful, or negligent action contrary to the requirements of Executive Order 12958, as amended, and its implementing directives, that does not rise to the level of a security violation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| security infraction - A failure to properly safeguard classified material that does not result in the actual or probable compromise of the material e.g., improperly stored classified material within a controlled access area. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 568, May 18 |
| security inspection - A formal inquiry to assess compliance with security standards, policies, and procedures. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| security interest - an interest (including an interest established by a conditional sales contract, mortgage, equipment trust, or other lien or title retention contract, or lease) in a motor vehicle when the interest secures payment or performance of an obligation. | DOT, US Code 49, §14301, Mar 17 |
| security level - The security level for an information system is defined by the potential impact on a system should a breach in security occur. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| security management system - a set of guidelines that address the security assessment needs of critical infrastructure and key resources that are consistent with a set of generally accepted management standards ratified and adopted by a standards making body. | DHS, US Code 6, §121, Jan 17 |
| security notice – request originated by the air traffic security coordinator (ATSC) for an extensive communications search for aircraft involved, or suspected of being involved, in a security violation, or are considered a security risk. A SECNOT will include the aircraft identification, search area, and expiration time. The search area, as defined by the ATSC, could be a single airport, multiple airports, a radius of an airport or fix, or a route of flight. Once the expiration time has been reached, the SECNOT is considered to be cancelled. Also called SECNOT. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| security professional - functional career occupation (e.g., Chief Security Officer, Facility Security Officer, Program Security Officer, Special Security Representative, or Special Security Officer) in which the incumbent executes or manages federal government agency or industrial security programs and related security activities, ensuring compliance with government security policies, directives, and procedures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Security property - Property provided for the protection/security of personnel, facilities, or national security information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 518, 534, May 18 |
| security radio - An USAID O&E-funded radio authorized and procured to operate on the post E&E net. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| security review - The process of reviewing information and products prior to public release to ensure the material will not jeopardize ongoing or future operations. See also security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| security risk - risk associated with the security/vulnerability of systems, web sites, information and networks includes; risk of intrusions and connectivity to other (vulnerable) systems; risk associated with the evolution of credible threats; risk associated with the misuse (criminal/fraudulent) of information; level of risk (high, medium, basic) and what aspect of security determines the level of risk (e.g., need for confidentiality of information associated with the project/system, availability of the information or system, or reliability of the information or system). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| security sector assistance - The set of policies, programs and activities the U.S. uses to engage with partners and help shape their policies and actions; help partners build and sustain capacity for security, safety and justice; and enable partners to help address common security challenges. Also called SSA. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| security sector reform - A comprehensive set of programs and activities undertaken by a host nation to improve the way it provides safety, security, and justice. Also called SSR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, May 18 |

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| security sector reform - The set of policies, plans, programs, and activities that a government undertakes to improve the way it provides safety, security, and justice. The overall objective is to provide these services in a way that promotes an effective and legitimate public service that is transparent, accountable to civilian authority, and responsive to the needs of the public. From a donor perspective, SSR is an umbrella term that might include integrated activities in support of: defense and armed forces reform; civilian management and oversight; justice; police; corrections; intelligence reform; national security planning and strategy support; border management; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); and/or reduction of armed violence. Also called SSR. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| security service - Entity or component of a foreign government charged with responsibility for counterespionage or internal security functions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| security services - acts to protect people or property as defined by regulations promulgated by the Attorney General. | DOJ, US Code 28, §534, Jan 17 |
| security services airspace – Areas established through the regulatory process or by NOTAM, issued by the Administrator under title 14, CFR, sections 99.7, 91.141, and 91.139, which specify that ATC security services are required; i.e., ADIZ or temporary flight rules areas. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| Security Survey - An analysis of a facility to determine physical and technical resistance to unauthorized access, espionage, vandalism and other criminal acts. Surveys recommend security improvements and/or corrective actions to protect employees from crime and national security information from unauthorized disclosure. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| Security Test and Evaluation - The examination and analysis of the safeguards required to protect an IS [information system], as they have been applied in an operational environment, to determine the security posture of that system. Also called ST&E. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| security testing - accessing a computer, computer system, or computer network, solely for the purpose of good faith testing, investigating, or correcting, a security flaw or vulnerability, with the authorization of the owner or operator of such computer, computer system, or computer network. | DOC, US Code 17, §1201, Mar 17 |
| security violation - A failure to properly safeguard confidential or secret classified material that results in the actual or probable compromise of the material, or any security incident involving the mishandling of Top Secret, Special Access Program, and Special Compartmented Information, regardless of location or probability of compromise. (Most security violations occur outside a controlled access area.) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 568, May 18 |
| security violation - knowing, willful, or negligent action: (1) that could reasonably be expected to result in an unauthorized disclosure of classified information; (2) to classify or continue the classification of information contrary to the requirements of Executive Order 12958, as amended, and its implementing directives; and/or (3) to create or continue a special access program contrary to the requirements of Executive Order 12958, as amended. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| security vulnerability - any attribute of hardware, software, process, or procedure that could enable or facilitate the defeat of a security control. | DHS, US Code 6, §1501, Jan 17 |
| security warning - An ACP operating signal appearing on Format Line 4 and used to prevent the transmission of classified telegrams in plain language over nonsecure circuits/channels. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| security-in-depth - facility security program consisting of layered and complementary security controls sufficient to deter and detect unauthorized entry and movement within the facility includes, but is not limited to, use of perimeter fences, employee and visitor access controls, use of an intrusion detection system, random guard patrols throughout the facility during nonworking hours, closed circuit video monitoring, or other safeguards that mitigate the vulnerability of open storage areas without alarms and security storage cabinets during nonworking hours. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| security-related incident - A case of serious injury, loss of life, or significant destruction of property at or related to a U.S. government mission abroad, or a case of a serious breach of security involving intelligence activities or a foreign government directed at a U.S. mission abroad (other than a facility or installation subject to the control of a U.S. area combatant commander). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |
| security-related technology - any technology that assists the Administration in the prevention of, or defense against, threats to United States transportation systems, including threats to people, property, and information. | DHS, US Code 6, §561, Jan 17 |

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| segment - one of two or more divisions, product departments, plants, or other subdivisions of an organization reporting directly to a home office, usually identified with responsibility for profit and/or producing a product or service. The term includes - 1) Government-owned contractor-operated (GOCO) facilities; and (2) Joint ventures and subsidiaries (domestic and foreign) in which the organization has - (i) A majority ownership; or (ii) Less than a majority ownership, but over which it exercises control. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| segregable expansion - An increase to an existing commercial activity that can be separately competed. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| segregation - In detainee operations, the removal of a detainee from other detainees and their environment for legitimate purposes unrelated to interrogation, such as when necessary for the movement, health, safety, and/or security of the detainee, the detention facility, or its personnel. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |
| segregation - the operation of a school system in which students are wholly or substantially separated among the schools of an educational agency on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin or within a school on the basis of race, color, or national origin. | ED, US Code 20, §1720, Mar 17 |
| segregation of duties - concept of having more than one person required to complete a task and is a key element of internal control. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| seismic - relating to an earth vibration caused by something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| seismic - relating to an earth vibration caused by something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| seize - To employ combat forces to occupy physically and to control a designated area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| seizure - taking physical possession and/or control of property, merchandise or other articles from the possession or control of an individual or establishment includes confiscation of cash, real estate, or vehicles, etc., and/or assumption of unclaimed or abandoned property. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| seizures - In counterdrug operations, includes drugs and conveyances seized by law enforcement authorities and drug-related assets confiscated based on evidence that they have been derived from or used in illicit narcotics activities. See also counterdrug operations; law enforcement agency. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4, May 19 |
| select phase - capital planning phase used to identify all new, ongoing, and operational investments for inclusion into the agency's investment portfolio(s). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Selected Reserve - the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of any of the reserve components (including the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States) of the Armed Forces. | DVA, US Code 38, §3002, Mar 17 |
| Selected Reserve - Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective Services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other reserves. See also Ready Reserve. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |
| selected response assessment item - logical manner of organizing main or sub-points of a lesson includes time space, problem-solution, pro-con, cause-effect, topical, general-specific, part-whole, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| selected response assessment item - logical manner of organizing main or sub-points of a lesson includes time space, problem-solution, pro-con, cause-effect, topical, general-specific, part-whole, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| selected response assessment item - response option such as multiple choice, matching, and yes/no question. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| selected response assessment item - response option such as multiple choice, matching, and yes/no question. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

Terms and Definitions

Terms, May 18

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| Selecting Official - An individual delegated the authority to make the management decision regarding who is selected for placement in a position. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| selecting official - The individual responsible for making a careful analysis of the qualifications of each candidate certified for a vacancy and judging which candidate could perform best in the job to be filled. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| Selection - The second stage in the Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process. This stage includes the CIO's informal review of a proposed capital investment against Agency priorities and resource constraints and the Agency's enterprise architecture. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| selective calling - Mode of radio operation similar to paging (beeper) systems found in the United States. Within the Department of State and USAID programs, the General Electric format, also known as "T-99" is most commonly found. This method is a sequential burst of analog signals which are modulated on the carrier, or frequency assigned. Through the development of micro-miniature technology and digital formatting, a variety of other paging systems have evolved. For new systems being installed at overseas missions, digital formats such as MDC-1200 and/or ZVEI may be incorporated to display specific user data on the radio such as "MAN DOWN", or "USER ID" at a control station. Also called SELCAL. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| selective identification feature - A capability that, when added to the basic identification friend or foe system, provides the means to transmit, receive, and display selected coded replies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| selective loading - The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| selective off-loading - The capability to access and off-load vehicles, supplies, and equipment without having to conduct a major reconfiguration or total off-load, which is influenced by the number and types of ships allocated and the space made available for the embarkation of the landing force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| Selective or Screen Out Factors - Specific knowledge, skills, and abilities essential for satisfactory performance on the job and which represent an addition to the basic qualification standards for a position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| selective placement factor - Knowledge, skills, abilities, or special qualifications that are in addition to the minimum requirements in a qualification standard, but are determined to be essential to perform the duties and responsibilities of a particular position. Applicants who do not meet a selective factor are ineligible for further consideration. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| selective unloading - In an amphibious operation, the controlled unloading from amphibious warfare ships, and movement ashore, of specific items of cargo at the request of the landing force commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| selectivity - Operational principle concerned with where USAID invests its resources in countries, sub-national regions, or sectors in order to have the greatest impact on a particular development objective at a country or global level. Applying the principle requires (1) understanding the conditions on the ground that are associated with the degree of impact desired, and (2) identifying criteria for selection of countries, regions or sectors based on those conditions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| self-administration - a student's discretionary use of his or her prescribed asthma or anaphylaxis medication, pursuant to a prescription or written direction from a health care practitioner. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g, Jan 17 |
| Self-Assessment Occupational Questionnaire (i.e., crediting plan, occupational questions) - A measurement tool for consistently and fairly evaluating the job-related competencies/possession of knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) of applicants. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| Self-Certification - Completion of the USAID Self-Certification form by the Telecommuter in advance of the onset of the Telecommuting arrangement, indicating that the alternative workplace meets such safety requirements as to ensure coverage of the telecommuter under the Worker's Compensation Program if injured while working under a telecommuting arrangement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| self-inspection - internal review and evaluation of individual agency activities and the agency as a whole with respect to the implementation of the program established under E.O. 13526 and its implementing directives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| self-inspection - the internal review and evaluation of individual agency activities and the agency as a whole with respect to the implementation of the program established under this order and its implementing directives. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| self-insurance - the assumption or retention of the risk of loss by the contractor, whether voluntarily or involuntarily. Self-insurance includes the deductible portion of purchased insurance. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| self-management program [health] - collaborative, interactive, and ongoing process that involves educators and people with health problems to provide program participants with the knowledge, problem-solving skills, and tools needed to successfully manage their health problems, avoid complications, make informed decisions, and engage in healthy behaviors. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| self-proving will - A will having an attached affidavit signed by a notary public that shows the will was properly signed and witnessed and that it is the will of the person who signed it - Many states accept such wills in order to avoid the cumbersome process of requiring an executor to track down the witnesses - A will whose validity does not have to be testified to in court by the witnesses to it, since the witnesses executed an affidavit reflecting proper execution of the will prior to the maker's death. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| self-proving will - A will that eliminates some of the formalities of proof by execution in compliance with the applicable statute. A will may be made self-proving by an affidavit of attesting witnesses in the form prescribed by statute. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| self-study training - method where learners complete objectives individually at their own rate and pace (can be paper-based or technology-delivered). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sell or distribute - to distribute, sell, offer for sale, hold for distribution, hold for sale, hold for shipment, ship, deliver for shipment, release for shipment, import, export, hold for import, hold for export, or receive and (having so received) deliver or offer to deliver. | DHS, US Code 33, §3801, Mar 17 |
| semiconductor chip product - the final or intermediate form of any product - (A) having two or more layers of metallic, insulating, or semiconductor material, deposited or otherwise placed on, or etched away or otherwise removed from, a piece of semiconductor material in accordance with a predetermined pattern; and (B) intended to perform electronic circuitry functions. | DOC, US Code 17, §901, Mar 17 |
| semipermanent contingency location - A contingency location that provides support for a prolonged contingency operation and characterized by enhanced infrastructure and support services consistent with sustained operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-04, May 19 |
| semi-quantitative risk assessment methodology - set of methods, principles, or rules to assess risk that uses bins, scales, or representative numbers whose values and meanings are not maintained in other contexts. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sender - Person or organization that enters items into the diplomatic pouch and mail service. Also called originator or mailer. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| sender - Used interchangeably with signing officer. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| senior - an individual who is 65 years of age or older. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| Senior Accountable Official [Directive System] - person in a Component at the Chief of Staff level or higher (or designee) who provides final approval on all Directives System related documents on behalf of the Component. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| senior agency official - the official designated by the agency head to direct and administer the agency's program under which information is classified, safeguarded, and declassified. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| senior agency official - The official designated by the agency head under section 5.6(c) of EO 12958 to direct and administer the agency's program under which information is classified, safeguarded, and declassified. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |

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| Senior Agency Official for Privacy - the senior official, designated by the head of each agency, who has agency-wide responsibility for privacy, including implementation of privacy protections; compliance with Federal laws, regulations, and policies relating to privacy; management of privacy risks at the agency; and a central policy-making role in the agency's development and evaluation of legislative, regulatory, and other policy proposals. | White House, OMB, Circular A-108, Mar 17 |
| Senior Agency Official for Privacy - the senior official, designated by the head of each agency, who has agency-wide responsibility for privacy, including implementation of privacy protections; compliance with Federal laws, regulations, and policies relating to privacy; management of privacy risks at the agency; and a central policy-making role in the agency's development and evaluation of legislative, regulatory, and other policy proposals. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| Senior Agency Official for Records Management - the senior official who has direct responsibility for ensuring that the agency efficiently and appropriately complies with all applicable records management statutes, regulations, NARA policy and OMB policy. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| Senior Agency Official [Classified Information] - person designated by the agency head to direct and administer the agency's program under which information is classified, safeguarded, and declassified. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| senior airfield authority - An individual designated by the joint force commander to be responsible for the control, operation, and maintenance of an airfield, to include the runways, associated taxiways, parking ramps, land, and facilities whose proximity directly affects airfield operations. Also called SAA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| senior contracting official - The staff official designated by a Service head of a contracting activity to execute theater support contracting authority for a specific command and/or operational area. Also called SCO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| senior employees - All direct-hire officers and employees who are (1) Appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or otherwise appointed to a position for which the rate of pay is fixed according to Executive Levels I through V; or (2) Employed in a position for which the basic rate of pay is equal to or greater than the rate of basic pay for Level V of the Executive Schedule. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, May 18 |
| Senior Executive - A member of the Senior Executive Service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| Senior Executive Service - A separate personnel system for persons who set policy and administer programs at the top levels of the Government (equivalent to GS-16 through Executive Level IV). Also called SES. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| Senior Executive Service - classification of positions in an agency which is classified above GS-15 pursuant to the Executive Schedule, or an equivalent position, which is not required to be filled by an appointment by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate in which an employee - (A) directs the work of an organizational unit; (B) is held accountable for the success of one or more specific programs or projects; (C) monitors progress toward organizational goals and periodically evaluates and makes appropriate adjustments to such goals; (D) supervises the work of employees other than personal assistants; or (E) otherwise exercises important policymaking, policy-determining, or other executive functions; but does not include - (i) any position in the Foreign Service of the United States; or (ii) an administrative law judge position. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official - An official appointed by the Attorney General during an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response to coordinate all law enforcement, public safety, and security operations with intelligence or investigative law enforcement operations directly related to the incident. The SFLEO is a member of the Unified Coordination Group and, as such, is responsible to ensure that allocation of law enforcement requirements and resource allocations are coordinated as appropriate with all other members of the Group. In the event of a terrorist incident, the SFLEO will normally be a senior Federal Bureau of Investigation official who has coordinating authority over all law enforcement activities related to the incident, both those falling within the Attorney General's explicit authority as recognized in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 and those otherwise directly related to the incident itself. Also called SFLEO. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |

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| <p>Senior Federal officials - (i) employed at a rate of pay specified in or fixed; (ii) employed in a position in an Executive Agency, including any independent agency, at a rate of pay payable for level I of the Executive Schedule or employed in the Executive Office of the President at a rate of pay payable for level II of the Executive Schedule; (iii) employed in a position in an Executive Agency that is not referred to in clause (i) and for which the basic rate of pay, exclusive of any locality-based pay adjustment under U.S. Code (or any comparable adjustment pursuant to interim authority of the President), is equal to or greater than the rate of basic pay payable for the Senior Executive Service; or (iv) appointed by the President to a position under U.S. Code. Generally, these are persons employed by the White House and executive agencies, including independent agencies, at a rate of pay equal to or greater than the minimum rate of basic pay for the Senior Executive Service. Exempted from this definition are active duty military officers.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-126, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Senior Financial Officer - individual designated as the senior financial management officer within a Component, regardless of position title.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Senior Foreign Disclosure and Release Authority - senior military or civilian official designated in writing by the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis/Chief Intelligence Officer as responsible for DHS's Foreign Disclosure and Release Program as specified in ICD 403.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Senior Foreign Service Career Candidate Program - Appointment to the Senior Foreign Service for a limited period not to exceed five years as a career candidate. A career candidate who does not qualify during the trial period to become a career member of the Senior Foreign Service is separated from the Career Candidate Program no later than the expiration date of the candidate's time-limited appointment.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18</p> |
| <p>Senior Foreign Service Classes - The Senior Foreign Service consists of three ranks or classes Counselor, Minister Counselor, and the senior most level, Career Minister.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18</p> |
| <p>Senior Foreign Service Consolidated Selection Board - Board convened annually by the Director, Office of Human Resources and the Inspector General for Backstop 08 personnel to evaluate the performance, competence, and potential of Senior Foreign Service employees. The Board makes recommendations for promotions, Presidential and Agency Awards, salary level adjustments, recertification determinations, separation considerations, limited career extensions, and withholding of scheduled salary step increases. Also called C/Board.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18</p> |
| <p>Senior Foreign Service Non-career Appointment - Limited Senior Foreign Service appointment used primarily to fill special needs overseas for skill categories not required on a long term basis. Appointments are made by the Administrator and are not to exceed five years.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18</p> |
| <p>Senior Insider Threat Official - senior departmental official responsible for the management, oversight, and accountability of the DHS Insider Threat Program subject to the guidance and direction of the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis designated by the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis (USIA).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>senior level position - positions are classified above GS-15 that do not meet Senior Executive Service classification criteria may be in either the competitive or excepted service.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>senior level service school - (A) The Army War College. (B) The College of Naval Warfare. (C) The Air War College. (D) The Marine Corps War College.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §2151, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>Senior Management Review Board - Advisory panel to the Administrator which is responsible for recommending Senior Foreign Service employees for Presidential Awards, adjudicating denial of Foreign Service and Senior Foreign Service Agency performance pay award cases referred by the Director of Human Resources, and for advising the Deputy Administrator on Limited Career Extensions.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18</p> |
| <p>senior meteorological and oceanographic officer - Meteorological and oceanographic officer responsible for assisting the combatant commander and staff in developing and executing operational meteorological and oceanographic service concepts in support of a designated joint force. Also called SMO. See also meteorological and oceanographic.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>senior procurement executive - the individual appointed who is responsible for management direction of the acquisition system of the executive agency, including implementation of the unique acquisition policies, regulations, and standards of the executive agency.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |

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| senior security - any bond, debenture, note, or similar obligation or instrument constituting a security and evidencing indebtedness, and any stock of a class having priority over any other class as to distribution of assets or payment of dividends. | DOC, US Code 15, §77r, Mar 17 |
| Senior Threshold Board - Board which reviews Foreign Service officers who have applied for promotion into the Senior Foreign Service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 422, May 18 |
| seniority - longevity in employment together with any benefits of employment which accrue with, or are determined by, longevity in employment. | DVA, US Code 38, §4303, Mar 17 |
| sense and avoid capability – the capability of an unmanned aircraft to remain a safe distance from and to avoid collisions with other airborne aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40101, Mar 17 |
| sensitive - An agency, installation, person, position, document, material, or activity requiring special protection from disclosure that could cause embarrassment, compromise, or threat to the security of the sponsoring power. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| sensitive and pilferable property - Durable assets that are readily portable and have significant resale value or significant potential for diversion to personal use. Examples include, but are not limited to: cell phones, digital cameras, iPods, MP3 players, GPS devices, special purpose flashlights, computer equipment, digital storage devices, televisions, DVD players, and protective clothing. Accordingly, such assets require inventory controls regardless of dollar value. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| sensitive area [information security] - area where sensitive information is discussed or processed on a routine basis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Sensitive But Unclassified - An administrative control marking which indicates that an unclassified document requires a degree of protection. This marking replaces the Limited Official Use (LOU) administrative control marking. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Sensitive But Unclassified - Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) describes information which warrants a degree of protection and administrative control and meets the criteria for exemption from public disclosure set forth. SBU information includes, but is not limited to: · Medical, personnel, financial, investigatory, visa, law enforcement, or other information which, if released, could result in harm or unfair treatment to an individual or group, or could have a negative impact upon foreign policy or relations; and · Information offered under conditions of confidentiality, arising in the course of a deliberative process (or a civil discovery process), including attorney-client privilege or work product, and information arising from the advice and counsel of subordinates to policy makers. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 107, 545, 562, May 18 |
| Sensitive But Unclassified information - warrants a degree of protection and administrative control that meets the criteria for exemption from public disclosure set forth under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act. Also called SBU. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Sensitive But Unclassified information - information that is not classified, but is sensitive in nature and the unauthorized disclosure of which could adversely impact a person’s privacy or welfare, the conduct of federal programs, or other programs or operations essential to the national interest. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Sensitive But Unclassified information - Information which, either alone or in the aggregate, meets any of the following criteria and is deemed sensitive by the Department, and must be protected in accordance with the magnitude of its loss or harm that could result from inadvertent or deliberate disclosure, alteration, or destruction of the data - (1) Medical, personnel, financial, investigative, or any other information the release of which would result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience, or unfair treatment to the Department, or any individual on whom the information is maintained, such as information protected; (2) Information relating to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States; (3) Information that may jeopardize the physical safety of Department facilities, personnel, and their dependents, as well as U.S. citizens abroad; (4) Proprietary, trade secrets, commercial, or financial information the release of which would place the company or individual on whom the information is maintained at a competitive disadvantage; (5) Information the release of which would have a negative effect on foreign policy or relations; (6) Information relating to official travel to locations deemed to have a terrorist threat; (7) Information considered mission-critical to an office or organization, but that is not national security information; and (8) Information that could be manipulated to commit fraud. Also called SBU. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| Sensitive Compartmented Information - (SCI) All information and materials bearing special intelligence community controls indicating restricted handling within present and future intelligence community collection programs and their end products for which intelligence community systems of compartmentation have been or will be formally established. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, 569, May 18 |
| sensitive compartmented information - a category of highly classified information, which requires special protection governed by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). Also called SCI. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| sensitive compartmented information - All information and materials bearing special community controls indicating restricted handling within present and future community intelligence collection programs and their end products for which community systems of compartmentation have been or will be formally established. Also called SCI.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, May 18 |
| sensitive compartmented information - classified information concerning, or derived from, intelligence sources and/or methods established by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) the sensitivity of which requires that it be protected in a formal controlled environment than other classified information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) level - a level of classification for information in such material concerning or derived from intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes that requires such information to be handled within formal access control systems established by the Director of Central Intelligence. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3345, Jan 17 |
| sensitive compartmented information facilities - a accredited area, room, group of rooms, building, or installation where sensitive compartmented information may be stored, used, discussed and/or electronically processed. Also called SCIF. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513, Mar 17 |
| sensitive compartmented information facility - accredited area, room, group of rooms, or installation where sensitive compartment information (SCI) may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sensitive compartmented information facility - An accredited area, room, group of rooms, or installation where sensitive compartmented information may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed, where procedural and physical measures prevent the free access of persons unless they have been formally indoctrinated for the particular sensitive compartmented information authorized for use or storage within the sensitive compartmented information facility. Also called SCIF. See also sensitive compartmented information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| sensitive compartmented information facility - An area accredited to be used for the processing, storage, use, and discussion of sensitive compartmented information in accordance with Intelligence Community Directive 705. Also called SCIF. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) - A SCIF is an accredited area, room, group of rooms, buildings, or installation where sensitive compartmented information may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed. SCIFs will be afforded personnel access control to preclude entry by unauthorized personnel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| sensitive compartmented information facility escort - sensitive compartmented information cleared security officer or person authorized by the Special Security Officer to perform escort duties within a sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sensitive compartmented information facility life cycle - process of continuous monitoring and evaluation, periodic re-evaluations, and documentation review to ensure the sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) is maintained in an accredited state. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Sensitive Compartmented Information Operational Network - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) enterprise network for processing, transmitting, and storing information at the Top Secret/SCI level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sensitive countries list - the list prescribed by the Secretary of Energy known as the Department of Energy List of Sensitive Countries. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2652, Jan 17 |
| sensitive information - confidential commercial, financial, or proprietary information, technical data, or other privileged information. | DOD, US Code 10, §129d, Jan 17 |

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| <p>sensitive initiative - highly visible or sensitive system, such as Presidential Priority initiatives, for which DHS is the managing partner; collaborative technology; changes to the DHS security architecture; web-enabled services that extend beyond a single Component, etc., that may be raised to a higher investment level.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensitive intelligence information - Such intelligence information of which unauthorized disclosure would lead to counteraction - (1) Jeopardizing the continued productivity of intelligence sources or methods which provide intelligence vital to national security; or (2) Offsetting the value of intelligence vital to national security.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensitive location [immigration] - locations specified in INA, where if an enforcement action leading to a removal proceeding was taken against an alien at any of the locations specified in the Notice to Appear (NTA) includes a statement that the provisions have been complied with. specified locations include: domestic violence shelter, rape crisis center, supervised visitation center, family justice center, a victim services, or victim services provider, or a community-based organization.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensitive military operation - a lethal operation or capture operation conducted by the armed forces outside the United States and outside a theater of major hostilities pursuant to - (1) the Authorization for Use of Military Force; or (2) any other authority except - (A) a declaration of war; or (B) a specific statutory authorization for the use of force other than the authorization referred to in paragraph (1). (e) EXCEPTION. - 1) The notification requirement shall not apply with respect to a sensitive military operation executed within the territory of Afghanistan pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force. (2) The exception in paragraph (1) shall cease to be in effect at the close of December 31, 2017.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §130f, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>sensitive nuclear technology - any information (including information incorporated in a production or utilization facility or important component part thereof) which is not available to the public and which is important to the design, construction, fabrication, operation or maintenance of a uranium enrichment or nuclear fuel reprocessing facility or a facility for the production of heavy water, but shall not include Restricted Data controlled.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §3203, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>sensitive personal information - any information about an individual maintained by an agency, including the following: (A) Education, financial transactions, medical history, and criminal or employment history. (B) Information that can be used to distinguish or trace the individual's identity, including name, social security number, date and place of birth, mother's maiden name, or biometric records.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensitive personal property - All items, regardless of value, that require special control and accountability due to unusual rates of loss, theft or misuse, or due to national security or export control considerations. Such property includes weapons, ammunition, explosives, information-technology equipment with memory capability, cameras, and communications equipment. These classifications do not preclude agencies from specifying additional personal property classifications to effectively manage their programs.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensitive personally identifiable information - Personal information that specifically identifies an individual and, if such information is exposed to unauthorized access, may cause harm to that individual at a moderate or high impact level.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensitive personally identifiable information - personally identifiable information which, if lost, compromised, or disclosed without authorization could result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience, or unfairness to an individual some types of personally identifiable information, such as social security number (SSNs), alien registration number, and biometric identifiers, are always sensitive.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensitive position - any position in the Department of State the occupant of which could bring about, because of the nature of the position, a material adverse effect on the national security. In view of the highly sensitive nature of the operations and activities of the Department, all positions must be considered as critical-sensitive, except for such positions as may be specifically designated otherwise by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Diplomatic Security Service (DS/DSS).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 22121-2, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>sensitive positions - Any position in USAID the occupant of which could bring about, because of the nature of the position, a material adverse effect on the national security. There are three types of sensitive positions each of which requires access to classified information: a. Critical-Sensitive Position: Any position in USAID, the duties of which include, but are not limited to: positions with public trust risk designations of high with access to any level classified information: positions with a requirement for access to Top Secret information: positions having investigative or security functions, or service on personnel security boards. b. Noncritical-Sensitive Position: Any other sensitive position in USAID that does not fall within the definition of a critical-sensitive position. The duties of a noncritical-sensitive position include, but are not limited to access to national security information and material up to, and including, Secret. c. Special-Sensitive Position: Any position in USAID, the duties of which are determined to be at a level higher than "critical sensitive" because of the greater degree of damage that an individual by virtue of occupancy of the position could effect to the national security, or because the duties may entail access to sensitive compartmented information.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, 567, May 18</p> |
| <p>sensitive site - A geographically limited area that contains, but is not limited to, adversary information systems, war crimes sites, critical government facilities, and areas suspected of containing high value targets.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>sensitive unit - a unit that is primarily involved in training for the conduct of, or conducting, special activities or classified missions, including - A) a unit involved in collecting, handling, disposing, or storing of classified information and materials;(B) a unit engaged in training - (i) special operations units;(ii) security group commands weapons stations; or (iii) communications stations; and (C) any other unit that is designated as a sensitive unit by the Secretary of Defense or, in the case of the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, by the Secretary of Homeland Security.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §130, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>sensitivity [position] - position assessment designation indicating the degree of damage an individual in the position could effect to the national security.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensitivity analysis - process to determine how outputs of a methodology differ in response to variation of the inputs or conditions.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensitivity attributes - User-supplied indicators of file sensitivity the system uses to enforce an access control policy.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensor classification - categories for various types of sensors includes: a) Passive: Sensors that detect some type of energy that is emitted by the target of interest or the change of a natural field caused by the target; b) Active: Sensors that transmit some type of energy and detect a change in the received energy created by the presence of motion of the target; c) Covert: Sensors that are hidden from view. (e.g. buried sensors); d) Visible: Sensors that are in plain view of an intruder; e) Line-of-sight: Sensors that perform acceptably only when installed on flat ground with a clear line-of-sight in the detection space; f) Terrain Following: Sensors that detect equally well on flat or irregular terrain with uniform detection throughout the detection zone; g) Volumetric: Sensors that detect intrusion in a volume of space. The detection zone of these types of sensors is usually difficult to identify; h) Line Detection: Sensors that detect along a line. The detection zone of these types of sensors is usually easy to identify; and i) Application: Sensors that are grouped by application in a physical detection space.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensor defeat - methods and technologies incorporated into the device construction and employment for the purpose of defeating detection or identification methods and friendly TTPs.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sensor switch - switch used to detect change in heat, light, movement, vibration, electromagnetic frequency, sound or magnetic field.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>separate account - an account established and maintained by an insurance company pursuant to the laws of any State or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or of Canada or any province thereof, under which income, gains and losses, whether or not realized, from assets allocated to such account, are, in accordance with the applicable contract, credited to or charged against such account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of the insurance company.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §77b, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| separate account - an account established or maintained by an insurance company under which income, gains, and losses, whether or not realized, from assets allocated to such account, are, in accordance with the applicable contract, credited to or charged against such account without regard to other income, gains, or losses of the insurance company. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| separate maintenance allowance - An allowance intended to offset the additional expenses incurred by an employee who is compelled by the circumstances described in subparagraphs (1) through (3) of this definition, to maintain a separate household for the family or a member of the family - (1) Involuntary SMA (for the convenience of the U.S. Government) - When adverse, dangerous, or notably unhealthy conditions warrant the exclusion of members of family from an area or when the agency determines a need to exclude members of a family from accompanying an employee to an area; (2) Transitional SMA (following termination of an evacuation and conversion of a post to an unaccompanied status) - The purpose of transitional SMA is to assist an employee with additional costs incurred when eligible family members are required to occupy commercial housing while establishing permanent housing following an evacuation; and (3) Voluntary SMA (for special needs or hardship of an employee) - When an employee requests SMA for special needs or hardship prior to or after arrival at post for reasons including but not limited to career, health, education, or family considerations for the spouse or domestic partner, children, or other family member (children, including sisters and brothers, unless attending secondary school must be under age 18 or incapable of self support). Also called SMA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| separate smaller contract - with respect to a bundling of contract requirements, a contract that has been performed by 1 or more small business concerns or was suitable for award to 1 or more small business concerns. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |
| separation - the involuntary severance of the child from his or her parent(s) by action of a competent authority for good cause and in accordance with the laws of the foreign sending country. This is often called termination of parental rights and often occurs because of child abuse or neglect, or because a competent authority deems the parent to be unfit. The parent(s) must have been properly notified and granted the opportunity to contest such action. The termination of all parental rights and obligations must be permanent and unconditional. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| separation [employment] - cessation of employment relationship types of separation include: resignations (leaving government and moving to another government agency), retirements (disability, mandatory, voluntary, full retirement, involuntary, etc.), removals, death, reduction in force or RIF, terminations, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Separation for Cause - Separation from the Service for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the Service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 450, May 18 |
| separation of duties - A requirement that two more individuals are needed to complete a process. This ensures that no single individual has complete control over process execution. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| sequel - The subsequent operation or phase based on the possible outcomes of the current operation or phase. See also branch. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| sequential training - training designed such that learning of new or more complex skills or knowledge is built on and reinforces previously learned material. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sequester and sequestration - the cancellation of budgetary resources provided by discretionary appropriations or direct spending law. | Congress, US Code 2, §900, Mar 17 |
| serial - 1. An element or a group of elements within a series that is given a numerical or alphabetical designation for convenience in planning, scheduling, and control. 2. A group of people, vehicles, equipment, or supplies used in airborne, air assault, amphibious operations, and convoys. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| serial assignment table - A table that is used in amphibious operations and shows the serial number, the title of the unit, and the approximate number of personnel; the material, vehicles, or equipment in the serial; the number and type of landing craft and/or amphibious vehicles required to boat the serial; and the ship on which the serial is embarked. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| serious bodily injury - A) injury posing a substantial risk of death;B) extreme physical pain C) protracted and obvious disfigurement; of (D) protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty. | DOJ, US Code 18, §43, Mar 17 |

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| <p>serious bodily injury - injury that creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement or impairment.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>serious emotional disturbance - an offender who currently, or at any time within the 1-year period ending on the day on which services are sought, has a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that functionally impairs the offender's life by substantially limiting the offender's role in family, school, or community activities, and interfering with the offender's ability to achieve or maintain one or more developmentally-appropriate social, behavior, cognitive, communicative, or adaptive skills.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-35, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>serious employment handicap - a significant impairment, resulting in substantial part from a service-connected disability rated at 10 percent or more, of a veteran's ability to prepare for, obtain, or retain employment consistent with such veteran's abilities, aptitudes, and interests.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §3101, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>serious health condition - an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves - (1) Inpatient care (i.e., an overnight stay) in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility, including any period of incapacity or any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care; or (2) Continuing treatment by a health care provider that includes (but is not limited to) examinations to determine if there is a serious health condition and evaluations of such conditions if the examinations or evaluations determine that a serious health condition exists. Continuing treatment by a health care provider may include one or more of the following - (a) A period of incapacity of more than three consecutive calendar days, including any subsequent treatment or period of incapacity relating to the same condition, that also involves - (i) Treatment two or more times by a health care provider, by a health care provider under the direct supervision of the affected individual's health care provider, or by a provider of health care services under orders of, or on referral by, a health care provider; or (ii) Treatment by a health care provider on at least one occasion which results in a regimen of continuing treatment under the supervision of the health care provider (e.g., a course of prescription medication or therapy requiring special equipment to resolve or alleviate the health condition). (b) Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy or childbirth, or for prenatal care, even if the affected individual does not receive active treatment from a health care provider during the period of incapacity or the period of incapacity does not last more than 3 consecutive calendar days. (c) Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition that - (i) Requires periodic visits for treatment by a health care provider or by a health care provider under the direct supervision of the affected individual's health care provider; (ii) Continues over an extended period of time (including recurring episodes of a single underlying condition); and (iii) May cause episodic rather than a continuing period of incapacity (e.g., asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, etc.). The condition is covered even if the affected individual does not receive active treatment from a health care provider during the period of incapacity or the period of incapacity does not last more than three consecutive calendar days; (d) A period of incapacity which is permanent or long-term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective. The affected individual must be under the continuing supervision of, but need not be receiving active treatment by, a health care provider (e.g., Alzheimer's, severe stroke, or terminal stages of a disease). (e) Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments (including any period of recovery) by a health care provider or by a provider of health care services under orders of, or on referral by, a health care provider, either for restorative surgery after an accident or other injury or for a condition that would likely result in a period of incapacity or more than three consecutive calendar days in the absence of medical intervention or treatment (e.g., chemotherapy/radiation for cancer, physical therapy for severe arthritis, dialysis for kidney disease). (Serious health condition does not include routine physical, eye, or dental examinations; a regimen of continuing treatment that includes the taking of over-the-counter medications, bed-rest, exercise, and other similar activities that can be initiated without a visit to the health care provider; a condition for which cosmetic treatments are administered, unless inpatient hospital care is required or unless complications develop; or an absence because of an employee's use of an illegal substance, unless the employee is receiving treatment for substance abuse by a health care provider or by a provider of health care services on referral by a health care provider. Ordinarily, unless complications arise, the common cold, the flu, earaches, upset stomach, minor ulcers, headaches (other than migraines), routine dental or orthodontia problems, and periodontal disease are not serious health conditions. Allergies, restorative dental or plastic surgery after an injury, removal of cancerous growth, or mental illness resulting from stress may be serious health conditions only if such conditions require inpatient care or continuing treatment by a health care provider.)</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422, Mar 17</p> |

Serious Health Condition - An illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves: (1) Inpatient care (i.e., an overnight stay) in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility, including any period of incapacity or any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care; or (2) Continuing treatment by a health care provider that includes (but is not limited to) examinations to determine if there is a serious health condition and evaluations of such conditions if the examinations or evaluations determine that a serious health condition exists. Continuing treatment by a health care provider may include one or more of the following: (A) A period of incapacity of more than 3 consecutive calendar days, including any subsequent treatment or period of incapacity relating to the same condition, that also involves: (1) Treatment two or more times by a health care provider, by a health care provider under the direct supervision of the affected individual's health care provider, or by a provider of health care services under orders of, or on referral by, a health care provider; or (2) Treatment by a health care provider on at least one occasion which results in a regimen of continuing treatment under the supervision of the health care provider (e.g., a course of prescription medication or therapy requiring special equipment to resolve or alleviate the health condition.) (B) Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy, or for prenatal care, even if the affected individual does not receive active treatment from a health care provider during the period of incapacity or the period of incapacity does not last more than three consecutive calendar days. (C) Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition that: (1) Requires periodic visits for treatment by a health care provider under the direct supervision of the affected individual's health care provider, (2) Continues over an extended period of time (including recurring episodes of a single underlying condition); and (3) May cause episodic rather than a continuing period of incapacity (e.g., asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, etc.). The condition is covered even if the affected individual does not receive active treatment from a health care provider during the period of incapacity or the period of incapacity does not last more than 3 consecutive calendar days. (D) A period of incapacity which is permanent or long-term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective. The affected individual must be under the continuing supervision of, but need not be receiving active treatment by, a health care provider (e.g., Alzheimer's, severe stroke, or terminal stages of a disease). (E) Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments (including any period of recovery) by a health care provider or by a provider of health care services under orders of, or on referral by, a health care provider, either for restorative surgery after an accident or other injury or for a condition that would likely result in a period of incapacity or more than 3 consecutive calendar days in the absence of medical intervention or treatment (e.g., chemotherapy/radiation for cancer, physical therapy for severe arthritis, dialysis for kidney disease.) (1) (Serious health condition does not include routine physical, eye, or dental examinations; a regimen of continuing treatment that includes the taking of over-the-counter medications, bed-rest, exercise, and other similar activities that can be initiated without a visit to the health care provider; a condition for which cosmetic treatments are administered, unless inpatient hospital care is required or unless complications develop; or an absence because of an employee's use of an illegal substance, unless the employee is receiving treatment for substance abuse by a health care provider or by a provider of health care services on referral by a health care provider. Ordinarily, unless complications arise, the common cold, the flu, earaches, upset stomach, minor ulcers, headaches (other than migraines), routine dental or orthodontia problems, and periodontal disease are not serious health conditions. Allergies, restorative dental or plastic surgery after an injury, removal of cancerous growth, or mental illness resulting from stress may be serious health conditions only if such conditions require inpatient care or continuing treatment by a health care provider.)

USAID, ADS
Glossary, CH
481, May 18

serious incidents - Those which affect the operational status of the USAID. Such incidents may include: 1) The USAID office building has been attacked or sustained damage due to bombing, mob violence or terrorist assault; 2) USAID personnel have been taken hostage, injured or killed in other than accidental circumstances; and 3) USAID facilities, residences or personnel are under imminent threat of attack.

USAID, ADS
Glossary, CH
562, May 18

serious injury or damage - (A) serious bodily injury, (B) extensive destruction of a place of public use, State or government facility, infrastructure facility, or public transportation system, resulting in major economic loss, or (C) substantial damage to the environment, including air, soil, water, fauna, or flora.

DOJ, US Code
18, §2280,
Mar 17

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| serious physical injury - an injury that - A) is life threatening; (B) results in permanent impairment of a body function or permanent damage to a body structure; or (C) necessitates medical or surgical intervention to preclude permanent impairment of a body function or permanent damage to a body structure. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d-6d, Jan 17 |
| server - A computer that provides the information, files, Web pages, and other services to the client computers on a network. The word server - the computer hardware and to the software applications that make the server operate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713, Mar 17 |
| server room - See computer room. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| service - A branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, established by act of Congress, which are: the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| service - the Foreign Service of the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412, Mar 17 |
| service - the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| service [system] - discrete unit of functionality that can be requested (provided a set of preconditions is met), performs one or more operations (typically applying business rules and accessing a database), and returns a set of results to the requester. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| service acquisition executive - the civilian official within a military department who is designated as the service acquisition executive for purposes of regulations and procedures providing for a service acquisition executive for that military department. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| service agreement - A written agreement initiated by USAID and signed by a newly appointed employee under which the employee agrees to remain employed with the Federal Government for twelve months in return for payment of travel and transportation expenses. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 467, May 18 |
| service agreement - In conjunction with a recruitment bonus means a written agreement between USAID and a newly appointed employee under which the employee agrees to complete a one- year period of employment with the Agency in return for payment of a recruitment bonus. In conjunction with a relocation bonus means a written agreement between USAID and an employee under which the employee agrees to complete a one-year period of employment with the Agency at the new duty station to which relocated in return for payment of a relocation bonus. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 467, May 18 |
| service component [system] - self-contained business process or service with predetermined and well defined functionality that may be exposed through a well-defined and documented business or technology interface. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| service component command - A command consisting of the Service component commander and all those Service forces, such as individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under that command, including the support forces that have been assigned to a combatant command or further assigned to a subordinate unified command or joint task force. See also component; functional component command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| service component reference model - common framework and vocabulary used for characterizing the IT and business components collectively comprising an IT investment helps agencies rapidly assemble IT solutions through the sharing and re-use of business and IT components. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| service court - any military, naval, or air force court, or court martial or similar tribunal of any friendly foreign force within the United States. | DOS, US Code 22, §701, Jan 17 |
| service in the uniformed services - service (whether voluntary or involuntary) on active duty in the Armed Forces, including such service by a member of the National Guard or Reserve, for a period of more than 30 days under a call or order to active duty of more than 30 days. | ED, US Code 20, §1091c, Mar 17 |
| service level agreement - A Service Level Agreement (SLA) defines the performance targets required to deliver services based on customer requirements. SLA performance targets provide a basis of understanding that allows the DOS to determine the necessary resources required to meet those targets and define the method of reimbursement for the service. SLAs are established per the Service Design Package approved through the Process Improvement Governance Board (PIGB). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| service level agreement - contract or memorandum of agreement between a services customer and services supplier that specifies, usually in measurable terms, what services the service provider will furnish typically includes the terms and conditions for provision of the required services, describes the services, identifies acceptable quality levels (AQLs), provides thresholds and objectives for the AQLs, prescribes transaction unit or bundled costs, and may identify incentives and/or disincentives for performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| service mark - Similar to a trademark, except that it identifies and distinguishes the source of a service rather than a product. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| service message - An abbreviated, telegraphic exchange between communications personnel regarding telegram transmission or circuit conditions. Also called SVC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| service obligation - a requirement applicable to, or the exercise of authority granted to, an electric utility under Federal, State, or local law or under long-term contracts to provide electric service to end-users or to a distribution utility. | DOI, US Code 16, §824q, Mar 17 |
| service of process - The delivery or legal equivalent of delivery of a complaint, summons, or subpoena, upon a person or entity with the result that the person must respond - Service of process frequently refers to the legal effective delivery of the complaint and summons, commencing a lawsuit to the defendant. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| service oriented architecture - architecture that describes an entity (e.g., application or enterprise) as a set of interdependent services, provides for reuse of existing services and the rapid deployment of new business capabilities based on exploiting existing assets, and is a representation of a system where the functionality is provided as a set of services called by other parts of the system. includes policies, practices and frameworks that enable application functionality to be provided and requested as sets of services published at a granularity relevant to the service Requestor, which are abstracted away from the implementation using a single, standards based form of interface. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| service sector access authorization - any license, permit, order, or other authorization, issued under the authority of Federal law, that permits a foreign supplier of services access to the United States market in a service sector concerned. | DHS, US Code 19, §2411, Mar 17 |
| service sector firm - a firm engaged in the business of supplying services. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| service sector firm - a firm engaged in the business of supplying services. | DHS, US Code 19, §2351, Mar 17 |
| service-common - Equipment, material, supplies, and services including base operating support adopted by a Service to support its own forces and those assigned to the combatant commands; items and services defined as Service-common by one Service are not necessarily Service-common for all other Services. See also special operations-peculiar. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| service-connected - with respect to disability or death, that such disability was incurred or aggravated, or that the death resulted from a disability incurred or aggravated, in line of duty in the active military, naval, or air service. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| service-connected disabilities - disabilities determined by the Secretary under laws administered by the Secretary to have been incurred in or aggravated by the service described in paragraph (1) in line of duty. | DVA, US Code 38, §1735, Mar 17 |
| serviced agency - Agency authorized to receive accounting and disbursing services from the Department of State. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| service-disabled veteran - a veteran with a disability that is service-connected. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |

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| service-disabled veteran-owned small business concern - 1) a small business concern - (i) Not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans; and (ii) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of a service-disabled veteran with permanent and severe disability, the spouse or permanent caregiver of such veteran. (2) Service-disabled veteran means a veteran with a disability that is service connected. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| service-level agreement - Form DS-1855, Request for Approval and Development of a Form, contains a service-level agreement (SLA), that spells out the information that program offices must provide for DIR to create or change a form. It includes the responsibilities and guarantees of action by both the program office and DIR. Also called SLA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11512, Mar 17 |
| servicemember - a member of the uniformed services. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3911, Jan 17 |
| Service-organic transportation asset - Transportation asset that is assigned to a Military Department.. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, May 18 |
| services - (A) services that are provided to clients to meet the goals and objectives of the program, including the provision of professional, diagnostic, and therapeutic services by a primary care provider or a referral to and provision of specialty care; and (B) services that sustain program activity and contribute to or help improve services. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-71, Jan 17 |
| services - any effort that is needed for or incidental to - (A) the development, production, processing, distribution, delivery, or use of an industrial resource or a critical technology item; (B) the construction of facilities; (C) the movement of individuals and property by all modes of civil transportation; or (D) other national defense programs and activities. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| services - any service, repair, training of personnel, or technical or other assistance or information used for the purposes of furnishing nonmilitary assistance. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |
| services – includes but is not limited to, accounting, amusement, architectural, automatic data processing, business, communications, construction franchising and licensing, consulting, engineering, financial, insurance, legal, management, repair, tourism, training, and transportation services. | DOC, US Code 15, §4002, Mar 17 |
| services - software, hardware, financial, professional consulting, engineering, and specialized energy information services, energy-related technical assistance, and maintenance and repairs. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| Services - The performance of identifiable tasks, rather than the delivery of an end item of supply. Provision of administrative assistance or something of benefit to the public. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| services - the providing of lighting, heating, cooling, electricity, office furniture, office machines and equipment, classroom furnishings and equipment, kitchen appliances, playground equipment, telephone service (including installation of lines and equipment and other expenses associated with telephone services), and security systems (including installation and other expenses associated with security systems), including replacement equipment, as needed. | GSA, US Code 40, §590, Mar 17 |
| services and components based architecture - architecture that leverages the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) and builds upon the concepts, principles, and benefits of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) by being tightly integrated with the Federal Enterprise Architecture, providing a description of what the architecture is (clarifying the varying descriptions that exist), and identifies the organizational, cultural, and process elements, as well as technological elements, that need to exist for these architectures to be successful, while focusing on reuse of services and components – better referred to as service components. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| service-unique container - Any 20- or 40-foot International Organization for Standardization container procured or leased by a Service to meet Service-unique requirements. See also common-use container; component-owned container. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |

Terms and Definitions

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| servicing agency - the agency that will conduct an assisted acquisition on behalf of the requesting agency. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Servicing Agency - The Federal agency that provides goods or services to another agency under the authority of the Economy Act or similar legislation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |
| SES Career Appointee - An individual in an SES position whose appointment to the position, or previous appointment to another SES position, was based on a competitive SES merit staffing process and whose executive qualifications for the SES were certified by a Qualifications Review Board, or an individual who converted to the SES with a career appointment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| SES Limited Emergency Appointee - An individual who was appointed non-competitively, under a non-renewable appointment not to exceed 18 months, to an SES General position to meet a bona fide, unanticipated, urgent need. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| SES Limited Term Appointee - An individual who was appointed non-competitively, under a non-renewable appointment not to exceed three years, to an SES General position, the duties of which shall expire at the end of such term. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| SES Non-Career Appointee - An individual, other than one serving under a career or limited appointment, who was appointed non-competitively to an SES General position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 423, May 18 |
| SES Position - A position that is classified above GS-15, or is in level IV or V of the Executive Schedule, or an equivalent position, which is not required to be filled by President appointment with Senate confirmation, and in which the incumbent: 1) Directs the work of an organizational unit; 2) Is held accountable for the success of one or more specific programs or projects; 3) Monitors progress toward organizational goals, and periodically evaluates and makes appropriate adjustments to such goals; 4) Supervises the work of employees other than personal assistants; or 5) Otherwise exercises important policy-making, policy-determining, or other executive functions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| settle - consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and dispose of a claim, whether by full or partial allowance or by disallowance. | DOD, US Code 10, §9801, Jan 17 |
| settle - To consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and dispose of any claim whether by full or partial allowance or disallowance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 6433, Mar 17 |
| settlement - A resolution to litigation or to an administrative grievance, complaint or claim preceding that is mutually agreed upon by the parties involved rather than imposed by a judge or other deciding official. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| Seventh-Floor Principals - Department officials appointed by the President who occupy offices on the seventh floor. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| severable/non-severable - A contract that, if terminated, still provides a benefit from the amounts paid/obligated is considered to be severable. For example, an organization has a service contract to wash 1,000 windows during the next 6 months. If the contract is terminated after only 10 windows are washed, the organization has the benefit of 10 clean windows (and presumably would not have to pay for the windows that were not washed). This contract would be considered to be severable. If the contract is for a study, however, terminating the contract before the study is completed leaves nothing – so the contract would be considered to be non-severable. Some contracts may be severable in part. For example, if you sign a contract with a company which covers the purchase of 20 LAN servers and maintenance of the servers for 18 months, the portion of the contract relating to the purchase would be considered to be non-severable while the portion relating to maintenance would be severable. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 546, 603, May 18 |
| severe energy supply interruption - a national energy supply shortage of such energy source which the President determines (A) is, or is likely to be, of significant scope and duration; (B) may cause major adverse impact on national security or the national economy; and (C) results, or is likely to result, from an interruption in the energy supplies of the United States, including supplies of imported petroleum products, or from sabotage or an act of God. | DOE, US Code 42, §8502, Mar 17 |

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| severe forms of trafficking in persons - A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or (B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. | DOS, US Code 22, §7102, Jan 17 |
| severe marine debris event - atypically large amounts of marine debris caused by a natural disaster, including a tsunami, flood, landslide, or hurricane, or other source. | DHS, US Code 33, §1956, Mar 17 |
| severe mental pain or suffering - the prolonged mental harm caused by or resulting from - (A) the intentional infliction or threatened infliction of severe physical pain or suffering; (B) the administration or application, or threatened administration or application, of mind-altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or the personality; (C) the threat of imminent death; or (D) the threat that another person will imminently be subjected to death, severe physical pain or suffering, or the administration or application of mind-altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or personality. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2340, Mar 17 |
| severe repetitive loss structure - a structure that - A) is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under this chapter; and (B) has incurred flood-related damage - (i) for which 4 or more separate claims payments have been made under flood insurance coverage under this chapter, with the amount of each such claim exceeding \$5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or (ii) for which at least 2 separate claims payments have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the value of the insured structure. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4104c, Jan 17 |
| severity of need index - the index of the relative needs of individuals within a State or area, as identified by a number of different factors, and is a factor or set of factors that is multiplied by the number of living HIV/AIDS cases in a State or area, providing different weights to those cases based on needs. Such factors or set of factors may be different for different components of the provisions under this subchapter. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-87, Jan 17 |
| sewage - human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body waste. | DHS, US Code 33, §1901, Mar 17 |
| sewage - human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes except that, with respect to commercial vessels on the Great Lakes, such term shall include graywater; | DHS, US Code 33, §1322, Mar 17 |
| sewage sludge - any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated by a wastewater treatment plant, other than an excluded material. | DHS, US Code 33, §1414, Mar 17 |
| sex - A biological construct that defines males and females according to physical characteristics and reproductive capabilities. For monitoring and reporting purposes, USAID disaggregates data by sex, not by gender. Gender and sex are not synonyms. See gender. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| sex offender - (1) a covered sex offender; or ⁽¹⁾ _{SEP} (2) an individual required to register under the sex offender registration program of any jurisdiction or included in the National Sex Offender Registry, on the basis of an offense against a minor. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §16935b, Mar 17 |
| sex trafficking - the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act. | DOS, US Code 22, §7102, Jan 17 |
| sex trafficking - the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| sexual abuse - This includes fondling a child's genitals, intercourse, incest, rape, sodomy, exhibitionism, and commercial exploitation through prostitution or the production of pornographic materials. Many experts believe that child sexual abuse is the most under-reported form of child maltreatment because of the conspiracy of secrecy that so often characterizes these cases. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| sexual assault - any conduct, whether or not the conduct occurs in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the victim and assaults committed by offenders who are known or related by blood or marriage to the victim. | DOS, US Code 22, §2507a, Jan 17 |
| sexual assault forensic examination kit - The medical and forensic examination kit used to ensure controlled procedures and safekeeping of any bodily specimens in a sexual assault case. Also called SAFE kit. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program - A Department of Defense program for the Military Departments and Department of Defense components that establishes sexual assault prevention and response policies to be implemented worldwide. Also called SAPR program. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| sexual assault response coordinator - The single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area who oversees sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response. Also called SARC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| sexual assault with an object - the use of any hand, finger, object, or other instrument to penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §15609, Mar 17 |
| sexual exploitation - This is generally defined as coercing or otherwise involving a child to participate in a sexual act for commercial gain. The two most common examples are pornography and prostitution. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1732, Mar 17 |
| sexually reproduced - any production of a variety by seed, but does not include the production of a variety by tuber propagation. | USDA, US Code 7, §2401, Mar 17 |
| shadow price - An estimate of what the price of a good or input would be in the absence of market distortions, such as externalities or taxes. For example, the shadow price of capital is the present value of the social returns to capital (before corporate income taxes) measured in units of consumption. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| shall - the imperative. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| shaped charge - main charge configuration incorporating explosives shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force utilizing the Munroe effect in a particular direction in order to cut or penetrate (i.e. a plasma jet). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| shaping [learning] - instructional strategy that makes practice easier by providing many cues, either through a job aid or coaching successive approximations as in classical conditioning. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Shared (or Transferred) Leave Status - The administrative status of an employee while the employee is using transferred leave. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 482, May 18 |
| shared leave status - The administrative status of an employee while the employee is using transferred leave or leave transferred from a leave bank. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| shared medical expenses - those expenses that are funded under the Interagency Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) agreement. Shared medical expenses include, but are not limited to -(1) Operating costs of MED and post health units; and (2) Other post-specific expenses such as immunizations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 16 FAM 511, Mar 17 |
| shared repository - data repository maintained by one federal department or agency on behalf of one or more federal departments or agencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| shared space [information] - separate area (either physical or virtual) used by participating departments and agencies to place shareable services and data that reside behind the participating department or agency's network firewall. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sharing - providing, receiving, and disseminating (including all conjugations of each of such terms). | DHS, US Code 6, §148, Jan 17 |
| shelter - An International Organization for Standardization container outfitted with live- or work-in capability. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |

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| shelter-in-place - An action taken to cause building occupants to move from their current location (e.g., their office) to previously designated locations within a building as a safety precaution, while a dangerous situation is impacting the outside perimeter of the building. A direction to SIP may occur with little or no warning. Also called SIP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| shelter-in-place - Taking cover and remaining in the current location during a crisis (sometimes referred to as stand fast) until either receiving an all-clear signal, instructions to change locations, or making a decision to leave the current location based on training, experience, and/or threat analysis. Instructions on when/how to decide to remain sheltering in place or to leave for a different location is a post Emergency Action Committee (EAC) decision and can be added to the Emergency Action Plan (EAP). SIP can also apply to residences. Also called SIP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| shelter-in-place - taking emergency refuge within the nearest designated safe area until notification or determination that the situation has been resolved a precaution intended to keep people safe while remaining indoors where the shelter area is preferably a small interior room with no windows and may require efforts of sealing all cracks or openings with tape or other materials | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| shielding - 1. Material of suitable thickness and physical characteristics used to protect personnel from radiation during the manufacture, handling, and transportation of fissionable and radioactive materials. 2. Obstructions that tend to protect personnel or materials from the effects of a nuclear explosion. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| shift permit - A permit that begins after 3 -00 p.m. and ends before 8 -00 a.m. This pass request must be approved by the employees bureau executive office and be accompanied by a letter of justification. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| ship - a vessel of any type whatsoever not permanently attached to the sea-bed, including dynamically supported craft, submersibles, or any other floating craft, but does not include a warship, a ship owned or operated by a government when being used as a naval auxiliary or for customs or police purposes, or a ship which has been withdrawn from navigation or laid up. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2280, Mar 17 |
| ship critical safety item - any ship part, assembly, or support equipment containing a characteristic the failure, malfunction, or absence of which could cause a catastrophic or critical failure resulting in loss of or serious damage to the ship or unacceptable risk of personal injury or loss of life. | DOD, US Code 10, §2305a, Jan 17 |
| shipment - (A) means the transportation, or the effecting of transportation, of valuables, without limitation as to the means or facilities used or by which the transportation is effected or the person to whom it is made; and (B) includes shipments made to any executive department, independent establishment, agency, wholly owned or mixed-ownership Government corporation, officer, or employee of the Federal Government, or any person acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, the executive department, independent establishment, agency, wholly or partly owned Government corporation, officer, or employee. | GSA, US Code 40, §17301, Mar 17 |
| shipment - freight transported or to be transported. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| shipment - the signing of a crew member on board a vessel under shipping articles. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |
| shipping - the transportation of goods by a vessel and related activities. | DOS, US Code 22, §8801, Jan 17 |
| shipping articles - a written contract of employment entered into by a master of a United States flag vessel and a seaman employed on the vessel. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |
| ships papers - the Certificate of Documentation of a United States flag vessel; if a commercial vessel, a Coast Guard issued Certificate of Inspection; its shipping articles; and its official crew list. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |
| ship-to-shore movement - That portion of the action phase of an amphibious operation that includes the deployment of the landing force from ships to designated landing areas. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| shock tube initiator - thin, plastic tube of extruded polymer with a layer of high explosive deposited on its interior surface that propagates a detonation wave to the blasting cap | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| shoot-look-shoot - A firing doctrine in which the result of the first intercept attempt is assessed prior to the launch of a subsequent interceptor. Also called SLS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| shop drawings - drawings submitted by the construction contractor or a subcontractor at any tier or required under a construction contract, showing in detail either or both of the following: (1) The proposed fabrication and assembly of structural elements. (2) The installation (i.e., form, fit, and attachment details) of materials or equipment. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| shore fire control party - A specially trained unit that controls naval gunfire in support of troops ashore. Also called SFCP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| shore party - A task organization of the landing force, formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement off the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and enemy prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction, and salvaging of landing ships and craft. Also called beach group. See also beachmaster unit; beach party; naval beach group. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| shoreline - the intersection of the land with the water surface. The shoreline shown on NOAA Charts represents the line of contact between the land and a selected water elevation. In areas affected by tidal fluctuations, this line of contact is the mean high water line. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| short life cycle merchandise - any product that the Commission determines is likely to become outmoded within 4 years, by reason of technological advances, after the product is commercially available. For purposes of this paragraph, the term outmoded refers to a kind of style that is no longer state-of-the-art. | DHS, US Code 19, §1673b, Mar 17 |
| short takeoff and landing - The ability of an aircraft to clear a 50-foot (15 meters) obstacle within 1,500 feet (450 meters) of commencing takeoff or in landing, to stop within 1,500 feet (450 meters) after passing over a 50-foot (15 meters) obstacle. Also called STOL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| shortfall - The lack of forces, equipment, personnel, materiel, or capability, reflected as the difference between the resources identified as a plan requirement and those quantities identified as apportioned for planning that would adversely affect the command's ability to accomplish its mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| short-range air defense engagement zone - In air and missile defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air and missile threats normally rests with short-range air defense weapons, and may be established within a low- or high-altitude missile engagement zone. Also called SHORADEZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| short-range ballistic missile - A ballistic missile with a range capability between 300-600 nautical miles. Also called SRBM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| short-term detention - detention in a U.S. Customs and Border Protection processing center for 72 hours or less, before repatriation to a country of nationality or last habitual residence. | DHS, US Code 6, §211, Jan 17 |
| Short-term Lease - A real property lease for less than ten years. The number of renewals does not affect the classification of a lease as short-term; a short-term lease may be renewed for an unlimited number of times and is still considered a short-term lease, as long as each lease period is less than ten years. (FAM06-0700) A single lease of less than 180 days, or repetitive or intermittent leases under a single activity or program within a one-year period totaling less than 180 days. Also called STL. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| short-term recovery - A process of recovery that is immediate and overlaps with response. It includes such actions as providing essential public health and safety services, restoring interrupted utility and other essential services, reestablishing transportation routes, and providing food and shelter for those displaced by a disaster. Although called short term, some of these activities may last for weeks. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| short-term training - Full-time training for 120 days or less. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18 |
| Shot List - A list of shots in a completed motion picture film often used for classification purposes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| should - an expected course of action or policy that is to be followed unless inappropriate for a particular circumstance. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| show of force - An operation planned to demonstrate United States resolve that involves increased visibility of United States deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to United States interests or national objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| show-cause letter - A document the contracting officer sends to a defaulting contractor to notify the contractor that the contract may be terminated by reason of default unless the contractor can prove in 10 days that the condition was not his or her fault. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| sickness - a sickness, illness, or disease requiring medical treatment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2412, Mar 17 |
| signal employee - an individual who is engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining signal systems. | DOT, US Code 49, §21101, Mar 17 |
| signal operating instructions - A series of orders issued for technical control and coordination of the signal communication activities of a command. In Marine Corps usage, these instructions are designated communication operation instructions. Also called SOI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| signal system - a block signal system, an interlocking, automatic train stop, train control, or cab-signal device, or a similar appliance, method, device, or system intended to promote safety in railroad operations. | DOT, US Code 49, §20501, Mar 17 |
| signaling device - device that indicates an alarm, emergency, or abnormal condition by means of audible, visual, or both methods, including sirens, bells, horns, and strobes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| signals intelligence - 1. A category of intelligence comprising either individually or in combination all communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, however transmitted. 2. Intelligence derived from communications, electronic, and foreign instrumentation signals. Also called SIGINT. See also communications intelligence; electronic intelligence; foreign instrumentation signals intelligence; intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| signals intelligence operational tasking authority - A military commander's authority to operationally direct and levy signals intelligence requirements on designated signals intelligence resources; includes authority to deploy and redeploy all or part of the signals intelligence resources for which signals intelligence operational tasking authority has been delegated. Also called SOTA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| signature or signed - the discrete, verifiable symbol of an individual that, when affixed to a writing with the knowledge and consent of the individual, indicates a present intention to authenticate the writing. This includes electronic symbols. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| significant activities undermining cybersecurity - (A) significant efforts to - (i) deny access to or degrade, disrupt, or destroy an information and communications technology system or network; or (ii) exfiltrate information from such a system or network without authorization; (B) significant destructive malware attacks;(C) significant denial of service activities; and(D) such other significant activities. | DOS, US Code 22, §9201, Jan 17 |
| significant aggravation - any change for the worse in a preexisting condition which results in markedly greater disability, pain, or illness accompanied by substantial deterioration of health. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300aa-33, Jan 17 |
| significant cause - a cause which contributes significantly to the material injury of the domestic industry, but need not be equal to or greater than any other cause. | DHS, US Code 19, §2436, Mar 17 |
| significant cost growth threshold - the following: (A) In the case of a major defense acquisition program or designated major defense subprogram, a percentage increase in the program acquisition unit cost for the program or subprogram of - (i) at least 15 percent over the program acquisition unit cost for the program or subprogram as shown in the current Baseline Estimate for the program or subprogram; or (ii) at least 30 percent over the program acquisition unit cost for the program or subprogram as shown in the original Baseline Estimate for the program or subprogram. (B) In the case of a major defense acquisition program or designated major defense subprogram that is a procurement program, a percentage increase in the procurement unit cost for the program or subprogram of - (i) at least 15 percent over the procurement unit cost for the program or subprogram as shown in the current Baseline Estimate for the program or subprogram; or (ii) at least 30 percent over the procurement unit cost for the program or subprogram as shown in the original Baseline Estimate for the program or subprogram. | DOD, US Code 10, §2433, Jan 17 |

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| significant cost growth threshold - the percentage increase in the total acquisition cost for a major system of at least 15 percent over the total acquisition cost for such system as shown in the current Baseline Estimate for such system. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3101, Jan 17 |
| significant cyber incident - A cyber incident that is (or group of related cyber incidents that together are) likely to result in demonstrable harm to the national security interests, foreign relations, or economy of the United States or to the public confidence, civil liberties, or public health and safety of the American people. | White House, PPD 41 United States Cyber Incident Coordination, Terms, Jun 16 |
| significant cyber incident - incident related to computer security whose impact on a mission or on a critical asset constitutes a meaningful threat to the mission and requires immediate notification of leadership meets one or more of the following criteria: 1. The incident has impacts on the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of a critical system or sensitive data. 2. There is a high probability of public disclosure of the incident and consequent embarrassment. 3. The impact of the incident results in users losing access to a critical service (for example, email, network access, Internet access). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| significant deficiency - FMFIA overall: A deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal control that in management’s judgment, should be communicated to the next level of management because they represent significant weaknesses in the design or operation of an administrative, programmatic, operational, accounting or financial internal control that could adversely affect the Agency’s overall internal control objectives. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| significant deficiency (formerly called a reportable condition) - A deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, that in managements judgment should be communicated because they represent significant weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control that could adversely affect the organizations ability to meet its internal control objectives. A significant deficiency does not yet rise to the level of seriousness of a material weakness; however, if effective corrections are not made, the matter has the potential over time to develop into a material weakness. Such weakness could - (1) Significantly impair the fulfillment of the Departments mission; (2) Deprive the public of needed services; (3) Significantly weaken safeguards against waste, loss, unauthorized use, or misappropriation of funds, property, other assets, or conflict of interest; (4) Merit the attention of the agency head/senior management, the President, or the relevant Congressional oversight committee; or (5) Be of a nature that omission from the report could reflect adversely on the actual or perceived management integrity of the agency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17 |
| Significant Effect - With respect to effects on the environment outside the United States, a proposed action has a significant effect on the environment if it does significant harm to the environment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 204, May 18 |
| significant environmental event - noteworthy environmental occurrence (positive or negative) that may be of interest to or require a “timely and appropriate” response from the affected facility or Component. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| significant military equipment - defense articles on the United States Munitions List for which special export controls are warranted because of their capacity for substantial military utility or capability. | DOD, US Code 10, §2790, Jan 17 |
| significant percentage - at least a percentage of 1 percent of the number of reported cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome in the United States. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ee–16, Jan 17 |
| significant wave height - The average height of the third of waves observed during a given period of time. See also surf zone. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| significant weakness - The proposal has a flaw that appreciably increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| signing officer -Used interchangeably with sender. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |

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| <p>Simplified Acquisition Procedures - A term, formerly known as Small Purchasing Procedures, which identifies the methods used for making simplified acquisitions such as imprest, Agency bank card purchases, purchase orders, and Blanket Purchase Agreements to streamline the process of purchasing. Also called SAP.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18</p> |
| <p>simplified acquisition procedures - the methods for making purchases of supplies or services.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Simplified Acquisition Threshold - This is \$100,000, except for acquisitions of supplies or services that, as determined by the head of the Agency, are to be used to support a contingency operation or to facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack, the term means: (1) \$250,000 for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, inside the United States; and (2) \$1 million for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, outside the United States. Also called SAT.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18</p> |
| <p>simplified acquisition threshold - \$150,000 except for– (1) Acquisitions of supplies or services that, as determined by the head of the agency, are to be used to support a contingency operation or to facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack, the term means– (i) \$750,000 for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, inside the United States; and (ii) \$1.5 million for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, outside the United States; and (2) Acquisitions of supplies or services that, as determined by the head of the agency, are to be used to support a humanitarian or peacekeeping operation, the term means \$300,000 for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, outside the United States.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>simulation - model that behaves or operates like a given process, concept, or system when provided a set of controlled inputs includes continuous, discrete, event-oriented, Monte Carlo, process-oriented, etc. models.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>simultaneous engagement - The concurrent engagement of hostile targets by combination of interceptor aircraft and surface-to-air missiles.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>single audit - an audit which includes both the entity's financial statements and the Federal awards.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>single class TIC limitation - A specified period of time a career a Senior Foreign Service employee has to be promoted to the next higher class.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18</p> |
| <p>single integrated financial management system - A unified set of financial systems and the financial portion of mixed systems encompassing the software, hardware, personnel, processes (manual and automated), procedures, controls, and data necessary to carry out financial management functions, manage the financial operations of the Agency, and report on the Agency's financial status to central agencies, Congress, and the public. Unified means that the systems are planned for and managed together, operated in an integrated fashion, and linked together electronically in an efficient and effective manner to provide the Agency-wide financial system support necessary to carry out the Agency's mission and support the Agency's financial management needs.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18</p> |
| <p>single manager - A Military Department or agency designated by the Secretary of Defense to manage specified commodities or common service activities on a Department of Defense-wide basis..</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, May 18</p> |
| <p>single net lease - lease where the occupant pays a portion of the utility costs directly.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>single port manager - The transportation component, designated by the Department of Defense through the United States Transportation Command, responsible for management of all common-user aerial and seaports worldwide. Also called SPM. See also transportation component command.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| Single Real Property Manager - M/OBO (the State Department's Office of Management, Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations) is the designated SRPM worldwide. This responsibility is delegated through the Chief of Mission to the administrative counselor or officer at each embassy. This person is responsible for acquisition and management of all officially leased and U.S. Government-owned real property in the country, except for certain USAID property. Also called SRPM. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| single real property manager - The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) is the designated SRPM worldwide. This responsibility is delegated by OBO through the chief of mission (COM) to the management counselor or executive officer at each embassy. This person is responsible for acquisition and management of all officially leased and U.S. Government-owned real property in the country, except for certain USAID property. Also called SRPM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| single view - solitary projected image from a single angle. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| single view - solitary projected image from a single angle. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| single, Governmentwide point of entry - the one point of entry to be designated by the Administrator of OFPP that will allow the private sector to electronically access procurement opportunities Governmentwide. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| single-anchor leg mooring - A mooring facility dedicated to the offshore petroleum discharge system, which permits a tanker to remain on station and pump in much higher sea states than is possible with a spread moor. Also called SALM. See also offshore petroleum discharge system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| single-class air accommodations - This term applies when an airline offers only one class of accommodation to all travelers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| single-employer plan - a plan which is not a multiemployer plan. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| single-employer plan - an employee benefit plan other than a multiemployer plan. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| single-project - A group of four or more participants from the same country. An SCP may be conducted in English or the language of the country. Also called SCP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| single-purchase limit - The maximum dollar amount allowed when using a Purchase Card to complete a transaction. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| single-service manager - A Service component commander who is assigned the responsibility and delegated the authority to coordinate and/or perform specified personnel support or personnel service support functions in the theater of operations. See also component. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| site exploitation - A series of activities to recognize, collect, process, preserve, and analyze information, personnel, and/or materiel found during the conduct of operations. Also called SE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| site security manager – Construction - person that is a U.S. citizen cleared at the Top Secret level approved for sensitive compartmented information (SCI), responsible where a sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) is under construction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| situation report - A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation. Also called SITREP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| situation report - Document that contains confirmed or verified information and explicit details (who, what, where, and how) relating to an incident. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| situation template - A depiction of assumed adversary dispositions, based on that adversary's preferred method of operations and the impact of the operational environment if the adversary should adopt a particular course of action. See also adversary template; course of action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |

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| situational awareness - information gathered from a variety of sources that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision makers, can form the basis for incident management decision-making. | DHS, US Code 6, §321d, Jan 17 |
| situational awareness - The ability to identify, process, and comprehend the critical elements of information about an incident. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| situational forces - Groups of police, relief workers, host-government or paramilitary personnel, or potential terrorist cells that present within an operational area arid that contribute to the uncertainty of conditions within the environment of military operations other than war. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| situational telework - Telework that occurs on a non-routine, occasional, emergency, or ad hoc basis. Telework that occurs to complete short-term special assignments or to accommodate special circumstances is also considered situational even though the telework may occur continuously for a finite period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| situational telework - telework that occurs on an occasional, non-routine basis includes, but is not limited to, telework that occurs on a temporary basis while an employee is recovering from an injury or illness; as a result of special work assignments; or when the official worksite is closed due to COOP/pandemic health crisis or other emergency situations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| situational telework - The employee teleworks on an irregular basis, generally recommended 1 day a month or the average of 12 days per year. Other situations may develop that makes it beneficial for the employee and supervisor to agree on a situational telework opportunity. This type of telework also is a component for continuity of operations (COOP). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23614, Mar 17 |
| sixteen contiguous Western States - the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. | DOI, US Code 43, §1902, Mar 17 |
| size category - with respect to a motor vehicle - (A) 85 cubic feet or less of passenger and luggage interior volume; (B) more than 85 cubic feet, but less than 100 cubic feet, of passenger and luggage interior volume; (C) at least 100 cubic feet, but not more than 110 cubic feet, of passenger and luggage interior volume; (D) more than 110 cubic feet, but less than 120 cubic feet, of passenger and luggage interior volume; and (E) 120 cubic feet or more of passenger and luggage interior volume. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| skill - ability to perform a psychomotor or intellectual activity that contributes to the effective performance of a task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| skill - ability to perform a psychomotor or intellectual activity that contributes to the effective performance of a task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| skill level - The level that an employee is rated against to determine whether he or she is meeting or exceeding the expectations of his/her personal grade. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, May 18 |
| skilled worker -a skilled worker as one who, at the time of petitioning, is capable of performing skilled labor (requiring at least two years training or experience) not of a temporary or seasonal nature, and for which qualified workers are not available in the United States. Relevant post-secondary education may be considered as training for the purposes of this provision.. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| skills area - The four skill areas are Resource Management, Leadership, Technical and Analytical, and Teamwork and Professionalism. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, May 18 |
| skills hierarchy - visual representation depicting the learning structure for effective performance of each task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| skills hierarchy - visual representation depicting the learning structure for effective performance of each task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| skills matrix - A chart explaining the skill areas and sub-skills based on performance-level definitions. A matrix of skills composed of 28 subskills for which performance standards have been established. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 463, Mar 18 |
| slaughter data - all of the applicable data for all swine slaughtered by a packer during the applicable reporting period, regardless of when the price of the swine was negotiated or otherwise determined, reported by - (A) hog class; (B) type of purchase; and (C) packer-owned swine. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| sleep mode - low power saving mode of operations for electronic devices in which the device or parts of device is switched off until needed includes computers, televisions, and remote controlled devices. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| slot - a reservation for an instrument flight rule takeoff or landing by an air carrier of an aircraft in air transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §41714, Mar 17 |
| sludge - any solid, semi-solid or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant. | DOT, US Code 49, §10908, Mar 17 |
| sludge - any solid, semisolid or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effects. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| slumber coach - Includes, in the United States, slumber coach accommodations on trains offering such accommodations, or, in general, the lowest level of economy sleeping accommodations available on a train. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| small awards - a grant or cooperative agreement not exceeding the small purchase threshold. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| small business - A business, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in the field of operation in which it is bidding on government contracts, and qualified as a small business. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 321, May 18 |
| small business concern - a business concern that meets the requirements and regulations, and includes such business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals or by women. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| small business concern - a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in the field of operation in which it is bidding on Government contracts, and qualified as a small business. Such a concern is “not dominant in its field of operation” when it does not exercise a controlling or major influence on a national basis in a kind of business activity in which a number of business concerns are primarily engaged. In determining whether dominance exists, consideration must be given to all appropriate factors, including volume of business, number of employees, financial resources, competitive status or position, ownership or control of materials, processes, patents, license agreements, facilities, sales territory, and nature of business activity. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans – a small business concern - (A) not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans; and (B) the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of a veteran with permanent and severe disability, the spouse or permanent caregiver of such veteran. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |
| small business concern owned and controlled by veterans - a small business concern - (A) not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more veterans or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more veterans; and (B) the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more veterans. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |
| small business subcontractor - a concern that does not exceed the size standard for the North American Industry Classification Systems code that the prime contractor determines best describes the product or service being acquired by the subcontract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| <p>Small Business Teaming Arrangement – (1) an arrangement where– (i) Two or more small business concerns have formed a joint venture; or (ii) A small business offeror agrees with one or more other small business concerns to have them act as its subcontractors under a specified Government contract. A Small Business Teaming Arrangement between the offeror and its small business subcontractor(s) exists through a written agreement between the parties that– (A) Is specifically referred to as a “Small Business Teaming Arrangement”; and (B) Sets forth the different responsibilities, roles, and percentages (or other allocations) of work as it relates to the acquisition; (2)(i) For civilian agencies, may include two business concerns in a mentor-protégé relationship when both the mentor and the protégé are small or the protégé is small and the concerns have received an exception to affiliation or (iii). (ii) For DoD, may include two business concerns in a mentor-protégé relationship in the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protégé Program when both the mentor and the protégé are small. There is no exception to joint venture size affiliation for offers received from teaming arrangements under the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor- Protégé Program; and (3) the exception to affiliation for offers received from Small Business Teaming Arrangements in the case of a solicitation of offers for a bundled contract with a reserve.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>small covered chemical facility - a covered chemical facility that - (1) has fewer than 100 employees employed at the covered chemical facility; and (2) is owned and operated by a small business concern.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §628, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>Small Disadvantaged Business - A small business concern that is at least 51 percent unconditionally owned by one or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged, or a publicly owned business that has at least 51 percent of its stock unconditionally owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (as defined in this section) and that has its management and daily business controlled by one or more such individuals.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 321, May 18</p> |
| <p>small disadvantaged business concern - a small business concern under the size standard applicable to the acquisition, that: (1) Is at least 51 percent unconditionally and directly owned by - (i) One or more socially disadvantaged and economically disadvantaged individuals who are citizens of the United States; and (ii) Each individual claiming economic disadvantage has a net worth not exceeding \$750,000 after taking into account the applicable exclusions); and 2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by individuals who meet the criteria.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>small group market - the health insurance market under which individuals obtain health insurance coverage (directly or through any arrangement) on behalf of themselves (and their dependents) through a group health plan maintained by a small employer.</p> | <p>DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>small hub airport - a commercial service airport (as defined in section 47102) that has at least .05 percent, but less than .25 percent, of the passenger boardings.</p> | <p>DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §41714, May 19</p> |
| <p>small hydroelectric power project - any hydroelectric power project which is located at the site of any existing dam, which uses the water power potential of such dam, and which has not more than 30,000 kilowatts of installed capacity.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §2708, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>small Mission - Small Missions manage start-up, ongoing, or terminating programs that are limited in size and breadth to one or two strategic goal areas. Typically, these Missions are staffed by a senior manager and one or more technical/program managers, with less than three U.S. Direct-Hire employees. Small Missions engage directly with host governments in planning and overseeing U.S. assistance programs and rely on USAID/W, full Missions, or regional hubs for technical, program, and administrative support services. They typically have less than \$35 million in program funding.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18</p> |
| <p>small passenger vessel - a vessel of less than 100 gross tons authorized to carry more than 6 passengers including at least one passenger for hire (a person providing consideration for passage) in addition to the master, crew, or other persons employed or engaged on board a vessel in any capacity connected with the business of the vessel, or a vessel chartered without crew provided and carrying more than 12 passengers.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>small refiner - an owner of a refinery or refineries (including refineries not in operation) who qualifies as a small business refiner under the rules and regulations of the Small Business Administration.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §7420, Jan 17</p> |

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| small refinery - a refinery for which the average aggregate daily crude oil throughput for a calendar year (as determined by dividing the aggregate throughput for the calendar year by the number of days in the calendar year) does not exceed 75,000 barrels. | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| small source - a source that emits less than 100 tons of regulated pollutants per year, or any class of persons that the Administrator determines, through regulation, generally lack technical ability or knowledge regarding control of air pollution. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| small start project - a new fixed guideway capital project or corridor-based bus rapid transit project for which (A) the Federal assistance provided or is less than \$100,000,000; and (B) the total estimated net capital cost is less than \$300,000,000. | DOT, US Code 49, §5309, Mar 17 |
| small unmanned aircraft - an unmanned aircraft weighing less than 55 pounds, including everything that is on board or otherwise attached to the aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40101, Mar 17 |
| small vessel - watercraft, regardless of method of propulsion, less than 300 gross tons includes commercial fishing vessels, recreational boats and yachts, towing vessels, uninspected passenger vessels, and any other personal or commercial vessels involved in U.S. or foreign voyages. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| small wind energy system - a wind energy system having a maximum rated capacity of one hundred kilowatts or less. | DOE, US Code 42, §9202, Mar 17 |
| smallpox emergency response plan or plan - a response plan detailing actions to be taken in preparation for a possible smallpox-related emergency during the period prior to the identification of an active case of smallpox either within or outside the United States. | DHHS, US Code 42, §239, Jan 17 |
| small-scale producer - farmers, pastoralists, foresters, and fishers that have a low asset base and limited resources, including land, capital, skills and labor, and, in the case of farmers, typically farm on fewer than 5 hectares of land. | DOS, US Code 22, §9303, Jan 17 |
| smart card - a credit card-size device, normally for carrying and use by personnel, that contains one or more integrated circuits and may also employ one or more of the following technologies: (A) Magnetic stripe.(B) Bar codes, linear or two-dimensional.(C) Non-contact and radio frequency transmitters. (D) Biometric information.(E) Encryption and authentication.(F) Photo identification. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| smart card - identification device that includes an embedded integrated circuit that can be either a secure microcontroller or equivalent intelligence with internal memory or a memory chip alone connects to a reader with direct physical contact or with a remote contactless radio frequency interface. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| smart card technology - a Smart Card together with all of the associated information technology hardware and software that comprise the system for support and operation. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| smart phone - mobile phone built on a mobile computing platform, with advanced computing technology and connectivity that enables interaction with computerized systems includes email, browsing the internet, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| smuggled food - any food that a person introduces into the United States through fraudulent means or with the intent to defraud or mislead. | USDA, US Code 21, §2243, Mar 17 |
| snapshot - current state of something recorded at a specific point in time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| social amplification of risk - distortion of the seriousness of a risk caused by public concern about the risk and/or about an activity contributing to the risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| social media - Digital technologies, applications and platforms that allow publishing, communication, and collaboration among individuals and institutions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173, Mar 17 |
| social media - sphere of websites, applications, and web-based tools that connect users to engage in dialogue, share information and media, collaborate, and interact. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| social media - Term that refers to sites on the internet that contain mobile-based tools or applications that are used for sharing and discussing information. Social media is broken into three categories: (1) File Sharing/Storage, (2) Social Networking and (3) Web Publishing. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |

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| social security account number - Submission of the Social Security account number (SSAN) is voluntary; however, failure to provide it may delay or prevent approval of the application. The SSAN is used as a unique identification number to verify employment, years of service, and eligibility for a parking permit. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher - a farmer or rancher who is a member of a socially disadvantaged group. | USDA, US Code 7, §2003, Mar 17 |
| socially disadvantaged group - a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities. | USDA, US Code 7, §2003, Mar 17 |
| Society for Worldwide InterBank Financial Telecommunication - A worldwide telecommunications system used by participating banks for sending instructions and transacting business. Also called SWIFT. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| sociocultural analysis - The analysis of adversaries and other relevant actors that integrates concepts, knowledge, and understanding of societies, populations, and other groups of people, including their activities, relationships, and perspectives across time and space at varying scales. Also called SCA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| sociocultural factors - The social, cultural, and behavioral factors characterizing the relationships and activities of the population of a specific region or operational environment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| soft skills - behaviors that influence how individuals interact with each other including, but not limited to, effective communication, creativity, analytical thinking, diplomacy, flexibility, change-readiness, problem solving, leadership, team building, and listening. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| soft skills - behaviors that influence how individuals interact with each other including, but not limited to, effective communication, creativity, analytical thinking, diplomacy, flexibility, change-readiness, problem solving, leadership, team building, and listening. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| soft-skill training - training provided for the development of employees ability to relate to others (e.g., customer service, dealing with difficult people, etc.). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| software - Refers to the programs and applications that run on information systems. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| soils - georeferenced digital map data and associated tabular attribute data. The map data describe the spatial distribution of the various soils that cover the Earth's surface. The attribute data describe the proportionate extent of the various soils as well as the physical and chemical characteristics of those soils. The physical and chemical properties are based on observed and measured values, as well as model-generated values. Also included are model-generated assessments of the suitability or limitations of the soils to various land uses. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| solar energy - energy derived from sources (other than fossil fuels) and technologies included in the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974. | USDA, US Code 7, §1932, Mar 17 |
| solar heating - the use of solar energy to meet such portion of the total heating needs of such building (including hot water), or such portion of the needs of such building for hot water (where its remaining heating needs are met by other methods), as may be required under performance criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development utilizing the services of the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5502, Jan 17 |

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| <p>solar heating and cooling and combined solar heating and cooling - the use of solar energy to provide both such portion of the total heating needs of such building (including hot water) and such portion of the total cooling needs of such building, or such portion of the needs of such building for hot water (where its remaining heating needs are met by other methods) and such portion of the total cooling needs of a building, as may be required under performance criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development utilizing the services of the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and such term includes cooling by means of nocturnal heat radiation, by evaporation, or by other methods of meeting peakload energy requirements at nonpeakload times.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5502, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>solar photovoltaic energy system - a system of components which generates electricity from incident sunlight by means of the photovoltaic effect, and which shall include all components, including energy storage devices where appropriate, necessary to provide electricity for individual, industrial, agricultural, or governmental use;</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §5582, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>solatium - Monetary compensation given in areas where it is culturally appropriate to alleviate grief, suffering, and anxiety resulting from injuries, death, and property loss with a monetary payment.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>sold or, in the absence of sales, offered for sale - sold or offered - (A) to all purchasers in commercial quantities, or (B) in the ordinary course of trade to one or more selected purchasers in commercial quantities at a price which fairly reflects the market value of the merchandise, without regard to restrictions as to the disposition or use of the merchandise by the purchaser except that, where such restrictions are found to affect the market value of the merchandise, adjustment shall be made therefor in calculating the price at which the merchandise is sold or offered for sale.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2), Mar 17</p> |
| <p>sole source acquisition - a contract for the purchase of supplies or services that is entered into or proposed to be entered into by an agency after soliciting and negotiating with only one source.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>solicitation - any request to submit offers or quotations to the Government. Solicitations under sealed bid procedures are called “invitations for bids.” Solicitations under negotiated procedures are called “requests for proposals.” Solicitations under simplified acquisition procedures may require submission of either a quotation or an offer.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>solicitation - The process by which the U.S. Government requests, orally or in writing, offers from prospective contractors for specific items or services. Solicitation documents are Requests for Quotations (RFQs); Invitations for Bids (IFBs); and Requests for Proposals (RFPs).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>solicitation - This is the term used by the U.S. Government to refer to the assorted means by which offers or proposals are sought for government requirements and programs. Requests for Proposals (RFPs), Invitations for Bids (IFBs), Tenders, Requests for Applications (RFAs), Annual Program Statements (APSs), and Requests for Quotes (RFQs) are all examples of types of government solicitations.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18</p> |
| <p>solicitation closing date - The due date for delivery of private sector offers, public reimbursable tenders, and the agency tender, as stated in the solicitation.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>solicitation mailing list - The list of prospective contractors.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>solicitation provision or provision - a term or condition used only in solicitations and applying only before contract award.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>solid waste - any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits, or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17</p> |

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| solid waste - discarded material, where applicable, each state's solid waste management rules and regulations may include garbage, refuse, sludges, and other discarded solid materials, including those from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| solid waste - with the exception of waste generated by a rail carrier during track, track structure, or right-of-way construction, maintenance, or repair (including railroad ties and line-side poles) or waste generated as a result of a railroad accident, incident, or derailment - (i) construction and demolition debris; (ii) municipal solid waste; (iii) household waste; (iv) commercial and retail waste; (v) institutional waste; (vi) sludge; (vii) industrial waste; and (viii) other solid waste, as determined appropriate by the Board. | DOT, US Code 49, §10908, Mar 17 |
| solid waste management - the systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| solid waste management facility - (A) any resource recovery system or component thereof, (B) any system, program, or facility for resource conservation, and (C) any facility for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment or disposal of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, whether such facility is associated with facilities generating such wastes or otherwise. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| solid waste planning/solid waste management/comprehensive planning - planning or management respecting resource recovery and resource conservation. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| son or daughter - (1) A biological, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of the employee; (2) A person who is a legal ward or was a legal ward of the employee when that individual was a minor or required a legal guardian; (3) A person for whom the employee stands in loco parentis or stood in loco parentis when that individual was a minor or required someone to stand in loco parentis; and (4) A son or daughter, as described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of an employees spouse or domestic partner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342, Mar 17 |
| son or daughter - (1) A biological, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of the employee; (2) A person who is a legal ward or was a legal ward of the employee when that individual was a minor or required a legal guardian; (3) A person for whom the employee stands in loco parentis or stood in loco parentis when that individual was a minor or required someone to stand in loco parentis; or (4) A son or daughter, as described in subparagraphs (1) through (3) of this definition, of an employee's spouse or domestic partner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422, Mar 17 |
| son or daughter - a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis, who is - (A) under 18 years of age; or (B) 18 years of age or older and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability. (DOL has issued substantial releamaking and guidance explaining the meaning of this term) | DOL, US Code 29, §2611, Mar 17 |
| son or daughter - A biological, adopted, or foster child; a step child; a legal ward; or a child of a person standing in loco parentis who is: (1) Under 18 years of age; or (2) 18 years of age or older and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability. A son or daughter incapable of self-care requires active assistance or supervision to provide daily self-care in three or more of the "activities of daily living" or "instrumental activities of daily living." Activities of daily living include adaptive activities such as caring appropriately for one's grooming and hygiene, bathing, dressing, and eating. Instrumental activities of daily living include cooking, cleaning, shopping, taking public transportation, paying bills, maintaining a residence, using the telephones and directories, using a post office, etc. A "physical or mental disability" refers to a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of an individual. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| sortie - In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| sortie allotment message - The means by which the joint force commander allots excess sorties to meet requirements of subordinate commanders that are expressed in their air employment and/or allocation plan. Also called SORTIEALOT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| sound professional judgment - a finding, determination, or decision that is consistent with principles of sound fish and wildlife management and administration, available science and resources, and adherence to the requirements of this Act and other applicable laws. | DOI, US Code 16, §668ee, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| sound track - The portion of the length of film reserved for the sound record or any length of film bearing sound only. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| source - 1. A person, thing, or activity from which information is obtained. 2. In clandestine activities, a person (agent), normally a foreign national, in the employ of an intelligence activity for intelligence purposes. 3. In interrogation activities, any person who furnishes information, either with or without the knowledge that the information is being used for intelligence purposes. See also agent; collection agency. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| source - any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be the discharge of pollutants. | DHS, US Code 33, §1316, Mar 17 |
| source - One of three specific categories of service providers (i.e., agency, private sector, or public reimbursable) that can perform a commercial activity for an agency. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| source - The country from which a commodity is shipped to the cooperating country (or the cooperating country itself if the commodity is located therein at the time of the purchase). In the case of a commodity shipped from a free port or bonded warehouse in the same form it was received therein, "source" is the country from which the commodity was shipped to the free port or bonded warehouse. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 310, May 18 |
| source agency - Any agency (including State or local government) that discloses records contained in a system of records to be used in a matching program. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| source document - an existing document that contains classified information that is incorporated, paraphrased, restated, or generated in new form into a new document. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| source management - The process to register and monitor the use of sources involved in counterintelligence and human intelligence operations to protect the security of the operations and avoid conflicts among operational elements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| source reduction - process which reduces the amount of waste that is produced. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| source registry - A source record or catalogue of leads and sources acquired by collectors and centralized for management, coordination, and deconfliction of source operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| Source Selection Advisory Council - A group of senior U.S. Government personnel who provide counsel during the source selection process and must prepare the comparative analysis of the TET's evaluation results with those of the PET, when utilized, and prepare a recommendation for the SSA. Also called SSAC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| Source Selection Authority - A competition official with decision-making authority who is responsible for source selection as required by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). The SSA and the Contracting Officer (CO) may be the same individual. Also called SSA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 104, May 18 |
| Source Selection Authority - A competition official with decision-making authority who is responsible for source selection as required by the FAR. The SSA and CO may be the same individual. Also called SSA. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| source selection authority - The official designated to make the source selection decision. Also called SSA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| source selection decision document - The document that reflects the SSA's independent, integrated, comparative assessment and decision. Also called SSDD. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| source selection decision document - The document that reflects the SSA's independent, integrated, comparative assessment and decision. Also called SSDD. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |

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| Source Selection Evaluation Board - The team or board appointed by the SSA to assist in a negotiated acquisition. Also called SSEB. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| source selection information - any of the following information that is prepared for use by an agency for the purpose of evaluating a bid or proposal to enter into an agency procurement contract, if that information has not been previously made available to the public or disclosed publicly: (1) Bid prices submitted in response to an agency invitation for bids, or lists of those bid prices before bid opening. (2) Proposed costs or prices submitted in response to an agency solicitation, or lists of those proposed costs or prices. (3) Source selection plans. (4) Technical evaluation plans. (5) Technical evaluations of proposals. (6) Cost or price evaluations of proposals. (7) Competitive range determinations that identify proposals that have a reasonable chance of being selected for award of a contract. (8) Rankings of bids, proposals, or competitors. (9) Reports and evaluations of source selection panels, boards, or advisory councils. (10) Other information marked as “Source Selection Information” based on a case-by-case determination by the head of the agency or the contracting officer, that its disclosure would jeopardize the integrity or successful completion of the Federal agency procurement to which the information relates. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| source selection plan - A plan that describes how the source selection will be organized, how proposals will be evaluated and analyzed, and how source(s) will be selected. Also called SSP. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| source selection team - A team that is tailored to the unique acquisition, tasked with carrying out a source selection. Composition of the team generally consists of the SSA, contracting officer (if different from the SSA), SSAC, TET, advisors, cost or price experts, L/BA, small business specialists, and other subject matter experts. Also called SST. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| source zone - In counterdrug operations, an identified geographic area for growing and/or the primary processing of the agricultural/ synthetic components for illicit drugs, and where the trafficking process begins. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4, May 19 |
| sovereign citizen extremist - group or person who facilitate or engage in acts of unlawful violence directed at public officials, financial institutions, and government facilities in support of their belief that the legitimacy of US citizenship should be rejected; almost all forms of established government, authority, and institutions are illegitimate; and that they are immune from federal, state, and local laws. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sovereign debt - Debt owed by the government of one country to the government of another. Collection of sovereign debt is normally through diplomatic means. Sovereign debt is normally retained as inactive debt after write-off. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| sovereign risk - Risk undertaken by a sovereign government or a sovereign entity that is backed by the full faith and credit of a sovereign government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| space and services - space, services, quarters, maintenance, repair, and other facilities. | GSA, US Code 40, §586, Mar 17 |
| space asset - Equipment that is an individual part of a space system, which is or can be placed in space or directly supports space activity terrestrially. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| space assignment - A transaction between GSA and the Agency that results in the right to occupy certain GSA-controlled space in return for payments to GSA for use of the space. Space assignment rights, obligations, and responsibilities are formalized in an Occupancy Agreement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 517, May 18 |
| space assignment - An assignment to the individual Military Departments/Services by the appropriate transportation operating agency of movement capability, which completely or partially satisfies the stated requirements of the Military Departments/Services for the operating month and that has been accepted by them without the necessity for referral to the Joint Transportation Board for allocation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, Sep 16 |
| space capability - 1. The ability of a space asset to accomplish a mission. 2. The ability of a terrestrial-based asset to accomplish a mission in or through space. See also space asset. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| space control - Operations to ensure freedom of action in space for the United States and its allies and deny an adversary freedom of action in space. See also combat service support; combat support; negation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |

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| space coordinating authority - The responsibility to plan, integrate, and coordinate space operations. Also called SCA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| space domain - The area above the altitude where atmospheric effects on airborne objects become negligible. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| space environment - the environment beyond the sensible atmosphere of the Earth. | SPACE, US Code 51, §40302, Mar 17 |
| space environment - The environment corresponding to the space domain, where electromagnetic radiation, charged particles, and electric and magnetic fields are the dominant physical influences, and that encompasses the Earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere, interplanetary space, and the solar atmosphere. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, May 18 |
| space flight participant - an individual, who is not crew or a government astronaut, carried within a launch vehicle or reentry vehicle. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17 |
| space force application - Combat operations in, through, and from space to influence the course and outcome of conflict by holding terrestrial targets at risk. See also ballistic missile; force protection. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| space force enhancement - Combat support operations and force-multiplying capabilities delivered from space systems to improve the effectiveness of military forces as well as support other intelligence, civil, and commercial users. See also combat support . | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| space forces - The space and terrestrial systems, equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel, or combination thereof, necessary to conduct space operations. See also national security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| space grant regional consortium - any association or other alliance that is designated as a space grant regional consortium by the Administrator. | SPACE, US Code 51, §40302, Mar 17 |
| space joint operating area - The operational area, bounded by the space domain, assigned to Commander, United States Strategic Command, in which space operations are conducted. Also called SJOA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| space power - The total strength of a nation's capabilities to conduct and influence activities to, in, through, and from space to achieve its objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| space recovery support facilities - facilities required to support activities related to the recovery of payloads returned from space to a space recovery site, including operations and control, communications, flight safety functions, and payload processing. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50501, Mar 17 |
| space resource - any tangible or intangible benefit which can be realized only from - (A) aeronautical and space activities; or (B) advancements in any field related to space. | SPACE, US Code 51, §40302, Mar 17 |
| space science data - scientific data concerning - 1) the elemental and mineralogical resources of the moon, asteroids, planets and their moons, and comets; (2) microgravity acceleration; and (3) solar storm monitoring. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50113, Mar 17 |
| space situational awareness - The requisite foundational, current, and predictive knowledge and characterization of space objects and the operational environment upon which space operations depend. Also called SSA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| space superiority - The degree of control in space of one force over any others that permits the conduct of its operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from terrestrial or space-based threats. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14, May 18 |
| space surveillance - The observation of space and of the activities occurring in space. See also space control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| space systems - All of the devices and organizations forming the space network. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |

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| space transportation infrastructure - facilities, associated equipment, and real property (including launch sites, launch support facilities, space recovery sites, and space recovery support facilities) required to perform launch or space recovery activities. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50501, Mar 17 |
| space transportation services - the preparation of a space transportation vehicle and its payloads for transportation to, from, or within outer space, or in suborbital trajectory, and the conduct of transporting a payload to, from, or within outer space, or in suborbital trajectory. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50101, Mar 17 |
| space transportation vehicle - any vehicle constructed for the purpose of operating in, or transporting a payload to, from, or within, outer space, or in suborbital trajectory, and includes any component of such vehicle not specifically designed or adapted for a payload. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50101, Mar 17 |
| space vehicle - a man-made device, either manned or unmanned, designed for operation beyond the Earth's atmosphere. | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| space vehicle - an object intended for launch, launched, or assembled in outer space, including the space shuttle and other components of a space transportation system, together with related equipment, devices, components, and parts. | SPACE, US Code 51, §20138, Mar 17 |
| space weather - The conditions and phenomena in space and specifically in the near-Earth environment that may affect space assets or space operations. See also space asset. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59, Sep 16 |
| space-related activities - research and development, manufacturing, processing, service, and other associated and support activities. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50101, Mar 17 |
| spam - The abuse of electronic messaging systems to indiscriminately send unsolicited bulk messages. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| span of control - The number of resources for which a supervisor is responsible, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the National Incident Management System, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7, with optimal being 1:5). | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| spare part - an accessory, appurtenance, or part of an aircraft (except an aircraft engine or propeller), aircraft engine (except a propeller), propeller, or appliance, that is to be installed at a later time in an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, or appliance. | DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §40102, May 19 |
| spare parts - Items normally specified in the contract Specification Divisions 2-16 (usually identified as extra materials) required for repair or replacement of equipment (e.g., compressors, coils, motors, pumps, valves, electrical circuit boards). These are paid for with construction contract funds. Other spare parts derived by the contractor in compliance with the applicable Division 1, Operation and Maintenance Data specification, can be ordered by post, using Initial Operation and Maintenance funding. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 15 FAH-1 H-1211, Mar 17 |
| spatial data - Information that identifies the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on the Earth. This information may be derived from remote sensing, mapping, charting, surveying technologies, GPS, or statistical data, among other sources. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| spatial data standards - Descriptions of objects, features, or other geographically located items that are collected, automated, or affected by activities or functions of agencies, and may be structured in a model. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| Special Access Program - A sensitive program, approved in writing by a head of agency with original top secret classification authority, that imposes need-to-know and access controls beyond those normally provided for access to confidential, secret, or top secret information. Also called SAP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, May 18 |
| special access program - a program established for a specific class of classified information that imposes safeguarding and access requirements that exceed those normally required for information at the same classification level. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |

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| special access program - A sensitive acquisition, intelligence, or operations and support program, that imposes need-to-know and access controls beyond those normally provided for access to confidential, secret, or top secret information. Also called SAP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| special access program - program established for a specific class of classified information that imposes safeguarding and access requirements that exceed those normally required for information at the same classification level beyond those normally provided for access to Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret areas or materials is approved by the DHS Secretary or DHS Deputy Secretary; includes special clearances, investigative requirements, or special access lists of persons determined to require special access; requirements may include unique physical security and personnel security investigative requirements, material dissemination restrictions, and formal identification of personnel with need-to-know as specifically determined by the Director, SAPCO DHS SAP Central Office (DHS SAPCO). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special access program agreement - written agreement among relevant special access program parties that specifies roles, responsibilities, terms, and conditions for each party to reach a common goal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special access program compartment - effort under a special access program approved by the Director, Special Access Program Control Office (SAPCO) and protected by a separate special access program security classification guide (SAP SCG) or guidance derived from an existing SAP SCG of its parent compartment or the umbrella. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special access program disestablishment - actions taken when active enhanced security measures are no longer required for the information contained within the special access program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special access program nickname - combination of two separate unclassified words to designate an unclassified meaning employed only for unclassified administrative, moral, or public information purposes. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special access program project - narrowly-focused, short-term effort under a special access program sub-compartment approved by the cognizant security authority, or designee that is protected by a specific security classification guide or based upon written guidance derived from an existing security classification guide of its parent compartment or sub-compartment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special access program sub-compartment - effort under a special access program compartment approved by the cognizant security authority and protected by a distinct and separate security classification guide or based up written guidance derived from an existing security classification guide of its parent compartment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special access program termination - action that results when all activity within a special access program, (including compartment(s), sub-compartment(s), and project(s)) ceases in its entirety or, if all activity does not cease but special access program enhanced security measures normally applied are no longer required. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special access program transition - action that results in a change in protection level of the information protected by the special access program (but not the entire special access program umbrella (parent)), Compartment(s) and/or Sub-Compartment(s)actions include: 1) removing all special access program enhanced security controls from one or more compartments and/or sub-compartments and terminating the compartments and/or sub-compartments. All remaining compartments and/or sub-compartments are retained unchanged, 2) removing special access program enhanced security controls from a specific and defined subset of the information protected by the special access program umbrella (parent), compartment and/or subcompartment, but not the entire special access program umbrella (parent), compartment, or subcompartment, and 3) the transfer of information protected by a special access program to another special access program, compartment, or subcompartment and the transferring program special access program compartment or subcompartment is not being terminated. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special access program waiver - decision that permits non-compliance with a special access program security standard. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special act or service - A contribution or accomplishment in the public interest that is A non-recurring contribution either within or outside of job responsibilities; A scientific achievement; or An act of heroism. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |

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| <p>Special activity airspace – airspace with defined dimensions within the national airspace system wherein limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations. This airspace may be restricted areas, prohibited areas, military operations areas, air ATC assigned airspace, and any other designated airspace areas. The dimensions of this airspace are programmed into EDST and can be designated as either active or inactive by screen entry. Aircraft trajectories are constantly tested against the dimensions of active areas and alerts issued to the applicable sectors when violations are predicted. Also called SAA.</p> | <p>DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19</p> |
| <p>special agent - A special agent in the Diplomatic Security Service (DSS) is a sworn officer of the Department or the Foreign Service, whose position is designated as either a GS-1811 or FS-2501 to perform those specific law enforcement duties as authorized by various federal laws.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>special agent - an employee of the Department of State who - (1) Holds valid credentials as a special agent in the Diplomatic Security Service issued by the Director, Diplomatic Security Service; and (2) Is otherwise eligible to receive Law Enforcement Availability Pay (LEAP).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 31541, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>special agent - Except for purposes of determining eligibility for Law Enforcement Availability Pay, a member of the Foreign Service, the Senior Foreign Service, the Senior Executive Service, or a GS-1811 criminal investigator, who both - (1) Holds valid credentials as a special agent in the Diplomatic Security Service issued by the Director, Diplomatic Security Service; and (2) Occupies a position with the Foreign Service primary skill code of 2501 or the Civil Service occupation code 1811. Scheduled annual rate of pay - (1) The Foreign Service rate of basic pay for the members class and step, exclusive of additional pay of any kind; and (2) The salary for the members salary class in the Senior Foreign Service, exclusive of additional pay of any kind.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3152, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>special cargo - Cargo that requires special handling or protection, such as pyrotechnics, detonators, watches, and precision instruments.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>special clearances - Clearances required for specific captioned documents to control or limit distribution.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>special compensatory time off at isolated posts and certain other designated posts in foreign areas - time off from work during the employees basic workweek for an equal amount of regularly scheduled overtime work at specified foreign posts.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 31334-1, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>special competency - a special or unique capability, including qualitative aspects, developed incidental to the primary functions of the Federally Funded Research and Development Centers to meet some special need.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>special disabled veteran - (A) a veteran entitled to compensation (or who but for the receipt of military retired pay would be entitled) under laws administered by the Secretary for a disability (i) rated at 30 percent or more, or (ii) rated at 10 or 20 percent in the case of a veteran who has been determined to have a serious employment handicap; or (B) a person who was discharged or released from active duty because of service-connected disability.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §4211, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Special Drawing Rights - An artificial currency unit of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) defined as a basket of national currencies (Euro, Japanese yen, Pound sterling, and the U.S. dollar). Also called SDR.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18</p> |
| <p>special event assessment rating - preplanned special event below the level of National Security Special Event that have been submitted via the annual National Special Event Data Call.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>special exception - an exception under a State alcohol-ignition interlock law for the following circumstances: (A) The individual is required to operate an employer's motor vehicle in the course and scope of employment and the business entity that owns the vehicle is not owned or controlled by the individual. (B) The individual is certified by a medical doctor as being unable to provide a deep lung breath sample for analysis by an ignition interlock device.</p> | <p>DHS/DOT, US Code 23, §164, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>special forces - United States Army forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on unconventional warfare capabilities. Also called SF.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16</p> |

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| special forces group - The largest Army combat element for special operations consisting of command and control, special forces battalions, and a support battalion capable of long duration missions. Also called SFG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special interest alien - foreign national originating from a country (determined by individual Components) identified as having possible or established links to terrorism. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special investigators - Contracted by the Department. Performs various non-criminal investigative functions in Diplomatic Security (DS) headquarters, field, and resident offices. They are not members of the Diplomatic Security Service (DSS) and are not authorized to conduct criminal investigations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| special investigators - Contracted by the Department. Performs various non-criminal investigative functions in Diplomatic Security (DS) headquarters, field, and resident offices. They are not members of the Diplomatic Security Service (DSS) and are not authorized to conduct criminal investigations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Special Letter of Credit - A Special Letter of Credit (SLC) is an alternative to financing commodities and commodity related services under a Letter of Commitment. The SLC becomes a foreign exchange asset for the host country with an immediate impact on foreign exchange reserves as well as the rapid generation of local currency. When the SLC is used as a means for financing local costs, the Bureau Assistant Administrator must approve the justification for its use. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 630, May 18 |
| Special Maintenance And Repair - The restoration to original condition, or to a sound state, of real property or a portion thereof that has deteriorated or been damaged. Also called M&R. (See Routine M&R.) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| special mission unit - A generic term to represent an organization composed of operations and support personnel that is task-organized to perform highly classified activities. Also called SMU. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special needs - A documented need of the Department for a specific set of skills and/or expertise and recruitment has met with limited success. An individual who is singularly suited to a unique Departmental function; one who has special though not necessarily superior qualifications that meets the need of a position or a documented area of chronic labor shortage. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2283, Mar 17 |
| special needs - Physical characteristics of a traveler that do not necessarily meet the definition of disability under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Such physical characteristics could include, but are not limited to, the weight or height of the traveler, or a temporary medical condition. (See also employee with a disability.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| special needs populations - Populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to - maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures; who have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| special nuclear material - plutonium, or uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, or any other material which is found to be special nuclear material pursuant to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §47f, Jan 17 |
| Special Objective - A Special Objective (SpO) is an objective that is difficult to define and measure or is not directly linked to a goal in the Agency Strategic Plan. Special Objectives are expected to be small in scope, relative to the total portfolio of any Bureau. Special Objectives should meet at least one of the following criteria: Represents a response to a legislated earmark or special foreign policy interest beyond what is described in the Agency Strategic Plan or that does not contribute directly to an Operating Unit's assistance objectives. Is exploratory or experimental in nature, such as development of a new program area. Is research and contributes to the achievement of an Agency goal. Responds to an emergency or short-term post-crisis stabilization effort, such as when an interim Strategic Plan is indicated. Also called SpO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 204, May 18 |

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| special operations - Operations requiring unique modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment and training often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments and characterized by one or more of the following: time sensitive, clandestine, low visibility, conducted with and/or through indigenous forces, requiring regional expertise, and/or a high degree of risk. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special operations command and control element - A special operations element that is the focal point for the synchronization of special operations forces activities with conventional forces activities. Also called SOCCE. See also command and control; joint force special operations component commander; special operations; special operations forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special operations forces - Those Active and Reserve Component forces of the Services designated by the Secretary of Defense and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called SOF. See also Air Force special operations forces; Army special operations forces; Navy special operations forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special operations joint task force - A modular, tailorable, and scalable special operations task force designed to provide integrated, fully-capable, and enabled joint special operations forces to geographic combatant commanders and joint force commanders. Also called SOJTF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special operations liaison element - A special operations liaison team provided by the joint force special operations component commander to coordinate, deconflict, and synchronize special operations air, surface, and subsurface operations with conventional air operations. Also called SOLE. See also joint force air component commander; joint force special operations component commander; special operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special operations task force - A scalable unit, normally of battalion size, in charge of the special operations element, organized around the nucleus of special operations forces and support elements. Also called SOTF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special operations weather team - A task organized team of Air Force personnel organized, trained, and equipped to collect critical environmental information from data sparse areas. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special operations wing - An Air Force special operations wing. Also called SOW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special operations-peculiar - Equipment, material, supplies, and services required for special operations missions for which there is no Service-common requirement. See also Service-common; special operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special populations - (A) individuals with disabilities; (B) individuals from economically disadvantaged families, including foster children; (C) individuals preparing for non-traditional fields; (D) single parents, including single pregnant women; (E) displaced homemakers; and (F) individuals with limited English proficiency. | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| special populations - adults with mental illnesses who have co-occurring primary care conditions and chronic diseases. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-42, Jan 17 |
| special priorities assistance - action by resource departments to assist with expediting deliveries, placing rated orders, locating suppliers, resolving production or delivery conflicts between various rated orders, addressing problems that arise in the fulfillment of a rated order or other action authorized by a delegated agency, and determining the validity of rated orders. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| special projects - (A) a special project grant to a minority institution which supports activities that (i) improve the quality of training in science and engineering at minority institutions; or (ii) enhance the minority institutions' general scientific research capabilities; or (B) a special project grant to any eligible applicant which supports activities that (i) provide a needed service to a group of eligible minority institutions; or (ii) provide in-service training for project directors, scientists, and engineers from eligible minority institutions. | ED, US Code 20, §1067k, Mar 17 |
| special protected class - class of aliens for which there are additional statutory, regulatory, or policy protections data pertaining to these classes of aliens may have handling or use requirements different from United States Persons information or other alien data. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special protective equipment - Department-issued specialized equipment required for law enforcement and security duties including, but not limited to, firearms, other lethal weapons, and less than lethal weapons. Also called SPE. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| special purpose equipment - equipment which is used only for research, medical, scientific, or other technical activities. Examples of special purpose equipment include microscopes, x-ray machines, surgical instruments, and spectrometers. | White House, OMB, Circular A-122, Mar 17 |
| special purpose equipment - equipment which is used only for research, medical, scientific, or other technical activities. Examples of special purpose equipment include microscopes, x-ray machines, surgical instruments, and spectrometers. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| special purpose equipment - equipment which is used only for research, medical, scientific, or other technical activities. Examples of special purpose equipment include microscopes, x-ray machines, surgical instruments, and spectrometers. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| special purpose post - Operates on a curtailed basis in conjunction with a larger post known as the administrative post. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| special purpose unit of local government - any special district, public-purpose corporation, or other limited-purpose political subdivision of a State, but shall not include a school district. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3337, Jan 17 |
| special reconnaissance -Reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or diplomatically and/or politically sensitive environments to collect or verify information of strategic or operational significance, employing military capabilities not normally found in conventional forces. Also called SR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| Special Security Officer - person designated the responsibility for the secure operation of a sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) and ensuring the secure processing, handling, storage, destruction, and transmittal of U.S. Government classified and sensitive compartmented information (SCI)works under the direction of the Chief, Special Security Programs Division or the Assistant Commandant Intelligence and Criminal Investigations (for USCG). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Special Security Representative - person who works under the direction of the supporting Special Security Officer (SSO) in a given area of responsibility. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| special selection priority certificate - A certificate used to refer candidates qualified under the Interagency Career Transition Assistance Plan to selecting officials. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| special selection priority referral list - A list used to refer candidates qualified under the Interagency Career Transition Assistance Plan to selecting officials. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| special sensitive [position] - position designated at a level higher than critical sensitive. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Special Support Services - Provides general services including delivery of shipments at the Main State Building, laborers for office moves, plus the installation of security devices and other services. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-1134-2, Mar 17 |
| special tactics team - An Air Force task-organized element of special tactics that may include combat control, pararescue, tactical air control party, and special operations weather personnel. Also called STT. See also combat search and rescue; special operations; special operations forces; terminal attack control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05, Sep 16 |
| special test equipment - either single or multipurpose integrated test units engineered, designed, fabricated, or modified to accomplish special purpose testing in performing a contract. It consists of items or assemblies of equipment including foundations and similar improvements necessary for installing special test equipment, and standard or general purpose items or components that are interconnected and interdependent so as to become a new functional entity for special testing purposes. Special test equipment does not include material, special tooling, real property, and equipment items used for general testing purposes or property that with relatively minor expense can be made suitable for general purpose use. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| <p>special tooling - jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, taps, gauges, and all components of these items including foundations and similar improvements necessary for installing special tooling, and which are of such a specialized nature that without substantial modification or alteration their use is limited to the development or production of particular supplies or parts thereof or to the performance of particular services. Special tooling does not include material, special test equipment, real property, equipment, machine tools, or similar capital items.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Special Types of Records - Records which, because of their size or physical characteristics, must be kept in a separate group. They include films, disks, and tape records which require special equipment and handling, cartographic materials and drawings, cards (manual and machine type), and computer printouts.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18</p> |
| <p>special use airspace – Airspace of defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth wherein activities must be confined because of their nature and/or wherein limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities. Types of special use airspace are: a. Alert Area– Airspace which may contain a high volume of pilot training activities or an unusual type of aerial activity, neither of which is hazardous to aircraft. Alert Areas are depicted on aeronautical charts for the information of nonparticipating pilots. All activities within an Alert Area are conducted in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations, and pilots of participating aircraft as well as pilots transiting the area are equally responsible for collision avoidance. b. Controlled Firing Area– Airspace wherein activities are conducted under conditions so controlled as to eliminate hazards to nonparticipating aircraft and to ensure the safety of persons and property on the ground. c. Military Operations Area (MOA)– A MOA is airspace established outside of Class A airspace area to separate or segregate certain nonhazardous military activities from IFR traffic and to identify for VFR traffic where these activities are conducted. d. Prohibited Area– Airspace designated under 14 CFR Part 73 within which no person may operate an aircraft without the permission of the using agency. e. Restricted Area– Airspace designated under 14 CFR Part 73, within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restriction. Most restricted areas are designated joint use and IFR/VFR operations in the area may be authorized by the controlling ATC facility when it is not being utilized by the using agency. Restricted areas are depicted on en route charts. Where joint use is authorized, the name of the ATC controlling facility is also shown. f. Warning Area– A warning area is airspace of defined dimensions extending from 3 nautical miles outward from the coast of the United States, that contains activity that may be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft. The purpose of such warning area is to warn nonparticipating pilots of the potential danger. A warning area may be located over domestic or international waters or both.</p> | <p>DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19</p> |
| <p>special use application - business software such as mobile applications that use the web as all or part of its communications network generally has a limited audience and restricted access via user identification/password.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Special, One-Time Report - A report prepared one time as requested by a Member of Congress and/or Congressional Committee staff as assigned by ES or GC/LP.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 556, May 18</p> |
| <p>specialization - An arrangement within an alliance wherein a member or group of members most suited by virtue of technical skills, location, or other qualifications assume(s) greater responsibility for a specific task or significant portion thereof for one or more other members.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>specialized experience - Experience that has equipped the applicant with the particular knowledge, skills, and abilities to perform successfully the duties of the position and is typically in or related to the work of the position to be filled.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>specialized or technical services - statistical and other studies and compilations, development projects, technical tests and evaluations, technical information, training activities, surveys, reports, documents, and any other similar service functions which any Federal agency is especially equipped and authorized by law to perform.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-97, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>specialty area- Office of Personnel Management's Guide to Data Standards.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §146, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>specialty health care service - a health care service which requires the services of a health care professional with specialized knowledge or experience.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 25, §1638g, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| specialty health care service - any service relating to - (i) dialysis; (ii) surgery; (iii) mammography; (iv) dentistry; or (v) any other specialty health care service. | DOI, US Code 25, §1638g, Mar 17 |
| Specific Functional Category - Federal agency activities which consume energy, or which are directly linked to energy consuming activities and which fall into one of the following groups: Services, General Transportation, Industrial or Production, Operational Training and Readiness, and Others. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| specific learning disability - a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in the imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations, including conditions such as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| Specific RIF Notice - A written communication from an Agency official to an individual employee providing notice that the employee will be reached for a RIF separation action. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 454, May 18 |
| specific selection term - (I) is a term that specifically identifies a person, account, address, or personal device, or any other specific identifier; and ^(I) SEP (II) is used to limit, to the greatest extent reasonably practicable, the scope of tangible things sought consistent with the purpose for seeking the tangible things. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1841, Jan 17 |
| specifically authorized by the Congress -(A) the activity and the amount of funds proposed to be used for that activity were identified in a formal budget request to the Congress, but funds shall be deemed to be specifically authorized for that activity only to the extent that the Congress both authorized the funds to be appropriated for that activity and appropriated the funds for that activity; or (B) although the funds were not formally requested, the Congress both specifically authorized the appropriation of the funds for the activity and appropriated the funds for the activity. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3094, Jan 17 |
| specification - clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for materials, products, or services including the minimum requirement for material quality and construction and any equipment necessary for an acceptable product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| specifications - The clear and accurate description of the technical requirements of a service or supply contract. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| specified combatant command - A command, normally composed of forces from a single Military Department, that has a broad, continuing mission, normally functional, and is established and so designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| specified combatant command - a military command which has broad, continuing missions and which is normally composed of forces from a single military department. | DOD, US Code 10, §161, Jan 17 |
| specified task - In the context of planning, a task that is specifically assigned to an organization by its higher headquarters. See also essential task; implied task. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| specified terrorist attack - any terrorist activity conducted against the Government or people of the United States on September 11, 2001. This includes the attacks on the World Trade Center area and the Pentagon, as well as the crash of Flight 93 in Pennsylvania. It does not include the subsequent anthrax attacks or other previous or subsequent terrorist activities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| speech or language impairment - a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| speleogen - relief features on the walls, ceiling, and floor of any cave or lava tube which are part of the surrounding bedrock, including but not limited to anastomoses, scallops, meander niches, petromorphs and rock pendants in solution caves and similar features unique to volcanic caves. | DOI, US Code 16, §4302, Mar 17 |
| speleothem - any natural mineral formation or deposit occurring in a cave or lava tube, including but not limited to any stalactite, stalagmite, helictite, cave flower, flowstone, concretion, drapery, rimstone, or formation of clay or mud. | DOI, US Code 16, §4302, Mar 17 |

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| spherical zone of control - A volume of space in which uncleared personnel must be escorted which extends a specific distance in all directions from TEMPEST equipment processing classified information or from a shielded enclosure. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| spherical zone of control - A volume of space in which uncleared personnel must be escorted which extends a specific distance in all directions from TEMPEST equipment processing classified information or from a shielded enclosure. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| spill of national significance - a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance that is declared by the Commandant to be a spill of national significance. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §426, Jan 17 |
| spill prevention, control and countermeasure plan - plan prepared in accordance with good engineering practices that establishes, for a specific facility, procedures to prevent oil discharges or to minimize the potential for oil discharges and that has the full approval of management at the level authorized to commit the necessary resources to support the plan. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| spillage [cyber security] - IT security incident that results in the transfer of classified or sensitive but unclassified information onto an information system or to a medium, person, or location not accredited (i.e., authorized) for the appropriate security level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| split funding - The term "Split Funding" refers to the practice of using more than one funding source in a single contract or other financing instrument. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 601, May 18 |
| split-mission oriented protective posture - The concept of maintaining heightened protective posture only in those areas (or zones) that are contaminated, allowing personnel in uncontaminated areas to continue to operate in a reduced posture. Also called split-MOPP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11, Sep 16 |
| splitting - A prohibited tactic used to avoid the single-purchase limit for Purchase Cards. For example, if a Cardholder has a single-purchase limit of \$3,000 and wants to purchase a computer valued at \$3,100, "splitting" the purchase into two transactions, one for \$100 and another for \$3,000 in order to bypass the limit and make the procurement, would be a violation of the single-purchase limit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| spoils of war - enemy movable property lawfully captured, seized, confiscated, or found which has become United States property in accordance with the laws of war. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2204, Jan 17 |
| spoke - The portion of the hub and spoke distribution system that refers to transportation mode operators responsible for scheduled delivery to a customer of the "hub". See also distribution; distribution system; hub; hub and spoke distribution. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| sponsor - a person - (A) who is (i) a member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty, or (ii) a full-time civilian officer or employee of the Department of Defense and a citizen or national of the United States; and (B) who is authorized to transport dependents to or from an overseas area at Government expense and is provided an allowance for living quarters in that area. | ED, US Code 20, §932, Mar 17 |
| sponsor - an individual who executes an affidavit of support with respect to the sponsored alien and who - (A) is a citizen or national of the United States or an alien who is lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; (B) is at least 18 years of age; (C) is domiciled in any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States; (D) is petitioning for the admission of the alien; and (E) demonstrates (as provided in paragraph (6)) the means to maintain an annual income equal to at least 125 percent of the Federal poverty line. | DHS, US Code 8, §1183a, Jan 17 |
| sponsor - the U.S. Federal Government employee or U.S. military service member upon whose employment the EFMs eligibility for appointment is based. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| sponsor [DHS Component] - DHS Component that submits capability documentation into Joint Requirements Integration and Management System (JRIMS) and supports it through the entire acquisition lifecycle sponsor may change based on the role(s) assigned to specific organizations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sponsor [Federally Funded Research and Development Center] - executive agency which manages, administers, monitors, funds, and is responsible for the overall use of a Federally Funded Research and Development Center, other than the primary sponsor, that is party to a multiple agency sponsorship agreement. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sponsoring agency - an agency that recommends access to or possession of classified information by SLTPS personnel. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code |

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| Sponsoring Unit - The Mission or Bureau/Independent Office that expends USAID funds for Participant Training design, implementation, or evaluation activities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| spot - 1. To determine by observation, deviations of ordnance from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment of fire. 2. To place in a proper location. 3. An approved shipboard helicopter landing site. See also ordnance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| spot net - Radio communication net used by a spotter in calling fire. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| spot report - A concise narrative report of essential information covering events or conditions that may have an immediate and significant effect on current planning and operations that is afforded the most expeditious means of transmission consistent with requisite security. Also called SPOTREP. (Note: In reconnaissance and surveillance usage, spot report is not to be used.) | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| spot report - A timely method of keeping DS headquarters informed of fast breaking or significant events. It is a concise narrative of essential information and is afforded the most expeditious means of transmission consistent with requisite security. All courier-related Spot reports must be forwarded immediately to the DS Command Center and the Director of the Courier Service. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| spotter - A trained individual positioned to observe and report results of naval gunfire to the firing agency and who may also designate targets. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| spotting - Parking aircraft in an approved shipboard landing site. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| spousal agreement - an agreement between an employee, former employee, or retired employee and such employee's spouse or qualified former spouse that - A) is in writing, is signed by the parties, and is notarized; (B) has not been modified by court order; and (C) has been authenticated by the Director. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2154, Jan 17 |
| spouse - a husband or wife, as the case may be. (DOL has issued substantial relemaking and guidance explaining the meaning of this term) | DOL, US Code 29, §2611, Mar 17 |
| spouse - a person who is a wife or husband. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| spouse - An individual who is a husband or wife pursuant to a marriage that is a legal union between one man and one woman, including common law marriage between one man and one woman in States where it is recognized. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 481, May 18 |
| spouse or former spouse - the husband or wife, or former husband or wife, respectively, of a member who, on or before the date of a court order, was married to that member. | DOD, US Code 10, §1407a, Jan 17 |
| spreader bar - A device specially designed to permit the lifting and handling of containers or vehicles and breakbulk cargo. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| spyware - Software secretly or surreptitiously installed into an information system to gather information on individuals or organizations without their knowledge; a type of malicious code. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| squadron - 1. An organization consisting of two or more divisions of ships, or two or more divisions (Navy) or flights of aircraft. 2. The basic administrative aviation unit of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. 3. Battalion-sized ground or aviation units. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |
| squib/ignitor - item that causes the deflagration of low explosives, can be either electric or non-electric. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| stability activities - Various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment and provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |

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| stability, security, transition, and reconstruction Operations - A core U.S. military mission that includes activities across the peace-war spectrum that are conducted to establish or maintain order in states or regions in order to achieve sustainable peace, while advancing U.S. interests. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| stabilization - a political endeavor involving an integrated civilian-military process to create conditions where locally legitimate authorities and systems can peaceably manage conflict and prevent a resurgence of violence. Further, transitional in nature, stabilization may include efforts to establish civil security, provide access to dispute resolution, deliver targeted basic services, and establish a foundation for the return of displaced people. | DOD/DOS/US AID, Stabilization Assistance Review, May 19 |
| stabilization - Pertains to promoting activities that ready a situation or prepare the ground for a longer-term agenda. Lays the tracks, prevents backsliding or eruption to greater conflict. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| stabilization - The process of bringing about stability; or the process by which underlying tensions that might lead to resurgence in violence and a break-down in law and order are managed and reduced, while efforts are made to support preconditions for successful longer-term development. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| stabilized patient - A patient whose airway is secured, hemorrhage is controlled, shock treated, and fractures are immobilized. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| stable patient - A patient for whom no inflight medical intervention is expected but the potential for medical intervention exists. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| staff - The term “staff” refers to any USAID employee, contractor, or any other individual providing services to USAID, directly or indirectly. Staff may or may not be authorized to use USAID information systems. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| staff estimate - A continual evaluation of how factors in a staff section’s functional area support and impact the planning and execution of the mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| staff judge advocate - A judge advocate so designated in the Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps, and the principal legal advisor of a Navy, Coast Guard, or joint force command who is a judge advocate. Also called SJA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| staff maintenance - the board, lodging, clothing, local transportation, medical and dental care, social security and other assessments, gratuities, burial expenses, and so forth, which are required in accordance with local law or custom to be provided to household staff by the principal representative in addition to wages. Transportation costs and training described in DSSR 451 also are considered to be a part of staffs maintenance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 32513, Mar 17 |
| Stafford Act - The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. This Act describes the programs and processes by which the Federal Government provides disaster and emergency assistance to State and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations, and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency. The Stafford Act covers all hazards, including natural disasters and terrorist events. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| stage [development] - period within the life cycle of an entity that relates to the state of its description or realization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| staging - Assembling, holding, and organizing arriving personnel, equipment, and sustaining materiel in preparation for onward movement. See also staging area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| staging area - 1. Airborne – A general locality between the mounting area and the objective of an airborne expedition through which the expedition, or parts thereof, pass after mounting, for refueling; regrouping; and/or exercise, inspection, and redistribution of troops. (JP 3-35) 2. Other movements – A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over the lines of communications. (JP 3-35) 3. In amphibious operations, one or more intervening ports for refueling, logistic support, emergency repairs, or final rehearsals. Also called SA. See also airborne; marshalling; staging. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, JP 3-02, May 19 |

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| staging area - Any location in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| staging base - 1. An advanced naval base for the anchoring, fueling, and refitting of transports and cargo ships as well as replenishment of mobile service squadrons. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-012, JP 3-18, Sep 16 |
| stakeholder - In public affairs, an individual or group that is directly impacted by military operations, actions, and/or outcomes, and whose interests positively or negatively motivate them toward action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| stakeholder - person or organization who may be impacted by a policy or action includes individual or organization having a right, share, claim, or interest in a system or in its possession of characteristics that meet their needs and expectations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| stakeholders - A bureau or independent office that may be affected by the content of a Federal Register document. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 253, 516, May 18 |
| stalking - engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to - (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress. | DOS, US Code 22, §2507a, Jan 17 |
| stand-alone - A device that functions independently of a network. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| standard - (A) characteristics for a good or a service, (B) characteristics, rules, or guidelines for - (i) processes or production methods relating to such good, or (ii) operating methods relating to such service, and (C) provisions specifying terminology, symbols, packaging, marking, or labelling for - (i) a good or its related process or production methods, or(ii) a service or its related operating methods, for common and repeated use, including explanatory and other related provisions set out in a document approved by a standardizing body, with which compliance is not mandatory. | DHS, US Code 19, §2576b, Mar 17 |
| standard - a document approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines, or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory. Such term may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking, or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process, or production method. | DHS, US Code 19, §2571, Mar 17 |
| Standard - An energy conservation measure determined by DOE to be applicable to a particular agency or agencies. Once established as a standard, any variance or decision not to adopt the measure requires a waiver. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 528, May 18 |
| standard - common and repeated use of rules, definitions, conditions, guidelines, or characteristics for products or related processes, procedures and production methods, and related management systems practices. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| standard [document] - document that establishes engineering and technical requirements for products, processes, procedures, practices, and methods that have been decreed by authority or adopted by consensus includes: common and repeated use of rules, conditions, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, and related management systems practices; the definition of terms; classification of components; delineation of procedures; specification of dimensions, materials, performance, designs, or operations; measurement of quality and quantity in describing materials, processes, products, systems, services, or practices; test methods and sampling procedures; formats for information and communication exchange; or descriptions of fit and measurements of size or strength; and terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process, or production method excludes: professional standards of personal conduct; or institutional codes of ethics. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Standard Agency Applications - Software that has been installed on Agency hardware that is generally available to Agency users of automation equipment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 550, May 18 |
| standard change - alteration in the current state that follows a procedure or work instruction due to their relatively low risk and well understood change. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| standard competition form - The agency form that documents and certifies all costs calculated in the standard competition. Also called SCF. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| standard cost - Predetermined expected unit costs, which are acceptable for financial reporting purposes if adjusted periodically to reflect actual results. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| Standard Form - A form prescribed by a Federal agency, pursuant to its authority, and approved by the General Services Administration (GSA) for mandatory government-wide use. Carries an SF form number. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 505, May 18 |
| standard general ledger - A uniform chart of accounts and technical guidance to be used in standardizing Federal agency accounting and to support the preparation of standard external reports required by central agencies. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6115, Mar 17 |
| standard mail - Standard Mail consists of mailable matter that is neither mailed nor required to be mailed as First-Class Mail nor entered as Periodicals (unless permitted or required by standard) and that weighs less than 16ounces. StandardMail includes matter formerly classified as StandardMail (A) and third-class mail. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| standard of care [health care] - health care diagnostic or treatment judgments and actions of a provider/professional generally accepted in the healthcare discipline or specialty involved as reasonable, prudent, and appropriate. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| standard of performance - a requirement of continuous emission reduction, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous emission reduction. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| standard of performance - a standard for emissions of air pollutants which reflects the degree of emission limitation achievable through the application of the best system of emission reduction which (taking into account the cost of achieving such reduction and any nonair quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated. | DOE, US Code 42, §7411, Mar 17 |
| standard operating procedure - The specific references made in this subchapter to auxiliary and supplementary material that further details procedures and processes that apply to the FS assignment process. Also called SOP. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421, Mar 17 |
| standard operating procedure - A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. Also called SOP; standing operating procedure. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| standard operating procedure - Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner. Also called SOP. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| standard or technical standard - all of the following: (i) common and repeated use of rules, conditions, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, and related management systems practices; (ii) the definition of terms; classification of components; delineation of procedures; specification of dimensions, materials, performance, designs, or operations; measurement of quality and quantity in describing materials, processes, products, systems, services, or practices; test methods and sampling procedures; formats for information and communication exchange; or descriptions of fit and measurements of size or strength; and (iii) terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process, or production method. b. The term standard does not include the following: (i) professional standards of personal conduct; or(ii) institutional codes of ethics. | White House, OMB, Circular A-119, Mar 17 |
| standard risk rate - a rate - (A) determined under the State high risk pool by considering the premium rates charged by other health insurers offering health insurance coverage to individuals in the insurance market served; (B) that is established using reasonable actuarial techniques; and(C) that reflects anticipated claims experience and expenses for the coverage involved. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-45, Jan 17 |
| standard setting organization - an organization that (A) is accredited by the American National Standards Institute;(B) develops standards for information transactions, data elements, or any other standard that is necessary to, or will facilitate, and (C) is open to the participation of the various entities engaged in the delivery of Federal student financial assistance. | ED, US Code 20, §1018b, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| standard use Army aircraft flight route - Route established below the coordination level to facilitate the movement of Army aviation assets; it is normally located in the corps through brigade rear areas of operation and does not require approval by the airspace control authority. Also called SAAFR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, Sep 16 |
| standardization - Standardization is the selection of a specific brand of technical equipment to the exclusion of other brands when it can be established that such action is necessary in the public interest. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 534, May 18 |
| standardization - The process by which the Department of Defense achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and Department of Defense agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| Standardized Regulations (Government Civilians in Foreign Areas) - A publication of the Department of State's Allowances section, covering the various support allowances applicable to U.S. Government employees traveling or posted overseas. Allowances are also applicable to PASA/RSSA and contract employees as provided for by the agreement or the contract provisions. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, 526, May 18 |
| standardized security equipment - IG/SEC-approved security equipment and locking hardware required to safeguard the vital interests of the agency and comply with local, state and federal regulations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| standardized testing - process where tests are administered and scored under uniform conditions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| standardized testing - process where tests are administered and scored under uniform conditions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| standards - A set of detailed technical guidelines used as a means of establishing uniformity in an area of hardware or software development. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013, Mar 17 |
| standards - An established basis of performance used to determine quality and acceptability. As applied to information technology, standards characteristically address the implementation of technical and operating functions, and interfaces between equipment, between software packages, and between equipment and software packages. Standards become rules when an appropriate authority so determines. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| standards - Documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics to ensure that materials, products, processes, or services are fit for their purposes. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| standards - Established bases of performance used to determine quality and acceptability. As applied to information technology, standards characteristically address the implementation of technical and operating functions and interfaces between equipment, between software packages, and between equipment and software packages. Standards become rules when an appropriate authority so determines. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Standards of the Class - The determination that an employee is meeting the skills standards of the class established in the Skills Matrix and has met the work objectives established in the current Annual Evaluation Form. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 463, May 18 |
| standards-related activity - the development, adoption, or application of any standard, technical regulation, or conformity assessment procedure. | DHS, US Code 19, §2571, Mar 17 |
| standards-related measure - a standard, technical regulation, or conformity assessment procedure. | DHS, US Code 19, §2576b, Mar 17 |
| Standby Reserve - Those units and members of the Reserve Component (other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve) who are liable for active duty only, as provided in Title 10, United States Code. See also active duty; Ready Reserve; Reserve Component; Retired Reserve. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, Sep 16 |

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| standing information need - statement describing the full spectrum of enduring all-threats and all-hazards data and information needed by Homeland Security Community of Interest intelligence analysts to perform analytical work to answer their customers' intelligence questions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| standing order - a document prepared by a person authorized to prescribe medication that permits another person to acquire, dispense, or administer medication without a person-specific prescription. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290ee, Jan 17 |
| standing rules for the use of force - Preapproved directives to guide United States forces on the use of force during various operations. Also called SRUF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28, Sep 16 |
| start date - The start date for a streamlined or standard competition is the date that the agency makes a formal public announcement of the agency's decision to perform a streamlined or standard competition. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| start of message indicator - The letters ZCZC on ACP Format Line 1 indicating the start of a telegram. Activates automatic switching equipment at network control centers. Is preceded by the letter V, which indicates the start of the transmission function. Also called SOM. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| start of transmission function - The letter V immediately preceding the SOM (ZCZC) on messages passing into or through automatic switching systems. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| State - any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality of a State exclusive of local governments. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| State - any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality of a State, but does not include the governments of the political subdivisions of a State. | White House, OMB, Circular A-97, Mar 17 |
| State - any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and any territory or possession of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| State - any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| State - any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, any instrumentality thereof, any multi-State, regional, or interstate entity which has governmental functions, and any Indian tribe. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| State - any State, political subdivision of a State, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States, and includes any officer, public utility commission, or other body authorized to regulate an electronic communication service provider. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1885, Jan 17 |
| state - each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, May 18 |
| State - each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| state - When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| state aircraft – Aircraft used in military, customs and police service, in the exclusive service of any government, or of any political subdivision, thereof including the government of any state, territory, or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia, but not including any government-owned aircraft engaged in carrying persons or property for commercial purposes. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |

Terms and Definitions

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| state and local personnel - any of the following persons involved in prevention, preparation, or response for terrorist attack:(A) State Governors, mayors, and other locally elected officials. (B) State and local law enforcement personnel and firefighters. (C) Public health and medical professionals. (D) Regional, State, and local emergency management agency personnel, including State adjutant generals. (E) Other appropriate emergency response agency personnel. (F) Employees of private-sector entities that affect critical infrastructure, cyber, economic, or public health security, as designated by the Federal Government in procedures developed. | DHS, US Code 6, §482, Jan 17 |
| state and local taxes - taxes levied by the States, the District of Columbia, outlying areas of the United States, or their political subdivisions. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| State and Major Urban Area Fusion Center - collaborative effort of two or more federal, state, local, or tribal government agencies, owned and operated by state and/or local entities, that combines resources, expertise, and information to maximize the ability of such entities to detect, prevent, investigate, apprehend, and respond to terrorist threats or activities, criminal activity, or other threats to public safety. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| state authority - an authority of a State designated under State law - (A) to receive notice required to be given a State authority under subpart II of this part; or (B) as the representative of the State before the Secretary of Transportation in any matter about which the Secretary is required to consult with or consider the views of a State authority under subpart II of this part. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| State Coordinating Officer - The individual appointed by the Governor to coordinate State disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government. The SCO plays a critical role in managing the State response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. The Governor of the affected State appoints the SCO, and lines of authority flow from the Governor to the SCO, following the State's policies and laws. Also called SCO. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| state dam safety agency - a State agency that has regulatory authority over the safety of non-Federal dams. | DHS, US Code 33, §467, Mar 17 |
| state department of agriculture - an agency of a State that has a legal responsibility to perform early plant pest detection and surveillance activities. | USDA, US Code 7, §7721, Mar 17 |
| state educational agency - the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools, or, if there is no such officer or agency, an officer or agency designated by the Governor or by State law. | ED, US Code 20, §3423a, Mar 17 |
| State Emergency Management Agency Director - The official responsible for ensuring that the State is prepared to deal with large-scale emergencies and for coordinating the State response in any incident. This includes supporting local governments as needed or requested and coordinating assistance with other States and/or the Federal Government. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| state home - a home established by a State (other than a possession) for veterans disabled by age, disease, or otherwise who by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living. Such term also includes such a home which furnishes nursing home care for veterans. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| State Homeland Security Advisor - Person who serves as counsel to the Governor on homeland security issues and may serve as a liaison between the Governor's office, the State homeland security structure, the Department of Homeland Security, and other organizations both inside and outside of the State. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| state hospital facilities agency - an existing agency which is broadly representative of the public hospitals and the nonprofit hospitals, or, if no such agency exists, an agency designated by the Governor of such State which conforms to the requirements of this paragraph. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17 |
| state implementation plans - general plan containing regulations and other materials to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) developed by state and local air quality management agencies for meeting clean air standards and associated Clean Air Act requirements submitted to EPA for approval. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| state law - (A) any law of a political subdivision of a State; and (B) any State law regulating or taxing the business of insurance. (c) No person other than the United States - (1) shall have any cause of action or defense under the Agreement or by virtue of congressional approval thereof; or (2) may challenge, in any action brought under any provision of law, any action or inaction by any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the United States, any State, or any political subdivision of a State, on the ground that such action or inaction is inconsistent with the Agreement. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| state license - A drivers license of the State, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or possession in which the employee is domiciled or principally employed for operation of the type of U.S. Government vehicle to be used. For vehicles defined as commercial, the proper State license is the commercial drivers license (CDL). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19413, Mar 17 |
| state mental health authority - the State health authority, except that, in the case of any State in which there is a single State agency, other than the State health authority, charged with responsibility for administering the mental health program of the State, it means such other State agency. | DHHS, US Code 42, §201, Jan 17 |
| State Messaging and Archive Retrieval Toolset - A simple, secure, and user-driven system to support the conduct of diplomacy through modern messaging, dynamic archiving, and information sharing. Also called SMART. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| State of Design - The State having jurisdiction over the organization responsible for the type certificate (design) of an aircraft. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 9122, Mar 17 |
| State of Manufacture - The State having jurisdiction over the organization responsible for the final assembly of the aircraft. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 9122, Mar 17 |
| State of Occurrence - The State in the territory of which an accident or incident occurs. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 9122, Mar 17 |
| State of Registry - The State in which an aircraft is registered. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 9122, Mar 17 |
| State of the Operator - The State in which the aircraft operators principal place of business is located, or, if there is no such place of business, the operators permanent residence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 9122, Mar 17 |
| state one-call notification program - the State statutes, regulations, orders, judicial decisions, and other elements of law and policy in effect in a State that establish the requirements for the operation of one-call notification systems in such State. | DOT, US Code 49, §6102, Mar 17 |
| State or local government - (A) any State and any agency or instrumentality thereof; (B) any local government within a State, and any agency or instrumentality thereof; (C) any other governmental instrumentality; and(D) any public institution of higher education within the meaning of the Higher Education Act of 1965. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| state public assistance agency - a State agency administering or supervising the administration of one or more public assistance programs operated by the State. For the purpose of this Attachment, these programs include all programs administered by the State public assistance agency. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| state public assistance agency costs - all costs incurred by, or allocable to, the State public assistance agency, except expenditures for financial assistance, medical vendor payments, food stamps, and payments for services and goods provided directly to program recipients. | White House, OMB, Circular A-87, Mar 17 |
| state rail transportation authority - the State agency or official responsible under the direction of the Governor of the State or a State law for preparation, maintenance, coordination, and administration of the State rail plan. | DOT, US Code 49, §22701, Mar 17 |
| state regulated gas utility - any gas utility with respect to which a State regulatory authority has ratemaking authority. | DOC, US Code 15, §3202, Mar 17 |
| state regulatory authority - any State agency which has ratemaking authority with respect to the sale of natural gas by any gas utility (other than by such State agency). | DOC, US Code 15, §3202, Mar 17 |

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| <p>state school facilities agency - an existing agency which is broadly representative of public institutions of higher education, nonprofit institutions of higher education, public elementary and secondary schools, nonprofit elementary and secondary schools, public vocational education institutions, nonprofit vocational education institutions, and the interests of handicapped persons, in a State or, if no such agency exists, an agency which is designated by the Governor of such State which conforms to the requirements of this paragraph.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>state securities or law enforcement authority - the authority of any State or territory that is empowered under State or territory law to detect, investigate, or prosecute potential violations of law.</p> | <p>DOC, US Code 15, §78x, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>state sponsor of international terrorism - any country the government of which has been determined by the Secretary of State under any of the laws specified in paragraph (2) to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 8, §1735, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>State Telecommunications Alternate Relay System - The primary relay system for all record traffic for the Department of State and related foreign affairs agencies. Located at SA-26, Beltsville, MD. Also called STARS.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>state trading enterprise - (A) any agency, instrumentality, or administrative unit of a foreign country which - (i) purchases goods or services in international trade for any purpose other than the use of such goods or services by such agency, instrumentality, administrative unit, or foreign country, or (ii) sells goods or services in international trade; or (B) any business firm which - i) is substantially owned or controlled by a foreign country or any agency, instrumentality, or administrative unit thereof,(ii) is granted (formally or informally) any special or exclusive privilege by such foreign country, agency, instrumentality, or administrative unit, and(iii) purchases goods or services in international trade for any purpose other than the use of such goods or services by such foreign country, agency, instrumentality, or administrative unit, or which sells goods or services in international trade.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §2906, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>state trading enterprise - (A) any agency, instrumentality, or administrative unit of a foreign country which - (i) purchases goods or services in international trade for any purpose other than the use of such goods or services by such agency, instrumentality, administrative unit, or foreign country, or (ii) sells goods or services in international trade; or (B) any business firm which - i) is substantially owned or controlled by a foreign country or any agency, instrumentality, or administrative unit thereof,(ii) is granted (formally or informally) any special or exclusive privilege by such foreign country, agency, instrumentality, or administrative unit, and(iii) purchases goods or services in international trade for any purpose other than the use of such goods or services by such foreign country, agency, instrumentality, or administrative unit, or which sells goods or services in international trade.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §2906, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>state utility - a State or any political subdivision of a State, or any agency, authority, or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, or a corporation that is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by any one or more of the foregoing, competent to carry on the business of developing, transmitting, utilizing, or distributing power.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §824q, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>State, local, and tribal personnel - any of the following persons: (1) Governors, mayors, tribal leaders, and other elected or appointed officials of a State, local government, or tribe; (2) State, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel and firefighters;^{SEP}(3) public health, radiological health, and medical professionals of a State, local government, or tribe; and (4) regional, State, local, and tribal emergency management agency personnel, including State Adjutants General and other appropriate public safety personnel and those personnel providing support to a Federal CIKR mission.</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>stateless person - A person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law. See also dislocated civilian; displaced person; evacuee; refugee.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>statement of assurance - A letter or memorandum that states or certifies to a higher level of management that the required evaluation of management controls was conducted in accordance with OMB Circular A-123, revised. The memorandum states that the organizations systems of management control taken as a whole complies with GAO standards and provides reasonable assurance that programs are effectively carried out in accordance with applicable law. The statement also identifies the material weaknesses and/or significant deficiencies, if any, in the organizations systems of management control, however identified, and contains a plan for correcting these weaknesses.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 0213, Mar 17</p> |

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| statement of expenditure - The accounting of expenditures that must accompany each U.S. Participant's income tax return, detailing the training-related expenditures paid from U.S. sources on behalf of the Participant. The accounting of expenditures that must accompany each U.S. Exchange Visitor's income tax return, detailing the training-related expenditures paid from U.S. sources on behalf of the Exchange Visitor. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18 |
| statement of objectives - a Government prepared document incorporated into the solicitation that states the overall performance objectives. It is used in solicitations when the Government intends to provide the maximum flexibility to each offeror to propose an innovative approach. Also called SOO. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| statement of objectives - government-prepared document incorporated into the solicitation that states the overall performance objectives used in solicitations when the government intends to provide the maximum flexibility to each offeror to propose an innovative approach. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| statement of work - document that describes the minimum requirements for performance under a contract and the standards of performance for determining if the requirements have been met as the following purposes: communicates the work that must be accomplished, establishes a basis for evaluating offerors' proposals, forms the core of any resulting contract, and establishes a basis for evaluating a contractor's performance. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts - documents that describe the concepts used by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board in recommending standards. Concept statements are not authoritative, but may be useful in understanding specific Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards. Also called SFFAC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) - Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts are documents that describe the concepts used by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board when recommending standards. Concept statements are not authoritative, but may be useful in understanding specific Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards - accounting standards for the Federal Government recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board and approved by the Director of OMB, the Secretary of Treasury, and the Comptroller General. Also called SFFAS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) - Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards are accounting standards for the Federal government recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board and approved by the Director of the OMB, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller General. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| statewide fusion center coordination plan - document that identifies the roles, responsibilities, and coordination efforts for each fusion center within a state in carrying out the fusion process within that state | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| station - The communications facility at a post or activity capable of transmitting and receiving telegrams. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| station serial number - A four-digit number on Format Line 3 matching the end of message (EOM) validation number to indicate the telegram is a complete telegram. Also called SSN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| station time - In air transport operations, the time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| stationary - not moving or not intended to be moved. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| stationary - not moving or not intended to be moved. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| stationary reservations – Altitude reservations which encompass activities in a fixed area. Stationary reservations may include activities, such as special tests of weapons systems or equipment, certain U.S. Navy carrier, fleet, and anti-submarine operations, rocket, missile and drone operations, and certain aerial refueling or similar operations. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| stationary source - any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant. Nothing in subchapter II of this chapter relating to nonroad engines shall be construed to apply to stationary internal combustion engines. | DOE, US Code 42, §7411, Mar 17 |
| stationary source - generally any source of an air pollutant except those emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes or from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle. | DOE, US Code 42, §7602, Mar 17 |
| statistical correlation- relationship between two sets of data, such that when one changes, the other is likely to make a corresponding change. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| statistical correlation- relationship between two sets of data, such that when one changes, the other is likely to make a corresponding change. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| statistical record - A record in a system of records maintained for statistical research or reporting purposes only and not used in whole or in part in making any determination about an identifiable individual. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, May 18 |
| statistical sampling - analysis of a representative group from a target population and/or data. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| statistical sampling - analysis of a representative group from a target population and/or data. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| status - The payment status of an issued check, whether outstanding or paid, according to Treasury records. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| status quo employee - An employee who failed to acquire competitive status when the position in which serving was placed in the competitive service by a statute, Executive Order, or Civil Service Rule, which permitted the employee's retention without the acquisition of status. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| status report - Relays information specifically related to the status of resources (e.g., the availability or assignment of resources). | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| status-of-forces agreement - A bilateral or multilateral agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Also called SOFA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| statute of descent and distribution - A law prescribing the manner in which an estate is to be distributed among the heirs or relatives of an intestate person. The statute for a particular state in the United States may be found under the section Descent and Distribution for each state law summary contained in the United States Law Digest published by Martindale Hubbell (Martindale Hubbell Law Digest - United States Law Digest, multiple volumes). (See the Martindale Hubbell International Law Digest). These are accessible on-line through LexisNexis. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| statutory violations - Any transactions that result in creating an obligation or making an expenditure in excess of or before receipt of any appropriation, apportionment, reapportionment, or allotment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| steady state - An ongoing IT project that is in operational mode. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| steady state activities - Foundational activities, which include ongoing operations, security cooperation and other shaping or preventive activities. (GEF 2010) Those day-to-day activities executed overseas by United States Government entities to create conditions favorable to the United States exclusive of combat activities. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |

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| steady state project - A project which has delivered an operational system that is now performing its mission. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 684, Mar 17 |
| steady state - routine, day-to-day operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| steam vessel - a vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, except a recreational vessel of not more than 40 feet in length. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| steamer - Any ocean vessel that provides accommodations for passenger travel.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| STEM-focused specialty school - a school, or dedicated program within a school, that engages students in rigorous, relevant, and integrated learning experiences focused on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including computer science, which include authentic schoolwide research. | ED, US Code 20, §7112, Mar 17 |
| step [task] - smallest, clearly delineated part of a task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| step [task] - smallest, clearly delineated part of a task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| sterilizer - In mine warfare, a device included in mines to render the mine permanently inoperative on expiration of a pre-determined time after laying. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| steroid resource - a space resource found on or within a single asteroid. | SPACE, US Code 51, §51301, Mar 17 |
| stimulus - anything that provokes behavior event, situation, condition, signal, or cue to which a response must be made. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| stimulus - anything that provokes behavior event, situation, condition, signal, or cue to which a response must be made. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| stock footage - Unedited motion picture film or video tape of scenery and action that is retained for future use. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| stockage objective - The maximum quantities of materiel to be maintained on hand to sustain current operations, which will consist of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level and the safety level. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08, Sep 16 |
| stockpiled conventional munitions assistance - training and support in the disposal, demilitarization, physical security, and stockpile management of potentially dangerous stockpiles of explosive ordnance, small arms, and light weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems. Such term includes activities related to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to explosive safety, the detection and clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, and the disposal, demilitarization, physical security, and stockpile management of potentially dangerous stockpiles of explosive ordnance, small arms, and light weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems. | DOD, US Code 10, §407, Jan 17 |
| stop stream – Used by ATC to request a pilot to suspend electronic attack activity. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| Stop Tuberculosis Partnership - the partnership of the World Health Organization, donors including the United States, high tuberculosis burden countries, multilateral agencies, and nongovernmental and technical agencies committed to short- and long-term measures required to control and eventually eliminate tuberculosis as a public health problem in the world. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 104B, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Stop Tuberculosis Strategy – the 6-point strategy to reduce tuberculosis developed by the World Health Organization, which is described in the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006–2015: Actions for Life, a comprehensive plan developed by the Stop TB Partnership that sets out the actions necessary to achieve the millennium development goal of cutting tuberculosis deaths and disease burden in half by 2015. Also called Stop TB Strategy. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195, Sec 104B, Mar 17 |
| Stop Tuberculosis Strategy - the 6-point strategy to reduce tuberculosis developed by the World Health Organization, which is described in the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006–2015: Actions for Life, a comprehensive plan developed by the Stop TB Partnership that sets out the actions necessary to achieve the millennium development goal of cutting tuberculosis deaths and disease burden in half by 2015. Also called Stop TB Strategy. | DOS, US Code 22, §2151b–3, Jan 17 |
| stop-loss - Presidential authority under Title 10, United States Code, Section 12305, to suspend laws relating to promotion, retirement, or separation of any member of the Armed Forces of the United States determined essential to the national security of the United States, to include reservists if serving on active duty under Title 10, United States Code, authorities for Presidential Reserve Call-up, partial mobilization, or full mobilization. See also mobilization; partial mobilization; Presidential Reserve Call-up. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19 |
| storage - the containment of hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| storage facility - any facility or geological formation which is capable of storing significant quantities of petroleum products. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6232, Jan 17 |
| storage media - Media that includes, but is not limited to, magnetic media, such as tapes and disks; and optical media including optical disks and CD-ROM. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| storage object - A data object used in the system as a repository of information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| storyboard - series of diagrams or illustrations supporting the sequence of content and/or actions in an project includes such elements as images, animation, movie segments, sound, text, and navigation aids/paths. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| storyboard - series of diagrams or illustrations supporting the sequence of content and/or actions in an project includes such elements as images, animation, movie segments, sound, text, and navigation aids/paths. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| stowage - The placement of cargo into a hold or compartment or on a deck of a ship in such a way as to prevent damage from load shifts while the ship is underway. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| stowage factor - The number that expresses the space, in cubic feet, occupied by a long ton of any commodity as prepared for shipment, including all crating or packaging. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| stowage plan - A completed stowage diagram showing what materiel has been loaded and its stowage location in each hold, between-deck compartment, or other space in a ship, including deck space. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| stowaway - any alien who obtains transportation without the consent of the owner, charterer, master or person in command of any vessel or aircraft through concealment aboard such vessel or aircraft. A passenger who boards with a valid ticket is not to be considered a stowaway. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| stowaway - any alien who obtains transportation without the consent of the owner, charterer, master or person in command of any vessel or aircraft through concealment aboard such vessel or aircraft. A passenger who boards with a valid ticket is not to be considered as a stowaway. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| straggler - a seaman who fails to join the ship without the intent to desert. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |

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| strangling - intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure to the throat or neck, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim. | DOJ, US Code 18, §113, Mar 17 |
| Strategic Airlift Capability Partnership - the strategic airlift capability consortium established by the United States and other participating countries. | DOD, US Code 10, §2350c, Jan 17 |
| strategic and critical materials - materials (including energy) that (1) would be needed to supply the military, industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United States during a national emergency, and (2) are not found or produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet such need and are vulnerable to the termination or reduction of the availability of the material. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| strategic and critical materials - materials that (A) would be needed to supply the military, industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United States during a national emergency, and (B) are not found or produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet such need. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §98h-3, Jan 17 |
| Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty - The Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. The treaty was signed on July 31, 1991, entered into force December 5, 1994, and expired on December 5, 2009.START. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| strategic budgeting - A programming policy that closely links resource allocation with strategic priorities and performance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| strategic communication - The focused USG efforts to understand and engage key audiences to create, strengthen, and preserve conditions for the advancement of USG interests, policies, and objectives through the use of coordinated programs, plans, themes, messages, and products synchronized with the actions of all instruments of national power. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| strategic direction - The processes and products by which the President, Secretary of Defense, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff provide strategic guidance to the Joint Staff, combatant commands, Services, and combat support agencies. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| strategic direction - The strategy and intent of the President, Secretary of Defense, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in pursuit of national interests. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| strategic end states - Broadly expressed conditions designed to guide the Department's employment of the force in pursuit of National Security Strategy and Defense Strategy aims. Strategic end states assist planners in determining how to apply resources (forces, time, funding and level of effort). In most cases, strategic end states reflect long term goals that cannot be achieved during the life of the 2010 GEF or a single campaign plan. Additionally, most end states exceed a command's capability to achieve alone and can only be achieved through integrated USG effort. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| strategic estimate - The broad range of strategic factors that influence the commander's understanding of its operational environment and its determination of missions, objectives, and courses of action. See also estimate; national intelligence estimate. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| strategic estimate - The broad range of strategic factors that influence the commander's understanding of the operational environment and the determination of missions, objectives, and courses of action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| strategic foresight - range of activities associated with longer range planning and alternative futures analysis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategic goal - Includes the goal statement and goal overview. The highest level statement of aim or purpose that is included in the strategic plan. This plan's five strategic goals articulate clear statements of what the Department wants to achieve to advance its mission and address relevant national problems, needs, challenges, and opportunities. | DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| strategic goal - statement of aim or purpose in a strategic plan that articulates what is needed to achieve objective. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategic goals - statements that articulate general long-term outcomes that an agency hopes to achieve for the major functions and operations of the agency. They should address the broader impact desired by the organization. | Treasury, Treasury, Strategic Plan |

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| strategic guidance - The written products by which the President, Secretary of Defense, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff provide strategic direction. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| Strategic Guidance Statement and Strategic Plan - Documents that together define the broad national strategic objectives; delineate authorities, roles, and responsibilities; determine required capabilities; and develop performance and effectiveness measures essential to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| Strategic Information and Operations Center - The focal point and operational control center for all Federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents or credible threats, including leading attribution investigations. The SIOC serves as an information clearinghouse to help collect, process, vet, and disseminate information relevant to law enforcement and criminal investigation efforts in a timely manner. Also called SIOC. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| strategic intelligence - Intelligence required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels. See also intelligence; operational intelligence; tactical intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| strategic level of warfare - The level of warfare at which a nation, often as a member of a group of nations, determines national or multinational (alliance or coalition) strategic security objectives and guidance, then develops and uses national resources to achieve those objectives. See also operational level of warfare; tactical level of warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| strategic level - indication of scale of significance for plans, activities, or directions that integrate and synchronize activities into overarching common objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategic mission - primary area in which the organization will engage in order to ensure the desired end state. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategic mobility - The capability to deploy and sustain military forces worldwide in support of national strategy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, Sep 16 |
| strategic objective - Includes the objective statement and the objective overview. This plan's 18 strategic objectives are the primary unit for strategic analysis and decision-making. Strategic objectives reflect the outcome or management impact the Department is trying to achieve and collectively represent the breadth of all Department activity. | DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| strategic objective - statement derived from broader strategic goal to express more specifically the path to follow to achieve or make progress on the goal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategic objectives - statements that reflect the specific impact the agency aims to achieve under a certain goal. Objectives are tied to a set of performance goals and indicators established to help the agency monitor and understand progress. | Treasury, Treasury, Strategic Plan 2014-2017, Jan 17 |
| Strategic Petroleum Reserve - petroleum products stored in storage facilities pursuant to this part. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6232, Jan 17 |
| strategic plan - A document used to describe and obtain approval for one or more assistance objectives or Special Objectives to be implemented by an Operating Unit. Approved Operating Unit Strategic Plans represent an Agency-wide commitment to a set of objectives and Intermediate Results (IRs) to be accomplished by an Operating Unit. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, 204, May 18 |
| strategic plan - A plan that serves as a framework for long-term (more than five years) decisions or for securing support/approval. It provides a basis for more detailed planning; explains the business to others in order to inform, motivate, and involve; and assists benchmarking and performance monitoring. It also stimulates change and becomes a building block for the next plan. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |

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| strategic plan timeframe - The time period in which USAID plans to make funds available for a given set of Strategic, Special, or Program Support Objectives. The strategic plan sets the overall vision and strategic directions for this timeframe. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| strategic relationship - formal alliance between entities, sponsor(s) and other users the enables and facilitates the development and maintenance of in-depth knowledge of the sponsor’s programs and operations; that ability to maintain continuity and currency in its special fields of expertise with a high degree of competence in its staff and work; the ability to operate in the public interest with objectivity and independence; the capability to be free from organizational conflicts of interest, and to respond effectively to the emerging needs of the sponsor(s) and other users. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategic review - annual process conducted to increase use of evidence and performance information in federal management and decision making identifies areas for improvement, strengthens collaboration and ownership of the strategic goals, informs, as appropriate, programming and budgeting, and provides feedback to future planning efforts. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategic risk - risk that impacts an entity’s vital interests or execution of chosen strategy, whether imposed by external threats or arising from flawed or poorly implemented strategy includes; risk that the proposed alternative fails to result in the achievement of those goals or in making contributions to them. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategic sealift - The afloat pre-positioning and ocean movement of military materiel in support of United States and multinational forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| strategic sealift shipping - Common-user ships of the Military Sealift Command force, including pre-positioned ships after their pre-positioning mission has been completed and they have been returned to the operational control of the Military Sealift Command. See also Military Sealift Command; Military Sealift Command force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| strategic sourcing - collaborative and structured process of critically analyzing DHS expenditures and using an enterprise approach to make business decisions about acquiring and managing commodities and services more effectively and efficiently across multiple Components or the entire Department. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategic sourcing contract vehicle - contract or agreement that has been established for use by multiple DHS Components to acquire supplies or services | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategies - statements that describe the approaches or practices an agency plans to employ to make progress on strategic objectives. | Treasury, Treasury, Strategic Plan 2014-2017, Jan 17 |
| strategy - A prudent idea or set of ideas for employing the instruments of national power in a synchronized and integrated fashion to achieve theater, national, and/or multinational objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| strategy - A prudent idea or set of ideas for employing the instruments of national power in a synchronized and integrated fashion to achieve theater, national, and/or multinational objectives. Views of where strategy ends and tactics begin differ between organizations. USAID views its basic strategic planning unit to be at the country level through the CDCS. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| strategy - statement of a course of action(s) to be taken in order to execute task(s), achieve objective(s) or goal(s), fulfill mission(s), or realize end state(s) based on existing or expected resources. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| strategy - The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| streamlined competition form - The agency form that documents and certifies all costs calculated in the streamlined competition. Also called SLCF. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| strength - An aspect of an offeror's proposal that has merit or exceeds specified performance or capability requirements in a way that will be advantageous to the U.S. Government during contract performance. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| strike - An attack to damage or destroy an objective or a capability. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| strike - any strike or other concerted stoppage of work by employees (including a stoppage by reason of the expiration of a collective-bargaining agreement) and any concerted slowdown or other concerted interruption of operations by employees. | DOL, US Code 29, §142, Mar 17 |
| strike coordination and reconnaissance - A mission flown for the purpose of detecting targets and coordinating or performing attack or reconnaissance on those targets. Also called SCAR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| structural adjustment support - Any sector program aid that is financed in association with or related to the structural adjustment programs of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| structured data - This term is used to describe data that resides in a database or information system. This data is generally organized and more searchable than unstructured data. USAID has several information systems such as GLAAS, Phoenix, ASIST, Web TA and E2 Travel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| structured observation management - The framework for normalizing how geospatial intelligence observations from sensors and sources is captured, organized, and shared. Also called SOM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, May 18 |
| student - a person regularly pursuing a full-time course of study or training at an institution which is - (A) a school or college or university operated or directly supported by the United States, or by any State or local government or political subdivision thereof, (B) a school or college or university which has been accredited by a State or by a State recognized or nationally recognized accrediting agency or body. (C) a school or college or university not so accredited but whose credits are accepted, on transfer, by not less than three institutions which are so accredited, for credit on the same basis as if transferred from an institution so accredited, or (D) an additional type of educational or training institution as defined by the Secretary, but not after he reaches the age of twenty-three or has completed four years of education beyond the high school level, except that, where his twenty-third birthday occurs during a semester or other enrollment period, he shall continue to be considered a student until the end of such semester or other enrollment period. A child shall not be deemed to have ceased to be a student during any interim between school years if the interim does not exceed five months and if he shows to the satisfaction of the Secretary that he has a bona fide intention of continuing to pursue a full-time course of education or training during the semester or other enrollment period immediately following the interim or during periods of reasonable duration during which, in the judgment of the Secretary, he is prevented by factors beyond his control from pursuing his education. A child shall not be deemed to be a student under this chapter during a period of service in the Armed Forces of the United States. | DHS, US Code 33, §902, Mar 17 |
| student - An individual enrolled not less than halftime in an accredited high school, trade school, technical or vocational institute, junior college, college, university, or other accredited educational institution. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| student - any individual who seeks to be admitted to a graduate medical education program. | DOC, US Code 15, §37b, Mar 17 |
| Student and Exchange Visitor Information System - The Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement controlled database of Exchange Visitors traveling to the U.S. to pursue Exchange Visitor activities, pursuant to the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002. Also called SEVIS. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18 |
| Student Career Experience Program - This is a salaried program for full time high school, college undergraduates and graduate students. It combines classroom learning directly related to practical on-the-job experience. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 469, May 18 |
| student financial aid - those programs of general student assistance, such as those authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, which is administered by the U.S. Department of Education, and similar programs provided by other Federal agencies. It does not include programs which provide fellowships or similar Federal awards to students on a competitive basis, or for specified studies or research. Also called SFA. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| student performance rating scale - instrument upon which instructors assesses student performance through a process of observation or measurement and judgment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| student performance rating scale - instrument upon which instructors assesses student performance through a process of observation or measurement and judgment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Student Temporary Employment Program - This program enables high school, college undergraduate and graduate students to earn a salary while continuing their studies. Job assignments are clerical/administrative support. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 469, May 18 |
| students with disabilities - more than 1 student with a disability. | DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17 |
| study abroad students - U.S. students who engage in academic study outside the United States, whether on a U.S. university-affiliated program or independently. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2278-4, Mar 17 |
| stuffing - Packing of cargo into a container. See also unstuffing. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| STU-III - Secure Telephone Units. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| stunting - to a condition that - A) is measured by a height-to-age ratio that is more than 2 standard deviations below the median for the population;(B) manifests in children who are younger than 2 years of age;(C) is a process that can continue in children after they reach 2 years of age, resulting in an individual being stunted;(D) is a sign of chronic malnutrition; and(E) can lead to long-term poor health, delayed motor development, impaired cognitive function, and decreased immunity. | DOS, US Code 22, §9303, Jan 17 |
| subacute care - medical and health care services that are required for individuals recovering from acute care episodes that are less intensive than the level of care provided in acute-care hospitals, and includes skilled nursing care, hospice care, and other types of health services provided in other long-term-care facilities. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300dd-21, Jan 17 |
| Sub-allowance - The distribution of funds to the assistance objective or other levels below the allowance level. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 634, May 18 |
| subaward - An award of financial assistance in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, made under an award by a recipient to an eligible subrecipient or by a subrecipient to a lower tier subrecipient. The term includes financial assistance when provided by any legal agreement, even if the agreement is called a contract, but does not include procurement of goods and services nor does it include any form of assistance, which is excluded from the definition of award in paragraph (e). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| subaward - an award of financial assistance in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, made under an award by a recipient to an eligible subrecipient or by a subrecipient to a lower tier subrecipient. The term includes financial assistance when provided by any legal agreement, even if the agreement is called a contract, but does not include procurement of goods and services nor does it include any form of assistance which is excluded from the definition of award. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| subaward - This term means an award of financial assistance in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, made under an award by a recipient to an eligible subrecipient or by a subrecipient to a lower tier subrecipient. The term includes financial assistance when provided by any legal agreement, even if the agreement is called a contract, but does not include procurement of goods and services nor does it include any form of assistance which is excluded from the definition of “award” in this section. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 303, May 18 |
| Sub-Borrower - The individual or group that is the recipient of a loan from an ICI. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 316, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| subcashier - An officer, direct-hire permanent employee, or a duly authorized personal services agreement (PSA) or personal services contract (PSC) employee hired of a Federal department, agency, or U.S. Government corporation who has been appropriately designated by an authorizing letter or memo signed by the employees U.S. citizen supervisor and approved by the FMO or management officer to receive an advance from a Class B cashier. Contractors may not be subcashiers, and when a subcashier advance level is U.S. dollar equivalent (USDE) 10,000 or more, the designation is valid only with the approval of the servicing USDO. The subcashier is accountable to the Class B cashier. The subcashier is an accountable officer. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17 |
| subcontract - a contract or contractual action entered into by a prime contractor or subcontractor to obtain supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind under a prime contract. | DOD, US Code 41, §8701, Mar 17 |
| subcontract - a legally binding agreement between a contractor that is already under contract to another party to perform work, and a third party, hereinafter referred to as the subcontractor, for the subcontractor to perform a part, or all, of the work that the contractor has undertaken. | DOC, US Code 15, §631c, Mar 17 |
| subcontractor - (A) a person, other than the prime contractor, that offers to furnish or furnishes supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind under a prime contract or a subcontract entered into in connection with the prime contract; and (B) includes a person that offers to furnish or furnishes general supplies to the prime contractor or a higher tier subcontractor. | DOD, US Code 41, §8701, Mar 17 |
| subcontractor employee - an officer, partner, employee, or agent of a subcontractor. | DOD, US Code 41, §8701, Mar 17 |
| sub-cost center - A subsidiary cost center created to isolate a service within an existing cost center. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| Subdomains - A domain often representing an administrative or other organizational subgroup within a second-level domain. For example, "egypt.usaid.gov" is a subdomain of "usaid.gov". | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 557, May 18 |
| Sub-Group Standing - An employee's relative standing on a retention register based on tenure group and veteran preference subgroup. Employees are ranked within each subgroup by years of service which includes performance credit. sub-Intermediate Result (sub-IR) A component of a results framework in a mission CDCS. A measurable lower level result that is seen as an essential step to achieving an Intermediate Result. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| subject - Generally an individual, process, or device causing information to flow among objects or change to the system state. See Object. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| subject files - Relate to standard categories, functions and interests, and consist of general file materials of incoming originals and outgoing copies of letters, memoranda, cables/telegrams, e-mails, faxes, reports and documents involving a wide variety of topics. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| Subject Filing - The process of arranging and filing records according to their general informational content. The purpose is to bring together all papers on the same topic to make it easier to retrieve information when it is needed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| subject invention - Any invention of the contractor, grantee, or recipient of a cooperative agreement conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under USAID agreements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| subject invention - Subject invention means any invention of the funding recipient conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under USAID agreements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| Subject Line - The Subject line, assigned by the originator, highlights message content; identifies reader interest; and helps to automatically retrieve the telegram. Assign a subject that is concise, but gives clear clues. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| subject matter expert - An individual selected to evaluate candidates and establish the candidate's relative merit for promotion to the targeted position. He or she must be competent in the technical areas of the position. Also called SME. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| subject matter expert - An individual thoroughly knowledgeable about the duties and responsibilities of a specific position. A SME is normally at or above the grade of the position being filled. Also called SME. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |

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| subject matter expert - person with in-depth knowledge in a specific area or field | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| subject merchandise – the class or kind of merchandise that is within the scope of an investigation, a review, a suspension agreement, an order, or a finding under the Antidumping Act, 1921. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2, Mar 17 |
| subjective probability - interpretation or estimate of probability as an individual al judgment or “degree of belief” about how likely a particular event is to occur, based on the state of knowledge and available evidence. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Sub-Loan - A loan from an Intermediate Credit Institution (ICI) to an individual or group. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 316, May 18 |
| submarine operating authority - The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines. Also called SUBOPAETH. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| submersible vessel - a vessel that is capable of operating below the surface of the water. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| submunition - munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sub-object - A budget object class used to identify an expense that can be quantified, totaled and distributed to agencies. For example, the sub-object numbers 2156 represents Field Travel and 1201 represents Post Allowance. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| suborbital trajectory - the intentional flight path of a launch vehicle, reentry vehicle, or any portion thereof, whose vacuum instantaneous impact point does not leave the surface of the Earth. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50902, Mar 17 |
| subordinate campaign plan - A combatant command prepared plan that satisfies the requirements under a Department of Defense campaign plan, which, depending upon the circumstances, transitions to a supported or supporting plan in execution. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| subordinate command - A command consisting of the commander and all those individuals, units, detachments, organizations, or installations that have been placed under the command by the authority establishing the subordinate command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| subordinate plan - also referred to as a system security plan, is a plan that defines the security controls that are either planned or implemented for networks, facilities, systems, or groups of systems, as appropriate, within a specific accreditation boundary. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| subordinate unified command - A command established by commanders of unified commands, when so authorized by the Secretary of Defense through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to conduct operations on a continuing basis in accordance with the criteria set forth for unified commands. See also area command; functional component command; operational control; subordinate command; unified command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| subpoena - A written command issued under the authority of a court, requiring the attendance of a person or the production of specified documents before the court or grand jury, with potential penalties for failure to comply. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| subrecipient - a non-Federal entity that expends Federal awards received from a pass-through entity to carry out a Federal program, but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such a program. A subrecipient may also be a recipient of other Federal awards directly from a Federal awarding agency. Guidance on distinguishing between a subrecipient and a vendor. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| subrecipient - a State or local governmental authority, a nonprofit organization, or an operator of public transportation or intercity bus service that receives Federal transit program grant funds indirectly through a recipient. | DOT, US Code 49, §5311, Mar 17 |
| subrecipient - Any person or government department, agency, establishment, or nonprofit organization that receives financial assistance to carry out a program through a primary recipient or other subrecipient. A subrecipient is the legal entity to which a subaward is made and which is accountable to the recipient for the use of the funds provided. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 303, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| subrecipient - The legal entity to which a subaward is made and which is accountable to the recipient for the use of the funds provided. The term may include foreign or international organizations (such as agencies of the United Nations) at the discretion of the Federal-awarding agency. A non-Federal entity that expends Federal awards received from a pass-through entity to carry out a Federal program, but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such a program. A subrecipient may also be a recipient of other Federal awards directly from a Federal awarding agency. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| subrecipient - the legal entity to which a subaward is made and which is accountable to the recipient for the use of the funds provided. The term may include foreign or international organizations (such as agencies of the United Nations) at the discretion of the Federal awarding agency. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| subregional project - A group of four or more participants from two or more countries within a geographically defined sub-region or region. An SRP may be conducted in English or the language of the participating countries. Also called SRP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| subscriber identity module - small smart card containing programming and information that is used to identify and authenticate subscribers on mobile devices. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| subsidiary - a firm, corporation, or other legal entity of which a parent owns, directly or indirectly, 50 percent of a 50-50 joint venture and has equal control and veto power over the entity; or owns, directly or indirectly, less than half of the entity, but in fact controls the entity. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| subsidiary landing - In an amphibious operation, a landing usually made outside the designated landing area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| subsidized credit - The provision of loans on the basis of interest rates and fees that fail to cover the full long-run costs of providing those loans. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 219, May 18 |
| subsidy cost - Credit subsidy cost is defined in the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 as the estimated long-term cost to the government of a direct loan or loan guarantee or modification thereof, calculated on a net present value basis, excluding administrative costs and any incidental effects on governmental receipts or outlays. Direct loan subsidy cost is the estimated long-term cost to the government of direct loans calculated on a present value basis, excluding administrative costs. The cost is the present value of estimated net cash outflows at the time the direct loans are disbursed. The discount rate used for the calculation is the average interest rate (yield) on marketable Treasury securities of similar maturity to the loan, applicable to the time when the loans are disbursed. Loan guarantee subsidy cost is the estimated long-term cost to the government of loan guarantees calculated on a present value basis, excluding administrative costs. The cost is the present value of estimated net cash outflows at the time the guaranteed loans are disbursed by the lender. The discount rate used for the calculation is the average interest rate (yield) on marketable Treasury securities of similar maturity to the loan guarantees, applicable to the time when the guaranteed loans are disbursed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, 623, May 18 |
| sub-skills - Definitions within each skill area on the Skills Matrix that describe the expected levels of performance at each grade. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 461, May 18 |
| subsovereign - Non-sovereign governmental entities such as states, municipalities, local governments and parastatal entities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| sub-sovereign risk - Risk undertaken by sub-sovereign entities that is not backed by the full faith and credit of a sovereign nation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 249, May 18 |
| substance - matter which has mass and specific composition. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| substance - matter which has mass and specific composition. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| substance abuse - the abuse of alcohol or other drugs. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb-25, Jan 17 |

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| substance of concern - a chemical or other substance that is associated with potential acute or chronic human health effects, the risk of exposure to which could potentially be increased as the result of a disaster, as determined by the President, acting through the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and in coordination with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, and other agencies. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300hh-14, Jan 17 |
| substance use disorder benefits - benefits with respect to services for substance use disorders, as defined under the terms of the plan and in accordance with applicable Federal and State law. | DOL, US Code 29, §1185a, Mar 17 |
| substantial bodily injury - (A) a temporary but substantial disfigurement; or (B) a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member, organ, or mental faculty. | DOJ, US Code 18, §113, Mar 17 |
| substantial bodily injury - (A) deep cuts and serious burns or abrasions; (B) short-term or nonobvious disfigurement; (C) fractured or dislocated bones, or torn members of the body; (D) significant physical pain; (E) illness; (F) short-term loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty; or (G) any other significant injury to the body. | DOJ, US Code 18, §43, Mar 17 |
| substantial completion - the earliest date on which a project is considered to perform the functions for which the project is designed. | DHS, US Code 33, §3901, Mar 17 |
| substantial content - parts of a college textbook such as new chapters, new material covering additional eras of time, new themes, or new subject matter. | ED, US Code 20, 1015b, Mar 17 |
| substantial evidence - information sufficient to support the reasonable belief that a particular act or omission has occurred. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| substantial harm facility - facility that, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| substantial harm to the environment [criteria] - total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons that transfers oil over water to or from vessels; has a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and meets one of the following conditions; does not have sufficient secondary containment for each aboveground storage area; is located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish, wildlife, and sensitive environments; is located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake; or has had, within the past five years, a reportable discharge greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| substantially as follows or substantially the same as - that authorization is granted to prepare and utilize a variation of that provision or clause to accommodate requirements that are peculiar to an individual acquisition; provided that the variation includes the salient features of the FAR provision or clause, and is not inconsistent with the intent, principle, and substance of the FAR provision or clause or related coverage of the subject matter. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| substantially damaged structure - a structure covered by a contract for flood insurance that has incurred damage for which the cost of repair exceeds an amount specified in any regulation promulgated by the Administrator, or by a community ordinance, whichever is lower. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4121, Jan 17 |
| substantive changes - Substantive changes alter the meaning or intent of the policy directive or required procedure. If you change what people are required to do or how they are required to do it, you are making a substantive change. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 501, May 18 |
| subsurface improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced under the surface or below the intended target, i.e. buried, in a culvert, underwater. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| subsystem - a functional grouping of items that combine to perform a major function within an end item, such as electrical power, attitude control, and propulsion. | DOD, US Code 10, §2533b, Jan 17 |
| subsystem - grouping of items that perform a set of functions within a particular end product | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| subtask - procedures or small work activities that are performed together to make up a task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| subtask - procedures or small work activities that are performed together to make up a task. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| subterminal facility - any facility that is located in the area of production or consumption of agricultural commodities or any major storage or major export point for such commodities and is located at a place that conveniently serves the needs of producers, purchasers, and consumers of bulk agricultural commodities, and is - (A) used for the transient storage of bulk agricultural commodities and may include equipment or structures necessary for the transportation, upgrading, receiving, drying, or loading out of such commodities; or (B) any rail siding, loading, or unloading facility that can accommodate unit railroad trains or multiple car trains and other appropriate transportation modes designed for the transport of bulk agricultural commodities and production materials. | USDA, US Code 7, §3702, Mar 17 |
| subversion - Actions designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a governing authority. See also unconventional warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24, Sep 16 |
| subversion - An act or acts inciting USAID personnel to violate laws, disobey regulations, or disrupt official activities with the willful intent to interfere with, or impair the loyalty, morale, or discipline of USAID's personnel or mission. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 569, May 18 |
| successful resolution - when used with respect to any judicial or administrative action brought by the Commission under this chapter, includes any settlement of such action. | USDA, US Code 7, §26, Mar 17 |
| succession - The devolution of title to property under the law of descent and distribution, by will or inheritance (as opposed to by sale). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| suffocating - intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impeding the normal breathing of a person by covering the mouth of the person, the nose of the person, or both, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim. | DOJ, US Code 18, §113, Mar 17 |
| suicide improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) initiated by an insurgent/terrorist at a time of his/her choosing in which the operator intentionally kills himself/herself as part of the attack, or to deny his/her capture. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) explosive intentionally initiated by the vehicle's occupant, or by secondary RC switch. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| suitability - Determinations based on an individual's character or conduct that may impact the efficiency of the service by jeopardizing an agency's accomplishment of its duties or responsibilities, or by interfering with or preventing effective service in the competitive, excepted or SES position applied for or employed in, and determinations that there is a statutory or regulatory bar to employment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914, Mar 17 |
| suitability - Suitability refers to the basic standard (in E.O. 10 requiring that an individual's appointment to, or retention in, the Federal Service must promote the efficiency of the Service. Suitability is only applicable to direct-hire employees serving their first full year of government service (probation period). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 566, 567, May 18 |
| suitability [employment] - determination based on a person's identifiable character traits and conduct sufficient to decide whether a person's employment or continued employment would or would not protect the integrity or promote the efficiency of the service. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| suitability determination [employment] - decision by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) or an agency with delegated investigative authority, such as DHS, that an individual is suitable or not suitable for employment in covered positions in the Federal Government. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| suitable employment - work of a substantially equal or higher skill level than the worker's past adversely affected employment, and wages for such work at not less than 80 percent of the worker's average weekly wage. | DHS, US Code 19, §2296, Mar 17 |
| suitably marked - Marking with the USAID red, white and blue emblem, and for shipping containers, marking with the emblem in addition to the USAID financing document number. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 320, May 18 |

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| sulfur hexafluoride - colorless gas soluble in alcohol or ether and slightly soluble in water. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| summary - segment which reiterates key points of content, material, and generalizations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| summary - segment which reiterates key points of content, material, and generalizations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Summary Plan Description - This is the legal document that specifies the requirements and features of the 401(k) pension plan. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 637, May 18 |
| summary rating (Civil Service) - An adjectival rating based on the adjectival ratings of each of the employee's work objectives (Exceptional, Excellent, Effective, Needs Improvement, or Unacceptable). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, May 18 |
| Summer Employment Program - Salaried Summer internships for high school and college undergraduates and graduate students who will continue their education upon completion of the internship. Job assignments are clerical/administrative support for high school students, directly related to field of study above that level. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 469, May 18 |
| summons - A document by which a party is summoned to answer a complaint filed with a court. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| sunday work - Nonovertime work performed by an employee during a regularly scheduled daily tour of duty when any part of that daily tour of duty is on a Sunday. For any such tour of duty, not more than 8 hours of work are Sunday work, unless the employee is on a compressed work schedule, in which case the entire regularly scheduled daily tour of duty constitutes Sunday work. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23313, Mar 17 |
| sunk cost - A cost incurred in the past that will not be affected by any present or future decision. Sunk costs should be ignored in determining whether a new investment is worthwhile. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| sunken military craft - all or any portion of - (A) any sunken warship, naval auxiliary, or other vessel that was owned or operated by a government on military noncommercial service when it sank; (B) any sunken military aircraft or military spacecraft that was owned or operated by a government when it sank; and (C) the associated contents of a craft referred to in subparagraph (A) or (B), if title thereto has not been abandoned or transferred by the government concerned. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| sun-synchronous orbit - An orbit in which the satellite's orbital plane is at a fixed orientation to the sun, i.e., the orbit precesses about the earth at the same rate that the earth orbits the sun. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| supercargo - Personnel that accompany cargo on board a ship for the purpose of accomplishing en route maintenance and security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| superior commissioned officer - a commissioned officer superior in rank or command. | DOD, US Code 10, §801, Jan 17 |
| superior qualifications - The individual brings unusually high, unique or superior qualifications, particularly suited to the position in comparison with other qualified individuals. In addition, the individual would be losing salary and/or benefits if employed at the first step of the grade. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2283, Mar 17 |
| superseded code - A superseded code is a code in Handbook 18, Appendix D that is no longer active but which we maintain for historical purposes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 260, May 18 |
| supervisor - A manager (e.g., oversight manager, task manager, project leader, team leader, etc.), contract officer representative (COR), or any other person who has the authority to assign official duties and/or work assignments to the workforce members. Supervisors are also workforce members. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| supervisor - An employee that is responsible for the "direction" of subordinates within his/her organization unit and whose supervisory responsibilities meet at least the minimum requirements for coverage under the General Schedule Supervisory Guide. Those directed may be subordinate Federal civil service employees; assigned military employees; non-Federal workers; unpaid volunteers; student trainees; or others. Supervisors serve as coaches that empower staff to accomplish work. Traditional supervisory duties include evaluating employee performance; selecting or participating with considerable weight in the selection of subordinate employees; reviewing and approving leave requests; hearing and resolving complaints and grievances; and effecting disciplinary measures. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, 413, May 18 |
| supervisor - an individual employed by an agency having authority in the interest of the agency to hire, direct, assign, promote, reward, transfer, furlough, layoff, recall, suspend, discipline or remove employees, to adjust their grievances, or to effectively recommend such action, if the exercise of the authority is not merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the consistent exercise of independent judgment, except that, with respect to any unit which includes nurses, the term supervisor includes only those individuals who devote a preponderance of their employment time to exercising such authority. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3845, Mar 17 |
| supervisor - Any employee who either supervises work or serves as the rating or reviewing official. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| supervisory development training - training provided to support managerial functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| supplemental agreement - a contract modification that is accomplished by the mutual action of the parties. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| supplemental control - prescribed procedure of systems that provide security control measures designed to augment the physical protection of classified information includes intrusion detection systems, periodic inspections of security containers or areas, and security-in-depth. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Supplemental Financial and Management Information - Additional information which supports the "Overview of the Reporting Entity" or which enhances an understanding of the financial condition and operations of the Agency. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 594, May 18 |
| supplemental health services - any health service which is not included as a basic health service. If a health service provided by a physician may also be provided under applicable State law by a dentist, optometrist, podiatrist, psychologist, or other health care personnel, a health maintenance organization may provide such service through an optometrist, dentist, podiatrist, psychologist, or other health care personnel (as the case may be) licensed to provide such service. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300e-, Jan 17 |
| supplemental material - educational material developed to accompany a college textbook that - (A) may include printed materials, computer disks, website access, and electronically distributed materials; and (B) is not being used as a component of an integrated textbook. | ED, US Code 20, 1015b, Mar 17 |
| Supplementary Evaluation Form - A form prepared in addition to the AEF for promotion, tenuring and IDI graduation nominations. Also called SEF. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 459, May 18 |
| supplementary safety measure - a safety system or procedure, provided by the appropriate traffic control authority or law enforcement authority responsible for safety at the highway-rail grade crossing, that is determined by the Secretary to be an effective substitute for the locomotive horn in the prevention of highway-rail casualties. A traffic control arrangement that prevents careless movement over the crossing (e.g., as where adequate median barriers prevent movement around crossing gates extending over the full width of the lanes in the particular direction of travel), and that conforms to standards prescribed by the Secretary, shall be deemed to constitute a supplementary safety measure. The following do not, individually or in combination, constitute supplementary safety measures: standard traffic control devices or arrangements such as reflectorized crossbucks, stop signs, flashing lights, flashing lights with gates that do not completely block travel over the line of railroad, or traffic signals. | DOT, US Code 49, §20153, Mar 17 |
| supplier - a firm that produces and supplies directly to another firm component parts for articles, or services, used in the production of articles or in the supply of services, as the case may be, that were the basis for a certification of eligibility of a group of workers employed by such other firm. | DHS, US Code 19, §2272, Mar 17 |

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| supplies - All personal property excluding equipment, intangible property, and debt instruments, and inventions of a contractor conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under a funding agreement (subject inventions), Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts, and Cooperative Agreements. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| supplies - all personal property excluding equipment, intangible property, and debt instruments, and inventions of a contractor conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under a funding agreement (subject inventions), Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts, and Cooperative Agreements. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| supplies - all property except land or interest in land. It includes (but is not limited to) public works, buildings, and facilities; ships, floating equipment, and vessels of every character, type, and description, together with parts and accessories; aircraft and aircraft parts, accessories, and equipment; machine tools; and the alteration or installation of any of the foregoing. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| supplies - In logistics, all materiel and items used in the equipment, support, and maintenance of military forces. See also component; equipment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| supplies - material, equipment, and stores of all kinds. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| supplies - Means all property except land or interest in land. It includes (but is not limited to) public works, buildings, and facilities; ships, floating equipment, and vessels of every character, type, and description, together with parts and accessories; aircraft and aircraft parts, accessories, and equipment; machine tools; and the alteration or installation of any of the foregoing. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| supply - The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. a. producer phase - That phase of military supply that extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the Services. b. consumer phase - That phase of military supply that extends from receipt of finished supplies by the Services through issue for use or consumption. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, Sep 16 |
| supply chain - a linked set of resources and processes between multiple tiers of developers that begins with the sourcing of products and services and extends through the design, development, manufacturing, processing, handling, and delivery of products and services to the acquirer. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| supply chain - Linked set of resources and processes between multiple tiers of developers that begin with the sourcing of products and services and extends through the design, development, manufacturing, processing, handling, and delivery of products and services to the acquirer. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| supply chain - manufacturer, wholesaler, repacker, own-labeled. | DOJ, US Code 18, §670, Mar 17 |
| supply chain - The linked activities associated with providing materiel from a raw materiel stage to an end user as a finished product. See also supply; supply chain management. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| supply chain - The series of events that must occur in order for supplies, services, or other property to reach customers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112, Mar 17 |
| supply chain management - The process of ensuring that customers obtain efficiently the supplies, equipment, or services needed to conduct business in a timely manner. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112, Mar 17 |
| supply chain risk - risks that arise from the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information or information systems and reflect the potential adverse impacts to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| supply chain risk management - A cross-functional approach to procuring, producing, and delivering products and services to customers. Also called SCRUM. See also supply; supply chain. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| supply chain risk management - the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating the risks associated with the global and distributed nature of information and communications technology product and service supply chains. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |

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| supply support - process conducted to determine, acquire, catalog, receive, store, transfer, issue, and dispose of secondary items necessary for the support of end items and support items includes provisioning for initial support as well as replenishment supply support. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| supply support activity - Activities assigned a Department of Defense activity address code and that have a supply support mission. Also called SSA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| support - 1. The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action. 2. A unit that helps another unit in battle. 3. An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat. See also close support; direct support; general support; inter-Service support; mutual support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| support - assistance of any kind, including financial support, transfer of property or other material support, services, intelligence sharing, law enforcement cooperation, the training or detail of personnel, and the arrest or detention of individuals. | DOS, US Code 22, §7432, Jan 17 |
| support agency - See Emergency Support Function (ESF) Support Agency. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| support annexes - Describe how Federal departments and agencies, the private sector, volunteer organizations, and nongovernmental organizations coordinate and execute the common support processes and administrative tasks required during an incident. The actions described in the Support Annexes are not limited to particular types of events, but are overarching in nature and applicable to nearly every type of incident. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| support equipment - equipment (mobile or fixed) required to support an acquisition's operation and maintenance includes associated multi-use support items, ground-handling and maintenance equipment, tools, meteorology and calibration equipment, and manual/Automatic Test Equipment (ATE) - for these items, the acquisition of their integrated logistics support (ILS) is also included. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| support group - group of persons representing specific areas of expertise responsible for providing assistance and solutions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| support services - services related to curriculum modification, equipment modification, classroom modification, supportive personnel, and instructional aids and devices. | ED, US Code 20, §2302, Mar 17 |
| support system - An interconnected set of information resources under the same direct management control and sharing common functionality. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| support to prosecution - process of associating related people, places, devices, or equipment to an individual for evidentiary purposes in a recognized court of law. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| supportability [system] - program design characteristic, influenced by factors such as reliability and maintainability, which defines a system's ability to be sustained in an operating environment with adequate availability of required support elements includes design, technical support data, and maintenance procedures to facilitate detection, isolation, and timely repair and/or replacement of system anomalies. This includes factors such as diagnostics, prognostics, real time maintenance data collection, and human system integration considerations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| supportability and sustainment planning - process for the determination of the type and level of activity required to maintain the capability of an acquisition throughout its life-cycle includes the following elements: programming and budgeting, design for supportability, maintenance planning, staffing, personnel and training, supply support, support equipment, technical data, facilities, packaging, handling, storage and transportation, computer resources, deployment and fielding, post production support, reliability improvements, and retirement and disposal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| supported commander - 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3110.01J, (U) 2015 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), or other joint planning authority. 2. In the context of joint planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. See also support; supporting commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |

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| supported employment services - ongoing support services, including customized employment, needed to support and maintain an individual with a most significant disability in supported employment, that - (A) are provided singly or in combination and are organized and made available in such a way as to assist an eligible individual to achieve competitive integrated employment; (B) are based on a determination of the needs of an eligible individual, as specified in an individualized plan for employment; and (C) are provided by the designated State unit for a period of not more than 24 months, except that period may be extended, if necessary, in order to achieve the employment outcome identified in the individualized plan for employment. | DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17 |
| supported unit - As related to contracted support, an organization that is the recipient, but not necessarily the requester, of contracted support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| supporting a diplomatic or consular mission - performing outside the United States under a contract administered by Federal agency personnel who are subject to the direction of a Chief of Mission. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| supporting arms - Weapons and weapons systems of all types employed to support forces by indirect or direct fire. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| supporting arms coordination center - A single location on board an amphibious warfare command ship in which all communication facilities incident to the coordination of fire support of the artillery, air, and naval gunfire are centralized. Also called SACC. See also fire support coordination center. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| supporting commander - 1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. See also support; supported commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| supporting fire - Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| supporting indicator - Performance measures other than the key indicators that are also used, as needed, to track progress toward achieving a strategic objective. These measures are typically output, leading or contextual performance indicators that are related to the outcome targeted in the objective. The Department currently measures these indicators. | DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms, Jan 17 |
| supporting operations - In amphibious operations, those operations conducted by forces other than those conducted by the amphibious force. See also amphibious force; amphibious operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| supporting plan - An operation plan prepared by a supporting commander, a subordinate commander, or an agency to satisfy the requests or requirements of the supported commander's plan. See also supported commander; supporting commander. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| supportive housing - housing that engages tenants in on-site and community-based support services for veterans or their families that are at risk of homelessness or are homeless. Such term may include the following: (A) Transitional housing. (B) Single-room occupancy. (C) Permanent housing. (D) Congregate living housing. (E) Independent living housing. (F) Assisted living housing. (G) Other modalities of housing. | DVA, US Code 38, §8161, Mar 17 |
| supportive services - services such as transportation, child care, dependent care, housing, and needs-related payments, that are necessary to enable an individual to participate in activities authorized under this Act. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| suppression - Temporary or transient degradation by an opposing force of the performance of a weapons system below the level needed to fulfill its mission objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| suppression of enemy air defenses - Activity that neutralizes, destroys, or temporarily degrades surface-based enemy air defenses by destructive and/or disruptive means. Also called SEAD. See also electromagnetic spectrum; electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| Supreme Audit Institution - A foreign country's principal government audit agency, often referred to as its "Supreme Audit Institution", Also called SAI. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, 591, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| surety - an individual or corporation legally liable for the debt, default, or failure of a principal to satisfy a contractual obligation. The types of sureties referred to are as follows: (1) An individual surety is one person, as distinguished from a business entity, who is liable for the entire penal amount of the bond. (2) A corporate surety is licensed under various insurance laws and, under its charter, has legal power to act as surety for others. (3) A cosurety is one of two or more sureties that are jointly liable for the penal sum of the bond. A limit of liability for each surety may be stated. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| surety consideration [risk] - risk associated with the loss/misuse of data or information includes; risk of technical problems/failures with applications; risk associated with the security/vulnerability of systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| surf line - The point offshore where waves and swells are affected by the underwater surface and become breakers. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| surf zone - The area of water from the surf line to the beach. See also surf line. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| surface action group - A temporary or standing organization of combatant ships, other than carriers, tailored for a specific tactical mission. Also called SAG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| surface combatant - A ship constructed and armed for combat use with the capability to conduct operations in multiple maritime roles against air, surface and subsurface threats, and land targets. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| surface improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced directly on the ground. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| surface transportation - any conveyance of people, goods, or commodities using one or more surface transportation modes. | DHS, US Code 6, §1101, Jan 17 |
| surface transportation modes - mass transit, commuter and long-distance passenger rail, freight rail, commercial vehicles (including intercity buses), and pipelines, and related infrastructure (including roads and highways), that are within the territory of the United States, but does not include electric grids. | DHS, US Code 6, §1101, Jan 17 |
| surface warfare - That portion of maritime warfare in which operations are conducted to destroy or neutralize enemy naval surface forces and merchant vessels. Also called SUW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| surge - a significant increase in imports over the trend for a recent representative base period. | DHS, US Code 19, §3372, Mar 17 |
| surge - to increase the amount of or degree of | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| surge capacity - Space required to manage a sudden, unexpected increase in personnel that would otherwise severely challenge or exceed the current capacity of the existing office space. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| surge capacity - the ability to rapidly and substantially increase the provision of search and rescue capabilities, food, water, medicine, shelter and housing, medical care, evacuation capacity, staffing (including disaster assistance employees), and other resources necessary to save lives and protect property during a catastrophic incident. | DHS, US Code 6, §311, Jan 17 |
| surplus - with respect to a fiscal year, the amount by which receipts exceeds 2 outlays during that year. | Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17 |
| surplus agricultural commodity - any agricultural commodity or product thereof, class, kind, type, or other specification thereof, produced in the United States either publicly or privately owned, which is in excess of domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and anticipated exports for United States dollars, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, SEC 644, Mar 17 |

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| <p>surplus employee - A current agency employee serving under an appointment in the competitive service, in tenure group 1 or 2 at grade levels GS-15 or equivalent and below, who has received a certification of expected separation or other official certification issued by the agency indicating that the position is surplus. For example - A notice of position abolishment, or a notice stating that the employee is eligible for discontinued service retirement; or A current Executive Branch agency employee serving on an excepted service appointment without time limit, at grade levels GS-15 or equivalent and below; who has been issued a certificate of expected separation or other official agency certification, indicating that his or her position is surplus. For example - A notice of position abolishment or a notice stating that the employee is eligible for discontinued service retirement, and who has been conferred noncompetitive appointment eligibility, and special selection priority by statute for positions in the competitive service; and, at an agency's discretion, a current Executive Branch employee serving on a Schedule A or B excepted appointment without time limit, at grade levels GS-15 or equivalent and below, and who is in receipt of a certificate of expected separation or other official agency certification indicating that his or her job is surplus. For example - o A notice of position abolishment, or o An official notice stating that the employee is eligible for discontinued service retirement; or o An employee who has received a RIF notice of separation, or o A notice of proposed removal for declining a transfer of function or directed reassignment outside of the local commuting area.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>surplus property - excess personal property not required by any Federal agency as determined by the Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA).</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>surreptitious entry - unauthorized entry into a facility or security container in a manner in which evidence of such entry is not discernable under normal circumstances.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>surveillance - process of observing something or someone includes the systematic observation or monitoring of areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>surveillance - The systematic observation of aerospace, cyberspace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19</p> |
| <p>survey - collection of information from a population through interviews, questionnaires and other means.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>survey - collection of information from a population through interviews, questionnaires and other means.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>survivability - All aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>survivability [system] - capability of a system or organization to withstand a disaster or hostile environment, without significant impairment of its normal operations includes those efforts that, to the maximum feasible extent, minimize personnel and equipment exposure to potential dangerous natural, hostile or non-hostile actions through consideration and evaluation of each achievable approach, option and/or mitigation.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>survival, evasion, resistance, and escape - Actions performed by isolated personnel designed to ensure their health, mobility, safety, and honor in anticipation of or preparation for their return to friendly control. Also called SERE.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>survival, evasion, resistance, and escape debriefing - an interview conducted with a person who is returned to United States control in order to record the person's experiences while surviving, evading, resisting interrogation or exploitation, or escaping.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §1513, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>surviving parent - a. the child's living parent when the child's other parent is dead, and the child has not acquired another parent. b. In the context of orphan adoption cases, a surviving parent is defined as a child's living parent when the child's other parent is dead, and the child has not acquired another parent (i.e., a stepparent per definition in INA.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| surviving spouse - a person who was the spouse of a veteran at the time of the veteran's death, and who lived with the veteran continuously from the date of marriage to the date of the veteran's death (except where there was a separation which was due to the misconduct of, or procured by, the veteran without the fault of the spouse) and who has not remarried or (in cases not involving remarriage) has not since the death of the veteran, and after September 19, 1962, lived with another person and held himself or herself out openly to the public to be the spouse of such other person. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| surviving spouse - the surviving wife or husband of a participant or retired participant who (i) was married to the participant or retired participant for at least 9 months immediately preceding the participant's or retired participant's death, or (ii) who is the parent of a child born of the marriage. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2002, Jan 17 |
| survivor - in the case of a veteran or member of the Armed Forces who dies, the surviving spouse or surviving dependent child of the veteran or member. | DVA, US Code 38, §1310, Mar 17 |
| Survivor Annuitant - A person who is entitled to an annuity based on the service of a deceased employee or annuitant, and who has filed claim. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 494, May 18 |
| survivor annuity - The annual sum payable to a survivor annuitant. suspend collection action. The temporary cessation of collection activity of a debt for a specified period of time. The debtor is still required to pay the debt. Suspension of collection action is most appropriate in those cases where a billing office has reason to believe that the debtor will have future ability to repay the debt and that active collection of the debt at the present time would not be productive. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| survivor benefit - any monetary, health-care, educational, or other benefit paid, payable, or otherwise provided to survivors of veterans and survivors of members of the Armed Forces under the following: (A) Laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; (B) Laws administered by the Secretary of Defense; or (C) The Social Security Act. | DVA, US Code 38, §1310, Mar 17 |
| suspect - 1. In counterdrug operations, a track of interest where correlating information actually ties the track of interest to alleged illicit drug operations. See also counterdrug operations; track of interest. 2. An identity applied to a track that is potentially hostile because of its characteristics, behavior, origin, or nationality. See also assumed friend; neutral; unknown. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4, May 19 |
| suspected device [surveillance] - device that appears to be, but has not yet been shown to be, a technical surveillance device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| suspected duplicate - A term used to describe a telegram that may have been transmitted previously. Also called dupe. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| suspected terrorist organization - organization that is reasonably suspected to be, or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism or terrorist activity based on articulable and reasonable suspicion. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| suspected terrorist - person that is reasonably suspected to be, or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism or terrorist activity based on articulable and reasonable suspicion. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| suspend - to disqualify, pursuant to established administrative procedures, from Government contracting and subcontracting for a temporary period of time because a concern or individual is suspected of engaging in criminal, fraudulent, or seriously improper conduct. | DOD, US Code 10, §2393, Jan 17 |
| suspension - action taken by a suspending official to disqualify a contractor temporarily from Government contracting and Government-approved subcontracting; a contractor that is disqualified is "suspended." | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| suspension - an action by a Federal awarding agency that temporarily withdraws Federal sponsorship under an award, pending corrective action by the recipient or pending a decision to terminate the award by the Federal awarding agency. Suspension of an award is a separate action from suspension under Federal agency regulations. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| suspension - An action by a Federal awarding agency that temporarily withdraws Federal sponsorship under an award, pending corrective action by the recipient or pending a decision to terminate the award by the Federal-awarding agency. Suspension of an award is a separate action from suspension under Federal agency regulations implementing Executive Orders 12549 and 12689, Debarment and Suspension. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |

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| suspension - An action taken by a suspending official to disqualify a contractor temporarily from Government contracting and Government-approved subcontracting; a contractor so disqualified is "suspended". An Agency action which places an employee, for disciplinary reasons, in a temporary status without duties and pay. An action by Citibank that prevents a Purchase Cardholder from using the card. It occurs when Corporate Invoices are past due. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| suspension - Placement of an employee in a temporary nonduty and nonpay status for disciplinary reasons. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312, Mar 17 |
| suspension - The placing of an employee, for disciplinary reasons, in a temporary status without duties or pay. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4512, Mar 17 |
| suspension of security clearance - temporary action in which an individual who had access to classified information is rendered ineligible to continue such access is not considered an adverse action, and it is not appealable. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| suspensions - Amounts subtracted from voucher amounts to reflect nonperformance or nonconformance to policy, lack of information, etc. The amount is withheld from the claimant and kept in suspense until the matter is resolved. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| suspicious activity reporting - official documentation of observed behavior reasonably indicative of pre-operational planning related to terrorism or other criminal activity. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sustain - to support, supply, and maintain the necessary level and duration of activity to achieve a given objective to maintain operations in the event of an attack, natural disaster, or other type of incident of national significance, either malicious or unintentional; and to provide, on a continual basis, the resources (people, funding, etc.) necessary to build, maintain and employ emergency response capabilities, as well as maintaining civil rights and liberties. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sustainability - creation and maintenance of conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony that permit fulfillment of the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sustainability - In the context of USAID-funded programs and projects, the continuation of benefits after major assistance has been completed. While ultimate responsibility for sustained benefits often rests with the local stakeholders, the operational principle of sustainability requires that it be incorporated from the start when selecting a program during the CDCS process or designing a subsequent project. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| sustainable - the ability of a target country, community, implementing partner, or intended beneficiary to maintain, over time, the programs authorized and outcomes achieved pursuant to this chapter. | DOS, US Code 22, §9303, Jan 17 |
| sustainable acquisition - acquiring goods and services in order to create and maintain conditions - (1) Under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony; and (2) That permit fulfilling the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| sustainable development - Continued economic and social progress that rests on four key principles: improved quality of life for both current and future generations; responsible stewardship of the natural resource base; broad-based participation in political and economic life; and effective institutions which are transparent, accountable, responsive and capable of managing change without relying on continued external support. The ultimate measure of success of sustainable development programs is to reach a point where improvements in the quality of life and environment are such that external assistance is no longer necessary and can be replaced with new forms of diplomacy, cooperation and commerce. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 101, May 18 |
| sustainable energy infrastructure - (A) facilities for production of energy from renewable energy sources, thermal energy sources, or highly efficient technologies, including combined heat and power or other waste heat use; and (B) district energy systems. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h-1, Jan 17 |
| sustained amount - The amount of a proposed management efficiency audit recommendation that is agreeable to USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 595, May 18 |
| sustained yield - the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use. | DOI, US Code 43, §1702, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| sustainment - The provision of logistics and personnel services required to maintain and prolong operations until successful mission accomplishment. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| sustainment [system] - program design characteristic that consists of those planned support resources, system design characteristics' capabilities and activities required to maintain fielded systems at intended levels of performance and meet contingency usage requirements is a function of providing for and maintaining those levels of ready forces and materiel necessary to support the mission and encompasses efforts to field, in a cost effective manner, a support program meeting operational support performance requirements by sustaining the system to a level consistent with operational tempo and duration; may include such items as supply chain management, sustaining engineering, data management, anti-tamper provisions and interoperability functions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| sustainment, restoration, and modernization - The fuels asset sustainment program within Defense Logistics Agency Energy that provides a long-term process to cost-effectively sustain, restore, and modernize fuel facilities. Also called SRM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03, Sep 16 |
| swap data repository - any person that collects and maintains information or records with respect to transactions or positions in, or the terms and conditions of, swaps entered into by third parties for the purpose of providing a centralized recordkeeping facility for swaps. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| swap dealer - any person who - (i) holds itself out as a dealer in swaps; (ii) makes a market in swaps; (iii) regularly enters into swaps with counterparties as an ordinary course of business for its own account; or (iv) engages in any activity causing the person to be commonly known in the trade as a dealer or market maker in swaps, provided however, in no event shall an insured depository institution be considered to be a swap dealer to the extent it offers to enter into a swap with a customer in connection with originating a loan with that customer. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| swap execution facility - a trading system or platform in which multiple participants have the ability to execute or trade swaps by accepting bids and offers made by multiple participants in the facility or system, through any means of interstate commerce, including any trading facility, that - A) facilitates the execution of swaps between persons; and (B) is not a designated contract market. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| swine - a porcine animal raised to be a feeder pig, raised for seed stock, or raised for slaughter. | USDA, US Code 7, §198, Mar 17 |
| swine contractor - any person engaged in the business of obtaining swine under a swine production contract for the purpose of slaughtering the swine or selling the swine for slaughter, if - (A) the swine is obtained by the person in commerce; or (B) the swine (including products from the swine) obtained by the person is sold or shipped in commerce. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| swine or pork market formula purchase - a purchase of swine by a packer in which the pricing mechanism is a formula price based on a market for swine, pork, or a pork product, other than a future or option for swine, pork, or a pork product. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| swine production contract - any grow out contract or other arrangement under which a swine production contract grower raises and cares for the swine in accordance with the instructions of another person. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| swine production contract grower - any person engaged in the business of raising and caring for swine in accordance with the instructions of another person. | USDA, US Code 7, §182, Mar 17 |
| swing space - Temporary office or special space used while renovations or capital improvements are underway or when new space is being acquired. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| switch - device for making, breaking, or changing a connection. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| switching - the routing of an interstate transaction that consists of transmitting the details of a transaction electronically recorded through the use of an electronic benefit transfer card in 1 State to the issuer of the card that is in another State. | USDA, US Code 7, §2016, Mar 17 |

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| syllabus - outline of the subjects in a course of study may include: 1. Prerequisite requirements for attendance; 2. An outline for each course that shows the lecture, laboratory and practical exercise hours, objectives and method(s) of evaluation; 3. Graduation or program completion requirements, including but not limited to a matrix showing the number of written examinations and practical exercises; number of allowable remedial written examinations and practical exercises; and minimum score or standard required to pass each written examination and practical exercise | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| syllabus - outline of the subjects in a course of study may include: 1. Prerequisite requirements for attendance; 2. An outline for each course that shows the lecture, laboratory and practical exercise hours, objectives and method(s) of evaluation; 3. Graduation or program completion requirements, including but not limited to a matrix showing the number of written examinations and practical exercises; number of allowable remedial written examinations and practical exercises; and minimum score or standard required to pass each written examination and practical exercise. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| synchronization - 1. The arrangement of military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time. 2. In the intelligence context, application of intelligence sources and methods in concert with the operation plan to answer intelligence requirements in time to influence the decisions they support. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| synthesis - In intelligence usage, the examining and combining of processed information with other information and intelligence for final interpretation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| synthesis [learning] - level within cognitive domain in which students are able to put parts together to form new patterns or structures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| synthesis [learning] - level within cognitive domain in which students are able to put parts together to form new patterns or structures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| system - A functionally, physically, and/or behaviorally related group of regularly interacting or interdependent elements; that group of elements forming a unified whole. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| system - aggregation of end products enabling products to achieve a given purpose includes any combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, processes, procedures, programs, and communications integrated for a specific purpose. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| system - Refers to any information system or application, and may be used to designate both the hardware and software that comprise it. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| System Access - Ability and means to communicate with or otherwise interact with a system use system resources to handle information, gain knowledge of the information the system contains, or control system components and functions. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| system accreditation - The official authorization granted to an information system to process sensitive information in its operational environment based on a comprehensive security evaluation of the systems hardware, firmware, software security design, configuration and implementation, and other system procedural, administrative, physical, TEMPEST, personnel, and communications security controls. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| System Administrator - Are typically responsible for the technical security, installation, configuration, and maintenance of both the software and associated hardware and have elevated system privileges. Also called SA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| System and Communications Protection - Organizations must - (1) Monitor, control, and protect organizational communications (i.e., information transmitted or received by organizational information systems) at the external boundaries and key internal boundaries of the information systems; and (2) Employ architectural designs, software development techniques, and systems engineering principles that promote effective information security within organizational information systems. Also called SC. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| System and Information Integrity - Organizations must - (1) Identify, report, and correct information and information system flaws in a timely manner; (2) Provide protection from malicious code at appropriate locations within organizational information systems; and (3) Monitor information system security alerts and advisories and take appropriate actions in response. Also called SI. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| System and Services Acquisition - Organizations must - (1) Allocate sufficient resources to adequately protect organizational information systems; (2) Employ system development life cycle processes that incorporate information security considerations;(3) Employ software usage and installation restrictions; and (4) Ensure that third-party providers employ adequate security measures to protect information, applications, and/or services outsourced from the organization. Also called SA. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-5122, Mar 17 |
| System Authorization Plan - A Also called comprehensive and uniform approach to the System Authorization Process that is comprised of four phases - Phase 1 Precertification; Phase 2 Certification; Phase 3 Authorization; and Phase 4 Post-Authorization. Also called SAP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| system certification - The technical evaluation of a systems security features that established the extent to which a particular information systems design and implementation meets a set of specified security requirements. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| system development life cycle planning (SDLC) - Is the process of developing information systems through investigation, analysis, design, implementation, and maintenance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| System for Award Management - the primary Government repository for prospective Federal awardee and Federal awardee information and the centralized Government system for certain contracting, grants, and other assistance- related processes. It includes - (1) Data collected from prospective Federal awardees required for the conduct of business with the Government; (2) Prospective contractor-submitted annual representations and certifications in accordance with FAR; and (3) Identification of those parties excluded from receiving Federal contracts, certain subcontracts, and certain types of Federal financial and non-financial assistance and benefits. Also called SAM. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| system high mode - An AIS is operating in the system high mode when each user with direct or indirect access to the AIS, its peripherals, remote terminals, or remote hosts has all of the following - (1) A valid personnel clearance for all information on the AIS; (2) Formal access approval for, and has signed nondisclosure agreements for all the information stored and/or processed; and (3) A valid need to know for some of the information contained within the AIS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| System Manager - individual identified in a System of Records Notice who is responsible for the operation and management of the system of records to which the System of Records Notice pertains. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| System Manager - The person officially responsible for the operation and management of the system of records. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, 509, May 18 |
| system of record - group of any records under the control of any agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| System of Records - A group of any records (as defined by the Privacy Act) under the control of any Federal agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifier assigned to the individual. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| system of records - A group of any records under the control of any agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 508, 509, May 18 |
| System of Records Notice - A formal notice to the public published in the Federal Register that identifies the purpose for which PII is collected, from whom and what type of PII is collected, how the PII is shared externally (routine uses), and how to access and correct any PII maintained by the Department. Also called SORN. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| system of records notice - statement providing to the public notice of the existence and character of a group of any records under the control of any agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the person or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the person. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>system of records notice - the notice(s) published by an agency in the Federal Register upon the establishment and/or modification of a system of records describing the existence and character of the system. A SORN identifies the system of records, the purpose(s) of the system, the authority for maintenance of the records, the categories of records maintained in the system, the categories of individuals about whom records are maintained, the routine uses to which the records are subject, and additional details about the system. A SORN may be comprised of a single Federal Register notice addressing all of the required elements that describe the current system of records, or it may be comprised of multiple Federal Register notices that together address all of the required elements. Also called SORN.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular A-108, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>System of Records Notices - Information posted in the Federal Register that accurately describes the type systems of records that an agency maintains. It is updated every two years.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 509, May 18</p> |
| <p>system of systems - composite system comprised itself of systems that are closely coupled and all contribute to a common set of goals, objectives, and performance measures.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>system owner - An individual or office responsible for the creation, update, maintenance, and disposition of an electronic data system, data base, or automated program. Owners are responsible for ensuring that the system has a security plan, that it is implemented, and that it is monitored for effectiveness.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 508, 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>system owner - Person or organization having responsibility for the development, procurement, integration, modification, operation and maintenance, and/or final disposition of an information or application system.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>system owner - The Bureau Executive is the owner of locally developed systems. At the post level the Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM) may assume this responsibility. They are responsible for the IT system for the entire system lifecycle. The System Owner is concerned with cost, schedule, and performance issues for the system as well as security issues and represents the interests of the user community and the IT system throughout the system lifecycle.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>system pilot - process-related system staged in the operational environment prior to system implementation for the purpose of evaluating operational concepts.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>system process - key tool for managing processes is statistical process control, a planned series of actions or operations that advances a material or procedure from one stage of completion to another.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>system process - key tool for managing processes is statistical process control, a planned series of actions or operations that advances a material or procedure from one stage of completion to another.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>system record - group of records under the control of any agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the person or by a person identifier.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>system requirement - requirement derived from one or more functional requirements and stated in technical terms.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>system security authorization agreement (SSAA) - The SSAA is a document required to do Certification & Accreditation (C&A). It is a representation of a system through which the C&A process is applied. It identifies and describes the system, security and operational requirements, roles and responsibilities, level of effort, and resources required.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>System Security Authorization Agreement (SSAA) - The SSAA is a formal agreement among the DSAA(s), certifier, IS user representative, and the program manager. It is used throughout the C&A process to guide actions, and to document decisions, security requirements, certification tailoring and level-of-effort, certification results, certifier's recommendation, and the approval to operate. Note: C&A is the acronym for Certification and Accreditation; DSAA is the acronym for Designated Security Accreditation Authority; and IS is the acronym for information system(s), all these terms are listed elsewhere in this glossary.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| system security plan - An overview of the security requirements of the computer system and the controls in place or planned to meet those requirements. The SSP delineates responsibilities and expected behavior of all individuals who access the computer system. Also called SSP. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| system security plan - A plan used in the system authorization process to document a systems security controls as identified in the system baseline and to verify each control as implemented, partially implemented, or not applicable. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| system security plan - Formal document that provides an overview of the security requirements for the information system and describes the security controls in place or planned for meeting those requirements. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| system testing - testing conducted on a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| systematic declassification review - the review for declassification of classified information contained in records that have been determined by the Archivist to have permanent historical value in accordance with title 44, United States Code. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| systems analysis - management planning technique that applies scientific methods of many disciplines to major problems or decisions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| systems assurance - Ensuring availability, currency, and responsiveness over the system life cycle, it incorporates the disciplines of - (1) Change management; (2) Quality assurance; (3) Configuration management; and (4) Disaster recovery and contingency planning. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| systems engineering - interdisciplinary approach governing the total technical and managerial effort required to transform customer needs, expectations, and constraints into a product solution and support that solution throughout the product's life includes the definition of technical performance measures, the integration of engineering specialties towards the establishment of a product architecture, and the definition of life-cycle processes that balance cost, performance, and schedule objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| systems engineering life cycle - guiding framework that provides a vocabulary, order, and description of the activities enabling efficient and effective delivery of capability to users. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| systems integrity - Systems integrity applies and provides resources and procedures to prevent unauthorized access to Department information and to ensure data integrity. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| systems reliability [risk] - risk associated with vulnerability/integrity of systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| systems security engineering - a specialty engineering discipline of systems engineering. It applies scientific, mathematical, engineering, and measurement concepts, principles, and methods to deliver, consistent with defined constraints and necessary trade-offs, a trustworthy asset protection capability that satisfies stakeholder requirements; is seamlessly integrated into the delivered system; and presents residual risk that is deemed acceptable and manageable to stakeholders. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| systems support contract - A prearranged contract awarded by a Military Department and the United States Special Operations Command program management office that provides fielding, technical, and maintenance support for selected military weapon and other systems. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| systems thinking - discipline for seeing wholes via a frame-work for seeing interrelationships rather than things, for seeing patterns of change rather than static 'snapshots'. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| system-specific control - a security or privacy control for an information system that is implemented at the system level and is not inherited by any other information system. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| system-specific policies - The Social Security Number (SSN) for individuals or the Employee Identification Number (EIN) for business organizations or nonprofit entities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |

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| T Visa - Visa for nonimmigrant status granted to those who are or have been victims of human trafficking allowing them to remain in the United States to assist in an investigation or prosecution of human trafficking allows victims of human trafficking to remain in the United States for up to four years (or longer if a limited exception applies), receive work authorization, and, if certain conditions are met, apply for adjustment of status to that of an lawful permanent resident (LPR) . | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| TAA-related election period - with respect to a TAA-related loss of coverage, the 60-day election period under this part which is a direct consequence of such loss. | DOL, US Code 29, §1165, Mar 17 |
| TAA-related loss of coverage - with respect to an individual whose separation from employment gives rise to being an TAA-eligible individual, the loss of health benefits coverage associated with such separation. | DOL, US Code 29, §1165, Mar 17 |
| table of allowance - An equipment allowance document that prescribes basic allowances of organizational equipment and provides the control to develop, revise, or change equipment authorization inventory data. Also called TOA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| table-top - able to be used on a surface forming or suggesting the top of a table is too heavy to be carried on an extended basis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| table-top - able to be used on a surface forming or suggesting the top of a table is too heavy to be carried on an extended basis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| TABOO frequencies - Any friendly frequency of such importance that it must never be deliberately jammed or interfered with by friendly forces including international distress, safety, and controller frequencies. See also electronic warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| tactical air command center - The principal US Marine Corps air command and control agency from which air operations and air defense warning functions are directed. Also called Marine TACC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| tactical air control center - The principal air operations installation (ship-based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled. Also called Navy TACC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| tactical air control party - A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. Also called TACP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| tactical air coordinator (airborne) - An officer who coordinates, from an aircraft, the actions of other aircraft engaged in air support of ground or sea forces. Also called TAC(A). See also forward observer. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| tactical air direction center - An air operations installation under the overall control of the Navy tactical air control center or the Marine Corps tactical air command center, from which aircraft and air warning service functions of tactical air operations in support of amphibious operations are directed. Also called TADC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| tactical air operations center - The principal air control agency of the United States Marine Corps air command and control system responsible for airspace control and management. Also called TAOC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| tactical assembly area - An area that is generally out of the reach of light artillery and the location where units make final preparations (pre-combat checks and inspections) and rest, prior to moving to the line of departure. See also line of departure. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| tactical combat casualty care - A set of trauma management guidelines focused on the most common causes of preventable deaths resulting from hostile action or terrorist activity. Also called TCCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| tactical combat force - A rapidly deployable, air-ground mobile combat unit, with appropriate combat support and combat service support assets assigned to and capable of defeating Level III threats including combined arms. Also called TCF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| tactical control - The authority over forces that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Also called TACON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); operational control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |

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| tactical data link - A Joint Staff-approved, standardized communication link suitable for transmission of digital information, which interfaces two or more command and control or weapons systems via a single or multiple network architecture and multiple communication media for exchange of tactical information. Also called TDL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| tactical exploitation of national capabilities - Congressionally mandated program to improve the combat effectiveness of the Services through more effective military use of national programs. Also called TENCAP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| tactical intelligence - Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations. See also intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| tactical level of warfare - The level of warfare at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to achieve military objectives assigned to tactical units or task forces. See also operational level of warfare; strategic level of warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 18 |
| tactical level - indication of scale of significance for actions or plans that involve deployment and use of assets to accomplish specific objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| tactical minefield - A minefield that is employed to directly attack enemy maneuver as part of a formation obstacle plan and is laid to delay, channel, or break up an enemy advance, giving the defending element a positional advantage over the attacker. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| tactical obstacle - An obstacle employed to disrupt enemy formations, to turn them into a desired area, to fix them in position under direct and indirect fires, or to block enemy penetrations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15, May 18 |
| tactical plan - Based on the Department of State Information Technology Tactical Plan, and in the context of the management of the Federal information processing resources, identifies the tasks necessary to accomplish individual information resource management activities throughout the Department (typically over a one-to-two-year period). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| tactical questioning - The field-expedient initial questioning for information of immediate tactical value of a captured or detained person at or near the point of capture and before the individual is placed in a detention facility. Also called TQ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |
| tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel - A Marine Corps mission performed by an assigned and briefed aircrew for the specific purpose of the recovery of personnel, equipment, and/or aircraft when the tactical situation precludes search and rescue assets from responding and when survivors and their location have been confirmed. Also called TRAP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| tactical reserve - A part of a force held under the control of the commander as a maneuvering force to influence future action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| tactical-logistical group - Representatives designated by troop commanders to assist Navy control officers aboard control ships in the ship-to-shore movement of troops, equipment, and supplies. Also called TACLOG group. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| tactics - Deploying and directing resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives designated by the strategy. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| tactics - The employment and ordered arrangement of forces in relation to each other. See also procedures; techniques. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| tactics, techniques, and procedures development - using the lessons learned from an IED attack to refine and improve the tools and methods used during all missions in which an IED may occur (e.g., convoys, tactical suppression efforts, ISR, C-IED missions, etc.) | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| tactics, techniques, and procedures identification - improvised explosive device (IED) incidents primarily intended to cause a reaction by forces in an effort to learn and understand employed tactics. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| tag - A piece of durable material affixed to a diplomatic pouch showing origin address, channel of dispatch, weight, and destination address. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| tailorable - able to be adapted to the specific requirements, constraints and environment | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| tailoring - the process by which security control baselines are modified by identifying and designating common controls; applying scoping considerations; selecting compensating controls; assigning specific values to agency-defined control parameters; supplementing baselines with additional controls or control enhancements; and providing additional specification information for control implementation. The tailoring process may also be applied to privacy controls. (See “overlay” definition.) | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| tamper - (1) to introduce a contaminant into a public water system with the intention of harming persons; or (2) to otherwise interfere with the operation of a public water system with the intention of harming persons. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300i-1, Jan 17 |
| tamper switch - switch used to detect opening of equipment or enclosures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| tandem - A couple of which one spouse is a career or career candidate employee of the FS or Senior FS and the other spouse is an employee of one of the agencies (Broadcasting Board of Governors, , and Department of Commerce) authorized to use the Foreign Service Personnel System. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421, Mar 17 |
| tandem couple - A couple of which one spouse or domestic partner is a career or career candidate employee of the Foreign Service or Senior Foreign Service and the other spouse or domestic partner is also a Foreign Service employee of the Department of State or one of the agencies authorized to use the Foreign Service Personnel System. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12, Mar 17 |
| Tandem Couple - A married couple with both individuals assigned by orders to positions at an overseas post. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 5353, May 18 |
| tangible benefits - Benefits or savings to the Government that can be measured in terms of dollars. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |
| tank vessel - a vessel that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries, oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that - (A) is a vessel of the United States;(B) operates on the navigable waters of the United States; or(C) transfers oil or hazardous material in a port or place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| tanker - a self-propelled tank vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry oil or hazardous material in bulk in the cargo spaces. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| tanker - A vessel used primarily for the carriage of bulk liquid cargoes such as liquid petroleum products, vegetable oils, and molasses. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 313, May 18 |
| tanker - commercial vessel specially designed to transport liquids in bulk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| target - An entity or object that performs a function for the threat considered for possible engagement or other action. See also objective area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target - asset, network, system or geographic area chosen by an adversary to be impacted by an attack. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| target acquisition - The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of capabilities that create the required effects. Also called TA. See also target analysis. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target actors - Individuals, groups of individuals or specific populations that are integral to the political transition; they offer real, potential or perceived influence, leadership in the transition; they do or potentially can impact the transition; generate or sustain momentum; they have defined or evolving interests in the transition. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| target analysis - An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of engagement, and capabilities required to create a desired effect. See also target acquisition. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target area of interest - The geographical area where high-value targets can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces. Also called TAI. See also area of interest; high-value target; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |

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| target areas - Communities, locations, places venues that are integral to political transition; they represent a nexus of emerging issues, critical events, target actors; often possess symbolic significance in the transition. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| target audience - An individual or group selected for influence. Also called TA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target capabilities list - Defines specific capabilities that all levels of government should possess in order to respond effectively to incidents. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| target component - A related group of entities within a target system that perform or contribute toward a similar function. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target country - a developing country that is selected to participate in agriculture and nutrition security programs under the Global Food Security Strategy pursuant to the selection criteria, including criteria such as the potential for agriculture-led economic growth, government commitment to agricultural investment and policy reform, opportunities for partnerships and regional synergies, the level of need, and resource availability. | DOS, US Code 22, §9303, Jan 17 |
| target development - The systematic examination of potential target systems - and their components, individual targets, and even elements of targets - to determine the necessary type and duration of the action that must be exerted on each target to create an effect that is consistent with the commander's specific objectives. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| target element - A specific feature or part of a target that enables it to function and, which if engaged, may create specific effects on that target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target folder - A folder, hardcopy or electronic, containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target. See also target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| target housing - any housing constructed prior to 1978, except housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities (unless any child who is less than 6 years of age resides or is expected to reside in such housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities) or any 0-bedroom dwelling. In the case of jurisdictions which banned the sale or use of lead-based paint prior to 1978, the Secretary, at the Secretary's discretion, may designate an earlier date. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b, Jan 17 |
| target housing - housing constructed prior to 1978, except housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities (unless any child six years of age or younger resides or is expected to reside in such housing) or any zero-bedroom dwelling. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| target information center - The agency or activity responsible for collecting, displaying, evaluating, and disseminating information pertaining to potential targets. Also called TIC. See also target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target intelligence - Intelligence that portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance. See also target; target complex. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target location error - The difference between the coordinates generated for a target and the actual location of the target. Also called TLE. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| target materials - Graphic, textual, tabular, digital, video, or other presentations of target intelligence, primarily designed to support operations against designated targets by one or more weapon(s) systems. See also Air Target Materials Program. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target nomination list - A prioritized list of targets drawn from the joint target list, or restricted target list, and nominated by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's staff for inclusion on the joint integrated prioritized target list. Also called TNL. See also candidate target list; joint integrated prioritized target list; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |

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| target of opportunity - 1. A target identified too late, or not selected for action in time, to be included in deliberate targeting that, when detected or located, meets criteria specific to achieving objectives and is processed using dynamic targeting. 2. A target visible to a surface or air sensor or observer, which is within range of available weapons and against which fire has not been scheduled or requested. See also dynamic targeting; target; unplanned target; unanticipated target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target population - segment of a population with some commonality (e.g., experiences, credentials, education, and/or location). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| target population - segment of a population with some commonality (e.g., experiences, credentials, education, and/or location). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Target Position - The permanent full time position the Presidential Management Fellow is expected to encumber upon conversion to permanent status at the completion of the Fellowship. This can be the initial position for which the Fellow is hired. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 460, May 18 |
| target reference point - A predetermined point of reference, normally a permanent structure or terrain feature that can be used when describing a target location. Also called TRP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target system - All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related or a group of targets that are so related that their destruction will produce some particular effect desired by the attacker. See also target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target system analysis - An all-source examination of potential target systems to determine relevance to stated objectives, military importance, and priority of attack. Also called TSA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target system assessment - The broad assessment of the overall impact and effectiveness of military force applied against the operation of an enemy target system, significant subdivisions of the system, or total combat effectiveness relative to the operational objectives established. See also target system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| target system component - A related group of entities within a target system that perform or contribute toward a similar function. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| targeted attacks and line of duty incident - an attack on a Mission; an attack on U.S. government property while the LE Staff member is on duty; an attack on the LE Staff member outside of work as a result of his or her employment with the U.S. government; or accidental injury of the LE Staff member in the line of duty. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7162, Mar 17 |
| targeted employment area - at the time of the investment, a rural area or an area which has experienced high unemployment (of at least 150 percent of the national average rate). | DHS, US Code 8, §1153, Jan 17 |
| targeted employment area - targeted employment area as an area that at the time of the investment was a rural area or an area that has experienced high unemployment (of at least 150 percent of the national average rate). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| Targeted Violence Information Sharing System - U.S. Secret Service centralized database of names of subjects, allowing name checks to determine whether an individual is of protective interest to any other agency within the TAVISS network. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| targeteer - An individual who has completed requisite training and guides the joint targeting cycle in their current duties. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| targeting - process based on intelligence of establishing various parameters to identify particular types of products, individuals, groups of people, or other entities for a specific purpose focus of identification is based upon particular intelligence and characteristics, models, or patterns. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| targeting - The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. See also joint targeting coordination board; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |

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| tarmac delay - the period during which passengers are on board an aircraft on the tarmac - (A) awaiting takeoff after the aircraft doors have been closed or after passengers have been boarded if the passengers have not been advised they are free to deplane; or (B) awaiting deplaning after the aircraft has landed. | DOT, US Code 49, §42301, Mar 17 |
| task - A clearly defined action or activity specifically assigned to an individual or organization that must be done as it is imposed by an appropriate authority. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| task - activity to be accomplished towards a desired end state. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| task component - A subdivision of a fleet, task force, task group, or task unit, organized by the respective commander or by higher authority for the accomplishment of specific tasks. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, Sep 16 |
| task element - A component of a naval task unit organized by the commander of a task unit or higher authority. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, Sep 16 |
| task force - A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks. Also called TF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, Sep 16 |
| task force - Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| task force counterintelligence coordinating authority - An individual in a joint force intelligence directorate, counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element, joint task force configuration that coordinates counterintelligence activities with other supporting counterintelligence organizations and agencies to ensure full counterintelligence coverage of the task force operational area. Also called TFCICA. See also counterintelligence; counterintelligence activities; joint task force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| task group - A component of a naval task force organized by the commander of a task force or higher authority. Also called TG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, Sep 16 |
| task manager - The person on the project team responsible for ensuring completion of tasks in the work breakdown structure of the project plan; the individual responsible for managing a task or cost account. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| task order - an order for services placed against an established contract or with Government sources. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| task order - Order for services placed against an established contract. See also civil augmentation program. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, Sep 16 |
| task organization - An organization that assigns to responsible commanders the means with which to accomplish their assigned tasks in any planned action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, Sep 16 |
| task performance observations - A list of joint training audience members, objectives, observer reports, and an executive summary for the commander's review and evaluation. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| task unit - A component of a naval task group organized by the commander of a task group or higher authority. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, Sep 16 |
| task/delivery order - A document that procures specific products and services through a master contract. It also sets the negotiated price at which the merchant must provide the products and services. A task/delivery order must comply with the terms and conditions in the master contract. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| tasking order - A method used to task and to disseminate to components, subordinate units, and command and control agencies projected targets and specific missions as well as general and specific instructions for accomplishment of the mission. Also called TASKORD. See also mission; target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |

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| tax - any property, income, excess -profits, war-profits, excise, estate and employment tax, import duty, and special assessment; and also any interest, penalty, additional amount, or addition thereto not arising from any act, omission, neglect, failure, or delay on the part of the Custodian. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4333, Jan 17 |
| tax exempt - Not subject to Federal, state, or local taxes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| tax expenditures - those revenue losses attributable to provisions of the Federal tax laws which allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or which provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability; and the term. | Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17 |
| tax expenditures budget - an enumeration of such tax expenditures. | Congress, US Code 2, §622, Mar 17 |
| tax jurisdiction - a State or a political subdivision of a State. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3977, Jan 17 |
| tax refund offset - The reduction of a debtor's tax overpayments by the amount of legally enforceable debt owed to a Federal agency. A tax refund offset is a type of administrative offset. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| taxation - licenses, fees, or excises imposed with respect to motor vehicles and their use, if the license, fee, or excise is paid by the servicemember in the servicemember's State of domicile or residence. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3976, Jan 17 |
| taxonomy - hierarchical structure used for categorizing a body of information or knowledge facilitates understanding of how a body of knowledge can be broken down into parts, and how its various parts relate to each other. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| taxpayer identification number - A unique number assigned by the IRS to taxpayers (individuals, businesses, and U.S. agencies) to be used in reporting tax and other returns. In the case of individuals and sole proprietorships, the TIN of the individual or proprietorship is the Social Security Number (SSN). Also called TIN. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-4153, Mar 17 |
| Taxpayer Identification Number - the number required by the IRS to be used by the offeror in reporting income tax and other returns. The TIN may be either a Social Security Number or an Employer Identification Number. Also called TIN. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| teacher - an individual - (A) who is a citizen of the United States or, in the case of a teaching position that involves instruction in the host-nation language, a local national when a citizen of the United States is not reasonably available to provide such instruction, (B) who is a civilian, and (C) who is employed in a teaching position described in paragraph (1). | ED, US Code 20, §901, Mar 17 |
| teaching facilities - areas dedicated for use by students, faculty, or administrative or maintenance personnel for clinical purposes, research activities, libraries, classrooms, offices, auditoriums, dining areas, student activities, or other related purposes necessary for, and appropriate to, the conduct of comprehensive programs of education. Such term includes interim facilities but does not include off-site improvements or living quarters. | DHHS, US Code 42, §295p, Jan 17 |
| teaching fellows and assistants - These grants are for a program of study or research either of which may be combined with a teaching assistantship. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2221-2, Mar 17 |
| teaching interview - instructional technique in which one or more instructors question visiting expert(s) following a an interview protocol aimed at achieving educational objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| teaching interview - instructional technique in which one or more instructors question visiting expert(s) following a an interview protocol aimed at achieving educational objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| teaching point - precise increment of information or procedural step a learner is expected to know or respond to. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| teaching point - precise increment of information or procedural step a learner is expected to know or respond to. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| teaching position - those duties and responsibilities which - (A) are performed on a school-year basis principally in a school operated by the Department of Defense in an overseas area for dependents of members of the Armed Forces and dependents of civilian employees of the Department of Defense, or are performed by an individual who carried out certain teaching activities identified in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense; and (B) involve (i) classroom or other instruction or the supervision or direction of classroom or other instruction; or (ii) any activity (other than teaching) which requires academic credits in educational theory and practice equal to the academic credits in educational theory and practice required for a bachelor's degree in education from an accredited institution of higher education; or (iii) any activity in or related to the field of education notwithstanding that academic credits in educational theory and practice are not a formal requirement for the conduct of such activity. | ED, US Code 20, §901, Mar 17 |
| team - A group of individuals coming together through consensus to achieve agreed upon objectives or results. Teams may be comprised of employees of USAID and/or other Federal agencies, partners, customers, and contractors. A team may or may not exist as an official organization unit. When serving as an organization unit, it functions within a Bureau, Independent Office, or Mission, as a Level II or below organization. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| Team Leader - Team Leaders of parallel teams ensure that the work of their team is carried out by performing a range of coordinating and supportive duties and responsibilities. To be effective, Team Leaders must use a variety of skills in facilitation, communication, coordination, negotiation, consensus building, problem solving, and other areas of interpersonal behavior. Team Leaders of aligned teams serve as supervisors of these organization units and are usually titled as supervisory. Team Leaders of permanent teams possess many, but not all, of the supervisory responsibilities usually residing with formal supervisors as well as many of the features of parallel team leaders. Team Leaders are "player coaches" who work with a group of team members to achieve specific tasks, produce analytical work products and services, meet long/short term program goals, and are also responsible for individual team tasks. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 202-204, 251, 305, 462, May 18 |
| teamwork - The process whereby a group of people work together (often by dividing tasks among members based on relative skills) to reach a common goal, to solve a particular problem, or to achieve a specified set of results. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 102, May 18 |
| tear line - A physical line on an intelligence message or document separating categories of information that have been approved for foreign disclosure and release. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| technical analysis - In imagery interpretation, the precise description of details appearing on imagery. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| Technical Architecture for Information Technology (IT) - The conceptual model of USAID's information technology equipment/hardware, computer software, telecommunications and procedures which go together to build a fully functional information system. The Technical Architecture identifies the need for a resource, such as a computer, communications device, or a problem isolation procedure and also identifies feasible products that meet the need. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 544, May 18 |
| technical assistance - (A) the use of short-term and long-term expert advisers to assist foreign governments and foreign central banks; (B) training in the recipient country, the United States, or elsewhere for the purposes;(C) grants of goods, services, or funds to foreign governments and foreign central banks; (D) grants to United States nonprofit organizations to provide services or products which contribute to the provision of advice to foreign governments and foreign central banks; and (E) study tours for foreign officials in the United States or elsewhere for the purpose of providing technical information to such officials. | DOS, US Code 22, §2151aa, Jan 17 |

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| <p>technical assistance - (A) the use of short-term and long-term expert advisers to assist foreign governments and foreign central banks; (B) training in the recipient country, the United States, or elsewhere; (C) grants of goods, services, or funds to foreign governments and foreign central banks; (D) grants to United States nonprofit organizations to provide services or products which contribute to the provision of advice to foreign governments and foreign central banks; and (E) study tours for foreign officials in the United States or elsewhere for the purpose of providing technical information to such officials.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 135, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>technical assistance - assistance under rules, promulgated by the Secretary, to States, units of local government and public care institutions - (A) to conduct specialized studies identifying and specifying energy savings and related cost savings that are likely to be realized as a result of (i) modification or maintenance and operating procedures in a building, (ii) the acquisition and installation of one or more specified energy conservation measures in such building or (iii) both, or (B) the planning or administration of such specialized studies.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371j, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>technical assistance - i) technical services provided directly to farmers, ranchers, and other eligible entities, such as conservation planning, technical consultation, and assistance with design and implementation of conservation practices; and (ii) technical infrastructure, including activities, processes, tools, and agency functions needed to support delivery of technical services, such as technical standards, resource inventories, training, data, technology, monitoring, and effects analyses.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §590j, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>technical assistance - technical expertise, information, and tools necessary for the conservation of natural resources on land active in agricultural, forestry, or related uses.</p> | <p>DOI, US Code 16, §590j, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>technical assistance - The providing of advice, assistance, and training pertaining to the installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>technical assistance - The provision of goods or services to developing countries and other USAID recipients in direct support of a development objective-as opposed to the internal management of the foreign assistance program.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18</p> |
| <p>technical assistance costs - costs incurred for the use of existing personnel or the temporary employment of other qualified personnel (or both such types of personnel) necessary for providing technical assistance.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>technical assistance grants - funding by multilateral development banks of services from the United States in connection with projects and programs supported by such banks, including, but not limited to, engineering, design, and consulting services.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 663, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>technical assistance program costs - the costs of carrying out a technical assistance program.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371j, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>technical certification - A formal assurance by the Undersecretary for Management to Congress that standards are met that apply to an examination, installation, test, or other process involved in providing security for equipment, systems, or facilities. Certifications may include exceptions and are issued by the office or person performing the work in which the standards apply.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>technical controls - Hardware and software controls used to provide automated protection to the system or applications.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>technical data - recorded information (regardless of the form or method of the recording) of a scientific or technical nature (including computer databases and computer software documentation). This term does not include computer software or financial, administrative, cost or pricing, or management data or other information incidental to contract administration - The term includes recorded information of a scientific or technical nature that is included in computer databases</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>technical data - recorded information (regardless of the form or method of the recording) of a scientific or technical nature (including computer software documentation) relating to supplies procured by an agency. Such term does not include computer software or financial, administrative, cost or pricing, or management data or other information incidental to contract administration.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §2302, Jan 17</p> |

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| technical data - scientific/technical information recorded in any form or medium (such as manuals and drawings) necessary to operate and maintain a system computer programs and related software are not generally considered technical data - also excluded are financial data or other information related to contract administration. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical documentation - Records required to plan, develop, operate, maintain, and use electronic records and software. Included are systems specification, file specification, code books, records layout, user guides, and output specifications. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| technical evaluation panel - One or more technical staff members designated by the contracting officer to evaluate technical proposals, discuss the work with all offerors in the competitive range (if requested by the contracting officer), and prepare a selection recommendation. Also called TEP. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| technical evaluation team - A group of U.S. Government and, if needed, approved non-Government personnel representing the various functional disciplines relevant to the acquisition. Also called TET. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364, Mar 17 |
| technical excellence - level where an individual demonstrates and applies relevant knowledge and skills to perform work, within applicable guidelines and using innovative or creative methods, as appropriate; collects relevant information to identify and assess problems or issues, analyzes and integrates information to identify variables and viable alternative solutions, draws sound conclusions, and makes timely, well-informed decisions or recommendations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical hazard [information security] - technical or physical condition that exists in a secure or sensitive area which unintentionally transmits classified information, restricted data, and/or unclassified information requiring protection outside of the area and could allow for the technical exploitation of that information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical intelligence - Intelligence derived from the collection, processing, analysis, and exploitation of data and information pertaining to foreign equipment and materiel for the purposes of preventing technological surprise, assessing foreign scientific and technical capabilities, and developing countermeasures designed to neutralize an adversary's technological advantages. Also called TECHINT. See also exploitation; intelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| technical management - function responsible for management of the IT infrastructure and providing technical skills in support of IT services. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical nuclear forensics - The collection, analysis and evaluation of pre-detonation (intact) and post-detonation (exploded) radiological or nuclear materials, devices, and debris, as well as the immediate effects created by a nuclear detonation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| technical obsolescence [risk] - risk associated with technology that becomes obsolete before the completion of the life cycle and cannot provide the planned and desired functionality. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical penetration - An unauthorized or unintentional physical or electrical connection; an unauthorized or unintentional optical, acoustic, or RF hardware modification, implant, software driver or firmware modification, or the unauthorized collection of fortuitous information-bearing emanations from unmodified systems, from any of these sources designed to intercept and compromise information - (1) Known to the source; (2) Fortuitous and unknown to the source; (3) Clandestinely established; or (4) Those implemented or verified through detailed physical and instrumented technical inspections, such as technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM) operation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| technical penetration [information security] - deliberate attempt to obtain classified national security information, restricted data, and/or for official use only information from a facility through technical exploitation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical question - Refers to any of the following - (1) Comparison question - A question used during polygraph examinations which, although not relevant to the matter under investigation, is designed to be used as a baseline against which responses relevant to the investigation may be evaluated; (2) Irrelevant or neutral question - A polygraph question about which the examinee normally would tell the truth. It does not pertain to the matter under investigation and should have no apparent emotional impact on the examinee; and (3) Symptomatic question - A polygraph question designed to indicate the possible influence of an outside issue that could be of concern to the examinee. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 2511, Mar 17 |

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| technical rectifications - rectifications of an editorial character or minor technical or clerical changes which do not affect the substance or meaning of the text, such as - (A) errors in spelling, numbering, or punctuation; (B) errors in indentation; (C) errors (including inadvertent omissions) in cross-references to headings or subheadings or notes; and (D) other clerical or typographical errors. | DHS, US Code 19, §3002, Mar 17 |
| technical reference files - Copies of documents retained strictly for reference and informational purposes and which are not part of the official files. Sometimes called technical reference materials or reference publications. The technical reference file group consists of printed or processed material that has no record value but has a direct relationship to the work of the office. They include such material as technical reports, manuals and other directives, pamphlets, periodicals, and guides. They are collected for use as working tools. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| technical regulation - (A) characteristics or their related processes and production methods for a good,(B) characteristics for a service or its related operating methods, or(C) provisions specifying terminology, symbols, packaging, marking, or labelling for - (i) a good or its related process or production method, or (ii) a service or its related operating method, set out in a document, including applicable administrative, explanatory, and other related provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. | DHS, US Code 19, §2576b, Mar 17 |
| technical regulation - a document which lays down product characteristics or their related processes and production methods, including the applicable administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. Such term may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking, or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process, or production method. | DHS, US Code 19, §2571, Mar 17 |
| technical requirement - requirement in engineering terms that is an engineering interpretation of key performance parameters and operational requirements, which then serve as the technical basis for engineering development are designed into a system to provide technical functionalities that will address the shortfalls in operational (field) capabilities to meet the mission and serve as the basis for engineering development. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical review authority - The organization tasked to provide specialized technical or administrative expertise to the lead agent, primary review authority, Joint Staff doctrine sponsor, or coordinating review authority for joint publications. Also called TRA. See also coordinating review authority; joint publication; primary review authority. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| Technical Review Committee - A Committee convened by the Chief, M/HR/POD, to review technical qualifications, make assessments, and recommend appointments of CS applicants to the Foreign Service. The Committee comprises an Foreign Service (FS) Chairperson holding the rank of at least FS-01, two officers, normally FS, who are experts in the technical specialty of the position to be filled and no lower than Class FS-02, a representative (voting) from M/HR/POD with knowledge of the position, and a non-voting representative of the Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP). Also called TRC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 415, 459, 468, May 18 |
| technical review- review process for finding and fixing defects, conducted by a team of peers with assigned roles are carried out by peers representing areas of life cycle affected by material being reviewed (usually limited to 6 or fewer people); are held within development phases, between milestone reviews, on completed products or completed portions of products. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| technical review- review process for finding and fixing defects, conducted by a team of peers with assigned roles are carried out by peers representing areas of life cycle affected by material being reviewed (usually limited to 6 or fewer people); are held within development phases, between milestone reviews, on completed products or completed portions of products. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| technical risk - risk associated with immaturity of commercially available technology and reliance on a small number of vendors. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical security - security measures taken to prevent the installation of technical surveillance devices and the exploitation of security vulnerabilities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical support group - group of persons with technical expertise responsible for providing assistance and solutions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical surveillance - The act of establishing a technical penetration and intercepting information without authorization. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| technical surveillance countermeasure - technique or measure to detect and neutralize a wide variety of hostile surveillance technologies used to obtain unauthorized access to classified and sensitive information. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical surveillance countermeasure construction assistance - service of providing security advice during the planning phase for the construction or modification of a secure area in coordination with accreditation authorities designed to ensure that all technical and physical security aspects are considered in planning and are included in initial construction to preclude costly modifications of security features after the area is constructed. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical surveillance countermeasure inspection - close examination and evaluation of an area to determine physical security measures required to protect against technical penetrations or unaided audio leakage. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical surveillance countermeasure investigation - highly evolved, technically sophisticated, and sensitive investigation subject to U.S. IC requirements service is conducted by qualified technical surveillance countermeasure technicians to detect the presence of technical surveillance devices or hazards; identifies technical security vulnerabilities and items of security interest, which could facilitate the technical penetration of the investigated facility. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Technical Surveillance Countermeasure Program Manager - individual appointed by the DHS Chief Intelligence Officer or designee, charged with the management of all facets of the DHS Technical Surveillance Countermeasure Program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Technical Surveillance Countermeasure Technician - individual that has successfully graduated from the Interagency Training Center's technical surveillance countermeasure fundamentals course | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical surveillance countermeasures - Techniques to detect, neutralize, and exploit technical surveillance technologies and hazards that permit the unauthorized access to or removal of information. Also called TSCM. See also counterintelligence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| Technical Surveillance Countermeasures Program - mechanisms for measurements taken to detect or prevent technical penetration for information security includes: technical surveillance countermeasure (TSCM) services; TSCM investigations; technical and physical security assessments; and technical security threat briefings. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical surveillance penetration - device installed to clandestinely monitor or record activities in a target area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical training - training provided for a unique knowledge/skill/ability set for an assignment, position, or occupation for a specialized field of technology with goal for employee to obtain a predictable and measurable level of performance often involves information from engineering or high-tech systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical vulnerability - technical or physical condition that could permit the introduction of technical devices or undetected access into a secure or sensitive area. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technical/default reestimate - A reestimate of the subsidy cost of direct loans or loan guarantees based the latest projections on defaults, delinquencies, recoveries, and prepayments, and other cash flow components. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |
| techniques - Non-prescriptive ways or methods used to perform missions, functions, or tasks. See also procedures; tactics. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 51200, Sep 16 |
| technological system of continuous emission reduction - (A) a technological process for production or operation by any source which is inherently low-polluting or nonpolluting, or (B) a technological system for continuous reduction of the pollution generated by a source before such pollution is emitted into the ambient air, including precombustion cleaning or treatment of fuels. | DOE, US Code 42, §7411, Mar 17 |
| technology - manner, object or sequence of operations for accomplishing a task especially using technical processes, methods, or knowledge refers to the body of advanced know-how about the means and methods of producing goods and services; is increasingly science-based, but also includes methods of organization as well as physical technique. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| technology - the information and know-how (whether in tangible form, such as models, prototypes, drawings, sketches, diagrams, blueprints, or manuals, or in intangible form, such as training or technical services) that can be used to design, produce, manufacture, utilize, or reconstruct goods, including computer software and technical data, but not the goods themselves. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4618, Jan 17 |
| technology - The scientific method and material used to achieve a commercial or industrial objective. Jargon for software, hardware, protocol, or something technical in nature. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| technology and industrial base sector - a group of public or private persons and organizations that engage in, or are capable of engaging in, similar research, development, production, integration, services, or information technology activities. | DOD, US Code 10, §2500, Jan 17 |
| technology demonstrator - working model (physical, electronic, digital, analytical, etc.) or a process-related system that may be used in either a laboratory, simulated, testing, controlled operationally relevant environment, or operational environment, depending on the type and purpose for its use generally used to demonstrate a new capability and/or technology. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technology foraging - high impact process of proactively leveraging the public and private sectors - both international and domestic - that identifies, locates, and evaluates existing or developing technologies, products, services, and emerging trends to expedite speed of execution, maximize partnership opportunities, and assemble resources to impact the development of current or future Homeland Security systems and architectures, DHS operational user needs and/or S&T programs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technology measurement area - The area that captures key elements of performance directly relating to the IT initiative. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674, Mar 17 |
| technology product - tangible product in the form of a piece of equipment, system, or component of a system, such as an algorithm to be embedded into a piece of software. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technology risk - risk associated with technical problems/failures with applications and their ability to provide planned and desired technical functionality. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| technology safeguards - Defensive counterintelligence methods and techniques that are applied to equipment to counter potential hostile threats. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| technology safeguards - Technology safeguards include the defensive counterintelligence methods and techniques that are applied to equipment to counter potential hostile threats. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| technology transfer - process by which existing knowledge, facilities, or capabilities developed under federal R&D funding are shared in order to enhance innovation and fulfill public and private technology needs includes research, invention, intellectual property, licensing, and commercialization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| technology transition - assignment of ownership of a newly developed product or system from a federally-funded research and development organization to a receiving federal agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| technology transition - assignment of ownership of a newly developed product or system from a federally-funded research and development organization to a receiving federal agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| technology transition agreements - formal agreement between entities that documents the fiscal and transition commitments of participants to develop, deliver, and integrate the technology/product into an acquisition program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| technology transition agreements - formal agreement between entities that documents the fiscal and transition commitments of participants to develop, deliver, and integrate the technology/product into an acquisition program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| TechStat - a face-to-face, evidence-based accountability review of an IT investment that enables the Federal Government to intervene to turn around, halt, or terminate IT projects that are failing or are not producing results for the American people. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |

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| TechStat Accountability Session - direct, evidence-based review of an Information Technology (IT) investment with support from senior leadership and strengthens IT governance and facilitates efficient and effective Department-wide IT delivery TechStat. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| telecenter - A facility that houses workstations equipped with computers, printers, phones, fax, and copy machines that are rented or leased by an employer. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| telecenters - Alternative work sites in facilities to provide space for employees to work nearer to their home instead of at their traditional office. Renting telecenter space will be subject to availability of funds. Telecenters are equipped with printers, copiers, fax machines, telephones, video conferencing, and other office essentials. Telecenters also have technical support staff, if needed. For Washington, DC metropolitan area telecenters. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23614, Mar 17 |
| telecommunication - Long-distance exchange of signals, signs, text, images, sounds or intelligence of any kind, via wire, radio frequency wave, visual or other electromagnetic systems. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| telecommunications - Any transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writings, images, sounds, or information of any nature by wire, radio, visual, or other electromagnetic systems. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| telecommunications - Any transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writings, images, sounds, or information of any nature by wire, radio, visual, or other electro-magnetic, mechanical, or optical means. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| telecommunications - the preparation, transmission, or communication of information by electronic means. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| telecommunications - The science and technology of communication at a distance by electronic transmission of impulses, as by telegram, telephone, radio, or television. The electronic systems used in transmitting messages, as by telegram, telephone, radio, or television. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| telecommunications center - A facility that processes and stores multi-level classified, sensitive and unclassified information in support of agency programs and objectives. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| telecommunications equipment - This includes telephones, pagers (beepers), facsimile machines, and computer equipment attached to the network. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| telecommunications network - This includes e-mail, development and dissemination of directory management procedures, network design and features, coordination of installation of local area networks (LANs), and utilization monitoring and performance management. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| telecommunications service - a service provided by means of the transmission and reception of signals by any electromagnetic means, but does not mean the cable, broadcast, or other electromagnetic distribution of radio or television programming to the public generally. | DHS, US Code 19, §2576b, Mar 17 |
| telecommuter - A USAID employee assigned to USAID/W working at an alternative workplace under the provisions of a telecommuting agreement. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| Telecommuting Agreement - Completion of the USAID Telecommuting Agreement form including at minimum the name and signatures of the Telecommuter and approving supervisor or management official, the alternative workplace to be utilized, the dates and hours to be worked, and some description of the work to be performed. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| Telecommuting Center - A workplace subsidized by the General Services Administration (GSA) and made available to Federal Agency's on a reimbursable basis - currently not utilized by USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| telecommuting centers - flexiplace work telecommuting centers. | GSA, US Code 40, §587, Mar 17 |
| teleconferencing - Tele-Press Conferencing (TPC), sometimes referred to simply as audio conferencing, allows people in two or more locations to communicate their thoughts, ideas and concepts, despite their physical separation. A TPC is an international telephone conference call that links one or more U.S. speakers/specialists anywhere in the world with audiences in one or more locations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 355, Mar 17 |

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| telegram - a written message composed in an exact format, converted by a telegraphic processor into an electronic signal and transmitted via circuitry to a receiving station. A Department of State telegram conveys official information about Department policy, program activities, posts operation or personnel management. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| telegram - In general, a written message composed in an exact format, converted by a telegraphic processor into an electronic signal and transmitted via circuitry to a receiving station. A Department of State telegram conveys official information about Department policy, program activities, posts operations, or personnel management. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Telegram (CABLE) - An official message originating in the Agency relating pertinent information dealing with policy, program activities and personnel for the operation of the U.S. Government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 503, May 18 |
| Telegram Captions and Attention Indicators - A four-letter computer address assigned by the Communications Center to an Agency office which designates the Action office. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| Telegram Communication - (commonly know as the Cable System) includes all activities involving the coordination of telegram regulations with other government agencies, preparation and distribution of all Agency telegrams, and maintaining hardware and software to support the operation of the telegram system. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| Telegram Precedence Indicators - Prescribe the relative urgency for handling and transmitting telegrams. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| telehealth services - services provided through telehealth technologies. | DHHS, US Code 42, §254c-14, Jan 17 |
| telehealth technologies - technologies relating to the use of electronic information, and telecommunications technologies, to support and promote, at a distance, health care, patient and professional health-related education, health administration, and public health. | DHHS, US Code 42, §254c-14, Jan 17 |
| telemedicine - Rapid access to shared and remote medical expertise by means of telecommunications and information technologies to deliver health services and exchange health information for the purpose of improving patient care. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| telemental health - the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies to support long-distance mental health care, patient and professional-related education, public health, and health administration. | DOI, US Code 25, §1667a, Mar 17 |
| telemetry switch - switch utilizing paired radio frequency modules that transmit and receive binary data. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| telephone - A voice terminal that, regardless of what other functions it performs, is a member terminal of a telephone network and accomplishes all the incoming and outgoing signaling and voice interfacing necessary for operations in that network. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Telephone Security Group - The primary technical and policy resource in the U.S. intelligence community for all aspects of technical surveillance countermeasures programs involving telephone systems. Also called TSG. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| telephone service – any communication service for the transmission or reception of voice, data, sounds, signals, pictures, writing, or signs of all kinds by wire, fiber, radio, light, or other visual or electromagnetic means, and shall include all telephone lines, facilities, or systems used in the rendition of such service; but shall not be deemed to mean message telegram service or community antenna television system services or facilities other than those intended exclusively for educational purposes, or radio broadcasting services or facilities. (b) As used in this subchapter, the term rural area shall be deemed to mean any area of the United States not included within the boundaries of any incorporated or unincorporated city, village, or borough having a population in excess of 5,000 inhabitants. | USDA, US Code 7, §924, Mar 17 |
| telephony - the science and practice of switching, transmitting, and receiving voice communications. Traditional telephone service was circuit switched and tightly controlled by telephone companies and long distance carriers. It now encompasses digital and wireless technologies and is merging with (IP) networks that are independent of the telephone companies and long distance carriers. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| telephony Circuitry - a system of electronic equipment that modulates, transmits, and receives voice and data signals via wire, wireless, or fiber optic light paths. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513, Mar 17 |
| telework - A work arrangement where the employee works at a place other than the official work site. Typically, the employee covered under a telework agreement works a portion of the pay period at an alternative worksite and the remainder of the pay period at the official worksite. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| telework - flexible work arrangement under which employees perform the duties and responsibilities of their positions from an approved alternate worksite and maintains connectivity to the organization via telecommunications. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| telework - The term telework or teleworking refers to a work flexibility arrangement under which an employee performs the duties and responsibilities of such employees position, and other authorized activities, from an approved work site other than the location from which the employee would otherwise work. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23614, Mar 17 |
| telework - the use of telecommunications to perform work functions at a rural work center located outside the place of business of an employer. | USDA, US Code 7, §2008n, Mar 17 |
| telework agreement - A mandatory document that outlines the terms and conditions of the telework arrangement, which are agreed upon between the supervisor and the employee. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23614, Mar 17 |
| telework agreement - written agreement of the terms and conditions of the telework arrangement is completed and signed by the participating employee and their supervisor (and/or designated approving official). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| telework center - General Services Administration (GSA) or other approved facility established by state, local, or county governments or private sector organizations for use by teleworkers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| telework compatible work - work that is approved by the supervisor for telework situations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| telework eligible - determination that a position is suitable for telework, based on the duties of the position. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| telework ready employee - employee in telework-eligible position with signed telework agreements who has the telework essentials (e.g., technology, power, internet access, etc.) that enable them to telework at their alternate location. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| TEMPEST - A short code name referring to the investigation, study, and control of compromising emanations from telecommunications and automated information systems. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| TEMPEST - An unclassified short term referring to investigations and studies of acoustical electromagnetic energy unintentionally emitted by any of a great number of sources within areas in which national security information is processed. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| TEMPEST - codename name referring to investigation, study, and control of compromising emanations from telecommunications and information systems equipment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| TEMPEST - The investigation, study, and control of compromising electromagnetic emanations from telecommunications and IS equipment. Sometimes refers to system components that use approved emanation suppression/containment systems for the processing and storage of classified national security information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, 562, May 18 |
| TEMPEST equipment (or TEMPEST-approved equipment) - Equipment that has been designed or modified to suppress compromising signals. Such equipment is evaluated against National TEMPEST Standards by NSA-certified personnel and laboratories. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593, Mar 17 |
| TEMPEST equipment (or TEMPEST-approved equipment) - Equipment that has been designed or modified to suppress compromising signals. Such equipment is evaluated against National TEMPEST Standards by NSA-certified personnel and laboratories. National TEMPEST approval does not, of itself, mean a device can be used within the foreign affairs community. Separate DS approval in accordance with the Overseas Security Policy Board (OSPB) is required. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| TEMPEST hazard - A security anomaly that holds the potential for loss of classified information through compromising emanations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| TEMPEST test - A field or laboratory examination of the electronic signal characteristics of equipment or systems for the presence of compromising emanations. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| template - A timesaving pattern to shape or customize the software for a particular type of document. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| temporary - cannot be defined in terms of elapsed time alone. The intent of the alien, when it can be determined, will control. In the Matter of Kane, the Board of Immigration Appeals has described some of the elements to be examined - a. Reason for Absence - Traveler should have a definite reason for traveling abroad temporarily; b. Termination Date - The visit abroad should be expected to terminate within a relatively short period, fixed by some early event; and c. Place of Home or Employment - The applicant must expect to return to the United States as an actual home or place of employment. He or she must possess the requisite intent to do so at the time of their departure, and maintain it during the course of their sojourn. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| temporary appointment - an appointment not to exceed one year. Such an appointment may be extended in increments of one year or less. Residents may not serve more than five years on a temporary appointment to a PIT position; EFMs may serve indefinitely in a PIT position and, except in unusual circumstances, for a maximum of two years in an FSN/EFM position. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| temporary appointment - For appointment eligible family members, a direct-hire, noncareer appointment of less than 1 year. Temporary appointments may be extended in 1 year or less increments when criteria for an FMA appointment cannot be met. Also called TEMP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17 |
| temporary contingency location - A locale that provides near-term support for a contingency operation and characterized by expedient infrastructure and support services that have been expanded beyond Service-organic capabilities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-04, May 19 |
| temporary detail - Temporary assignment, including a TDY, made to meet emergency needs of the Service caused by abnormal workload, special projects or studies, change in mission or organization, or unanticipated absences. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 432, May 18 |
| temporary detail - Temporary duty at a place other than the employee's official duty station or post of assignment. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| temporary duty - a period of consultation, orientation, training, promotion panel service, other temporary detail, or any combination thereof, authorized in a travel order and performed while detailed to a location rather than assigned there. Temporary duty in one location interrupted by leave or temporary duty of 30 days or more in another location is treated as two separate periods of temporary duty. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5751, Mar 17 |
| Temporary Duty Assignment - An assignment whereby an employee provides assistance on a short-term basis at a place other than the employee's post of assignment. Also called TDY. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, 522, 526, May 18 |
| Temporary Duty Employees - Employees who provide assistance on a short-term basis at a place other than their post of assignment. Employees on TDY normally are concerned with overall activity direction or provide advice on specific problems, rather than broad assistance over an extended period of time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, 552, 526, May 18 |
| temporary duty location - A place, away from an employee's official station, where the employee is authorized to travel. Also called TDY. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| temporary employee - appointment of an individual within DHS that is for one year or less. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| temporary employment - For overseas employees, noncareer employment for a period of less than 1 year using a direct-hire temporary appointment, a PSA or PSC when authorized by the employing agency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>Temporary Employment Authorization - A determination based on partial investigative action that an individual is eligible to occupy a non-sensitive position. The individual may have access to Sensitive But Unclassified (at the discretion of the holder of the SBU material) and have access to USAID sensitive information technology systems (at the discretion of the appropriate system administrator). The temporary employment authorization may be withdrawn at any time. If withdrawn, the individual will be advised of the issue requiring resolution, however the individual has no right to appeal the decision. The employment authorization will remain temporary until the personnel security investigation is completed and favorably adjudicated at which time the temporary designation is withdrawn.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 567, May 18</p> |
| <p>temporary extension: A postponement of the TIC or LCE separation date. It may not exceed one year (from the TIC or LCE expiration date). Multiple extensions may be granted but when added together they may not total to more than one year.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 440, May 18</p> |
| <p>temporary facility access - A determination that an individual is eligible to occupy a non-sensitive position. SEC grants temporary facility access pending a more in-depth personnel security investigation.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, 567, May 18</p> |
| <p>temporary flight restriction – A TFR is a regulatory action issued by the FAA via the U.S. NOTAM System, under the authority of United States Code, Title 49. TFRs are issued within the sovereign airspace of the United States and its territories to restrict certain aircraft from operating within a defined area on a temporary basis to protect persons or property in the air or on the ground. While not all inclusive, TFRs may be issued for disaster or hazard situations such as: toxic gas leaks or spills, fumes from flammable agents, aircraft accident/incident sites, aviation or ground resources engaged in wildfire suppression, or aircraft relief activities following a disaster. TFRs may also be issued in support of VIP movements; for reasons of national security; or when determined necessary for the management of air traffic in the vicinity of aerial demonstrations or major sporting events. NAS users or other interested parties should contact a FSS for TFR information. Additionally, TFR information can be found in automated briefings, NOTAM publications, and on the internet at http://www.faa.gov. The FAA also distributes TFR information to aviation user groups for further dissemination. Also called TFR.</p> | <p>DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19</p> |
| <p>temporary interment - A site for the purpose of: a. the interment of the human remains if the circumstances permit or b. the reburial of human remains exhumed from an emergency interment. See also mortuary affairs.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0, May 19</p> |
| <p>Temporary Promotion - The Agency makes time-limited promotions to fill temporary positions, accomplish project work, fill positions temporarily pending reorganization or downsizing, or meet other temporary needs for a specified period of not more than five years. Longer periods may be authorized by Office of Personnel Management.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18</p> |
| <p>Temporary Quarters - Subsistence expenses of the employee and immediate family during occupancy of temporary quarters.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 526, May 18</p> |
| <p>Temporary Quarters Allowance - A subsistence allowance granted to an employee for the reasonable cost of temporary quarters, meals and laundry expenses incurred by the employee and/or family members during a specific period of time. Also called TQA.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 526, May 18</p> |
| <p>temporary record - Any Federal record that the Archivist of the United States has determined to have insufficient value to warrant its preservation by the National Archives.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>temporary record - documentary material determined by the Archivist of the United States to have insufficient value (on the basis of current standards) to warrant preservation by National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) may take the form of: 1. A series of records designated as disposable in an agency records disposition schedule approved by NARA (Standard Form 115, “Request for Records Disposition Authority”); or 2. A series of records designated as disposable in a General Records Schedule (GRS).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |

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| <p>temporary security clearance - A certification based on partial investigative action that a U.S. citizen, who requires access to information classified at a certain level, has been found security eligible under USAID standards (authority #16) and may be permitted access to classified information at the specified level. The temporary clearance may be withdrawn at any time. If withdrawn, the individual will be advised of the issue requiring resolution, however the individual has no right to appeal the decision. The clearance will remain temporary until the personnel security investigation is completed and favorably adjudicated at which time the temporary designation is withdrawn.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 566, Mar 18</p> |
| <p>temporary storage - The storage of household effects for a limited period of time at place of origin, destination, or en route in connection with transportation to, from, or between official duty stations. Also, see definitions of continuous storage and nontemporary storage.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>tenant agency - A U.S. Government department or agency operating abroad as part of the U.S. foreign affairs community under the authority of a chief of mission (COM). Excluded are military elements not under direct authority of the COM.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>tenant programs and services - the development and maintenance of tenant organizations which participate in the management of low-income housing projects; the training of tenants to manage and operate such projects and the utilization of their services in project management and operation; counseling on household management, housekeeping, budgeting, money management, child care, and similar matters; advice as to resources for job training and placement, education, welfare, health, and other community services; services which are directly related to meeting tenant needs and providing a wholesome living environment; and referral to appropriate agencies in the community when necessary for the provision of such services. To the maximum extent available and appropriate, existing public and private agencies in the community shall be used for the provision of such services.</p> | <p>DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>tends - that the misrepresentation must be of such a nature as to be reasonably expected to foreclose certain information from your knowledge. It does not mean that the misrepresentation must have been successful in foreclosing further investigation by you in order to be deemed material; it means only that the misrepresentation must reasonably have had the capacity of foreclosing further investigation.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>tension release trigger - victim operated trigger that, when tension is released – such as when a taut wire or cord is cut or broken – releases a spring-loaded firing pin or closes electrical contacts initiating the device.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>tension/pull trigger - victim operated device that triggers an explosion when tension is applied to a firing mechanism – such as pulling a trip wire causing an action that releases a firing pin or activates an electrical or electronic switch.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>tenure - A process that changes a career candidate from limited or conditional to career status.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 435, 468, May 18</p> |
| <p>Tenure Board - A Board established by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to review all career candidates who meet eligibility for conversion to career status.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 468, May 18</p> |
| <p>tenure groups - (Civil Service) One of three groups in which an employee is ranked on a retention register according to the type of appointment under which they serve (i.e., career, career-conditional, or temporary appointments). (Foreign Service) The group to which employees in the same Competitive Level are assigned, based on type of appointment, for the purpose of determining retention standing. There are two tenure groups, Group I (for career employees) and Group II (for career candidates).</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 454, May 18</p> |
| <p>term ocean - any portion of the high seas beyond the contiguous zone.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>term toxic pollutant - those pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will, on the basis of information available to the Administrator, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| terminal - A facility designed to transfer cargo from one means of conveyance to another. See also facility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| terminal attack control - The authority to control the maneuver of and grant weapons release clearance to attacking aircraft. See also joint terminal attack controller. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| terminal control - 1. A type of air control with the authority to direct aircraft to maneuver into a position to deliver ordnance, passengers, or cargo to a specific location or target. 2. Any electronic, mechanical, or visual control given to aircraft to facilitate target acquisition and resolution. See also terminal guidance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| Terminal Equipment Replacement Program - State currently uses the revision 5 version of this program (TERP V). TERP V is the personal computer-based configuration used by the Department to process telegraphic messages sent via the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service network. TERP V uses a Banyan Intelligent Communications Adapter configured as a front end processor to interface with the DTS network, asynchronous serial devices, a UNIX-based operating system, and a customized telegraphic processing application. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| Terminal Equipment Replacement Program, Revision 5 - The personal computer-based configuration used by the Department to process telegraphic messages sent via the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Network. TERP V uses an Intelligent Communications Adapter configured as a front-end processor to interface with the DTS network, asynchronous serial devices, a UNIX-based operating system, and a customized telegraphic processing application. Also called TERP V. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| terminal guidance - 1. The guidance applied to a guided missile between midcourse guidance and arrival in the vicinity of the target. 2. Electronic, mechanical, visual, or other assistance given an aircraft pilot to facilitate arrival at, operation within or over, landing upon, or departure from an air landing or airdrop facility. See also terminal control. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03, Sep 16 |
| terminal guidance operations - Actions using electronic, mechanical, voice, or visual communications that provide approaching aircraft and/or weapons additional information regarding a specific target location. Also called TGO. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| terminal learning objective - statement of overall learning intent for a particular block or a complete course of instruction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| terminal learning objective - statement of overall learning intent for a particular block or a complete course of instruction. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| terminal operations - The reception, processing, and staging of passengers; the receipt, transit, storage, and marshalling of cargo; the loading and unloading of modes of transport conveyances; and the manifesting and forwarding of cargo and passengers to destination. See also operation; terminal. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| terminal performance objective - statement that identifies how students can demonstrate attainment (mastery) of a competency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| terminal performance objective - statement that identifies how students can demonstrate attainment (mastery) of a competency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| terminal phase - That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile that begins when the warhead or payload reenters the atmosphere and ends when the warhead or payload detonates, releases its submunitions, or impacts. See also boost phase; midcourse phase. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| terminate collection action - To cease active efforts to enforce recovery of a debt. Termination is a legal procedure, which is separate and distinct from the accounting procedure of write-off. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |

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| terminated portion of the contract - the portion of a contract that the contractor is not to perform following a partial termination. For construction contracts that have been completely terminated for convenience, it means the entire contract, notwithstanding the completion of, and payment for, individual items of work before termination. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| termination - the cancellation of Federal sponsorship, in whole or in part, under an agreement at any time prior to the date of completion. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| termination - The cancellation of Federal sponsorship, in whole or in part, under an agreement at any time prior to the date of completion. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| termination claims - Claims for compensation of costs incurred when a contract is terminated for default or the convenience of the Government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, May 18 |
| termination criteria - The specified standards approved by the President and/or the Secretary of Defense that must be met before a military operation can be concluded. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| termination for cause - A termination under a commercial item contract in the event of any default by the contractor. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| termination for convenience - A contract clause designed to give the U.S. Government a unilateral right to terminate the contract when it is in the U.S. Government's interest to do so. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| termination for convenience - the exercise of the Government's right to completely or partially terminate performance of work under a contract when it is in the Government's interest. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| termination for default - the exercise of the Government's right to completely or partially terminate a contract because of the contractor's actual or anticipated failure to perform its contractual obligations. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| termination inventory - any property purchased, supplied, manufactured, furnished, or otherwise acquired for the performance of a contract subsequently terminated and properly allocable to the terminated portion of the contract. It includes Government-furnished property. It does not include any facilities, material, special test equipment, or special tooling that are subject to a separate contract or to a special contract requirement governing their use or disposition. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| terms of trade - with respect to the purchase of cattle for slaughter - (A) whether packer provided financing agreement or arrangement with regard to cattle; (B) whether delivery terms specified the location of the producer or the location of the packer's plant; (C) whether the producer is able to unilaterally specify the date and time during the business day of the packer that the cattle are to be delivered for slaughter; and (D) the percentage of cattle purchased by a packer as a negotiated purchase that are delivered to the plant for slaughter more than 7 days, but fewer than 14 days, after the earlier of - (i) the date on which the cattle were committed to the packer; or (ii) the date on which the cattle were purchased by the packer. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635d, Mar 17 |
| terrain analysis - The collection, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of geographic information on the natural and man-made features of the terrain, combined with other relevant factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| terrain avoidance system - A system that provides the pilot or navigator of an aircraft with a situation display of the ground or obstacles so that the pilot can maneuver the aircraft to avoid the obstruction. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| terrain flight - Flight close to the Earth's surface during which airspeed, height, and/or altitude are adapted to the contours and cover of the ground in order to avoid enemy detection and fire. Also called contour flight; low-level flight; nap-of-the-earth flight. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| terrain following sensor - detecting device that detects equally well on flat or irregular terrain with uniform detection throughout the detection zone. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| terrain intelligence - Intelligence on the military significance of natural and man-made characteristics of an area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |

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| territorial airspace - Airspace above land territory and internal, archipelagic, and territorial waters. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| territorial instrumentality - any political subdivision, public agency, instrumentality - including any instrumentality that is also a bank - or public corporation of a territory, and this term should be broadly construed to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. | DOI, US Code 48, §2104, Mar 17 |
| territorial sea of the United States - all waters extending seaward to 12 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States determined in accordance with international law. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2280, Mar 17 |
| territorial seas - the belt of the seas measured from the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters, and extending seaward a distance of three miles. | DHS, US Code 33, §1362, Mar 17 |
| territorial waters - A belt of ocean space adjacent to and measured from the coastal states baseline to a maximum width of 12 nautical miles. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| territorial waters of the United States - all waters of the territorial sea of the United States as described in Presidential Proclamation 5928 of December 27, 1988. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §195, Jan 17 |
| territories - Under the Stafford Act, U.S. territories are may receive federally coordinated response within the U.S. possessions, including the insular areas, and within the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). Stafford Act assistance is available to Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which are included in the definition of State in the Stafford Act. At present, Stafford Act assistance also is available to the FSM and the RMI under the compact of free association. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| territory - an area over which the United States exercises sovereignty. The term is so used in the United States Constitution, which provides that Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 11212-1, Mar 17 |
| territory - each of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-88, Jan 17 |
| territory and territory of the country - the land, waters, and airspace of the country. | DOS, US Code 22, §2656f, Jan 17 |
| territory outside the continental United States - territory outside the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. | DOT, US Code 49, §47301, Mar 17 |
| terrorism - any activity that - (A) involves an act that - (i) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (ii) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (B) appears to be intended - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. | DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17 |
| terrorism - As defined under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, any activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs; and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| terrorism - premeditated threat or act of violence, against persons, property, environmental, or economic targets, to induce fear or to intimidate, coerce or affect a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political, social, ideological, or religious objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| terrorism - premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents. | DOS, US Code 22, §2656f, Jan 17 |

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| <p>terrorism - The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and coerce governments or societies in pursuit of goals that are usually political. See also antiterrorism; combating terrorism; counterterrorism; force protection condition.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>terrorism - The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 563, May 18</p> |
| <p>terrorism information - (A) all information, whether collected, produced, or distributed by intelligence, law enforcement, military, homeland security, or other activities relating to - (i) the existence, organization, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, means of finance or material support, or activities of foreign or international terrorist groups or individuals, or of domestic groups or individuals involved in transnational terrorism; (ii) threats posed by such groups or individuals to the United States, United States persons, or United States interests, or to those of other nations; (iii) communications of or by such groups or individuals; or (iv) groups or individuals reasonably believed to be assisting or associated with such groups or individuals; and (B) includes weapons of mass destruction information.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §485, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>terrorism information - information relating to (1) the existence, organization, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, means of finance or material support, or activities of foreign or international terrorist groups or individuals, or of domestic groups or individuals involved in transnational terrorism; (2) threats posed by such groups or individuals to the United States, United States Persons, or United States interests, or to those of other nations; (3) communications of or by such groups or individuals; or (4) groups or individuals reasonably believed to be assisting or associated with such groups or individuals whether collected, produced, or distributed by intelligence, law enforcement, military, homeland security, or other activities.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>terrorism-related information - terrorism information, identified as terrorism-related information throughout this policy - (1) The existence, organization, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, means of finance or material support, or activities of foreign or international terrorist groups or individuals, or of domestic groups or individuals involved in transnational terrorism; (2) Threats posed by such groups or individuals to the United States, U.S. persons, or U.S. interests, or to those of other nations; (3) Communications of or by such groups or individuals; (4) Groups or individuals reasonably believed to be assisting or associated with such groups or individuals; and (5) Weapons of mass destruction information.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>terrorist activity - any activity which is unlawful under the laws of the place where it is committed (or which, if it had been committed in the United States, would be unlawful under the laws of the United States or any State) and which involves any of the following: (I) The highjacking or sabotage of any conveyance (including an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle). (II) The seizing or detaining, and threatening to kill, injure, or continue to detain, another individual in order to compel a third person (including a governmental organization) to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the individual seized or detained. (III) A violent attack upon an internationally protected person or upon the liberty of such a person. (IV) An assassination. (V) The use of any - (a) biological agent, chemical agent, or nuclear weapon or device, or (b) explosive, firearm, or other weapon or dangerous device (other than for mere personal monetary gain), with intent to endanger, directly or indirectly, the safety of one or more individuals or to cause substantial damage to property. (VI) A threat, attempt, or conspiracy to do any of the foregoing.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 8, §1182, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>terrorist group - any group practicing, or which has significant subgroups which practice, international terrorism.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2656f, Jan 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| <p>terrorist organization - (1) (U) Terrorist organization, includes both designated terrorist organizations and undesignated terrorist organizations -(a) An organization designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization (FTO) under INA. This designation has implications beyond the INA, including penalties under U.S. criminal law. Aliens who engage in certain activities in connection with these organizations can be rendered inadmissible under the INA. Organizations currently designated as FTOs and information about the designation process can be found on the S/CT website. (b) An organization designated by the Secretary of State for inclusion in the Terrorist Exclusion List (TEL). The TEL designation is for immigration purposes only. Information about the designation process can be found on the S/CT website. (c) An organization that has not been designated but is a group of two or more individuals, whether organized or not, that engages in, or has a subgroup that engages in, terrorist activities. With respect to undesignated terrorist organizations - (iii) Where a finding of inadmissibility would involve an undesignated terrorist organization, the alien may overcome the finding by demonstrating, by clear and convincing evidence, that the alien did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization (except with respect to representatives of undesignated terrorist organizations, those who persuade others to support an undesignated terrorist organization, and those who receive military-type training on behalf of an undesignated terrorist organization, for whom there is no such defense).</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 3026-2, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>terrorist organization - an organization - (I) designated;(II) otherwise designated, upon publication in the Federal Register, by the Secretary of State in consultation with or upon the request of the Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland Security, as a terrorist organization, after finding that the organization engages in the activities described in subclauses (I) through (VI) of clause (iv); or (III) that is a group of two or more individuals, whether organized or not, which engages in, or has a subgroup which engages in, the activities described in subclauses (I) through (VI) of clause (iv).</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 8, §1182, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>terrorist sanctuary and sanctuary - an area in the territory of the country - (A) that is used by a terrorist or terrorist organization - i) to carry out terrorist activities, including training, fundraising, financing, and recruitment; or(ii) as a transit point; and (B) the government of which expressly consents to, or with knowledge, allows, tolerates, or disregards such use of its territory and is not subject to a determination.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2656f, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>terrorist screening database - the terrorist screening database maintained by the Federal Government Terrorist Screening Center or its successor.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 6, §621, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>terrorist threat level - A Department of Defense intelligence threat assessment of the level of terrorist threat faced by United States personnel and interests in a foreign country; the levels are expressed as LOW, MODERATE, SIGNIFICANT, and HIGH.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>tertiary improvised explosive device - additional improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced in the target area to attack individuals or vehicles after the initial and secondary events.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>test - program or procedure designed to obtain, verify or provide data for the evaluation of any of the following: 1) progress in accomplishing developmental objectives; 2) the performance, operational capability and suitability of systems, subsystems, components and equipment items; and 3) the vulnerability and/or lethality of systems, subsystems, components and equipment items.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>test and evaluation - program or procedure designed to obtain, verify or provide data for the evaluation of any of the following: 1) progress in accomplishing developmental objectives; 2) the performance, operational capability and suitability of systems, subsystems, components and equipment items; and 3) the vulnerability and/or lethality of systems, subsystems, components and equipment items.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>test and evaluation master plan - top-level planning document for all testing and evaluation (T&E) related to a particular project.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>test case - documentation that specifies inputs, predicted results, and a set of execution conditions for a test item.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>test fidelity - degree to which the test resembles the actual task performed.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>test fidelity - degree to which the test resembles the actual task performed.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon,</p> |

Terms, May
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| test item - component of a test which requires a response by the test-taker and which is scored separately. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test item - component of a test which requires a response by the test-taker and which is scored separately. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test item difficulty - calculation done to assess the complexity of a test item. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test item difficulty - calculation done to assess the complexity of a test item. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test item discrimination - calculation done to assess the test item's ability to discriminate between high and low achievers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test item discrimination - calculation done to assess the test item's ability to discriminate between high and low achievers. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test item stem - part of a test item that asks a question. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test item stem - part of a test item that asks a question. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test plan - documentation that specifies the scope, approach, resources, and schedule of intended testing activities includes a detailed formulation of the program of action that translates a test concept and statistical and/or analytical test design into concrete resources, and procedures and responsibilities that are to be executed in achieving the objectives of the test program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| test readiness review - multi-disciplined technical review conducted to ensure that the subsystem or system under review has completed all identified entrance criteria and is ready to proceed into formal test assesses test objectives; test methods and procedures, scope of testing, and safety; and confirms that required test resources have been properly identified and secured to support planned tests. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| test reliability - characteristic of evaluation which requires that testing instruments yield consistent results. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test reliability - characteristic of evaluation which requires that testing instruments yield consistent results. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test validation - demonstration that a test system or mechanism works in the manner in which it was intended. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test validation - demonstration that a test system or mechanism works in the manner in which it was intended. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| test validity - extent to which a measure accurately reflects the concept that it is intended to measure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| test validity - extent to which a measure accurately reflects the concept that it is intended to measure. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| testate - Leaving a valid will. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| testator - A male decedent who dies testate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| testator - A person who makes a will. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| testatrix - A female decedent who dies testate. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |
| testimony - The oral statements of a witness under oath or affirmation, usually in court proceedings. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| text - In a telegraphic message, the text is Format Line 12 and includes all the information between the BTs on FL-11 and FL-13, declassification instructions, TAGS, subject line, captions, attention indicators, and the body of the message. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| text documents - Narrative or tabular documents, such as letters, memorandums, and reports, in loosely prescribed form and format. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| texting/text messaging - Reading from or entering data into an electronic device, including for the purpose of short message service (SMS), e-mailing, instant messaging, obtaining navigational information, or engaging in any other form of electronic data retrieval or communication that requires manual entry/retrieval. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| the arts - includes, but is not limited to, study and interpretation of: music (instrumental and vocal), dance, drama, folk art, creative writing, architecture and allied fields, painting, sculpture, photography, graphic and craft arts, industrial design, costume and fashion design, motion pictures, television, radio, film, video, tape and sound recording, the arts related to the presentation, performance, execution, and exhibition of such major art forms, all those traditional arts practiced by the diverse peoples of this country.1 and the study and application of the arts to the human environment. | ED, US Code 20, §952, Mar 17 |
| the beginning of the war - in midnight ending the day on which Congress has declared or shall declare war or the existence of a state of war. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4302, Jan 17 |
| The Financial Systems Integration Office - The Financial Systems Integration Office is responsible for developing, testing, and certifying core financial systems requirements; supporting the Federal financial community on priority projects; and conducting outreach through various activities. Also called FSIO. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |
| The Foreign Relations of the United States volumes - all declassified and publicly available documents needed to provide a comprehensive record of the major foreign policy decisions and actions of the U.S. Government, including the facts that contributed to the formulation of policies and documentation providing supporting and alternative views of the policy positions ultimately adopted. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 1513, Mar 17 |
| The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations - The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is an international treaty on diplomatic intercourse and the privileges and immunities of a diplomatic mission. The VCDR sets forth law and practice on diplomatic rights and privileges. Also called VCDR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| theater - The geographical area for which a commander of a geographic combatant command has been assigned responsibility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| theater antisubmarine warfare commander - A Navy commander assigned to develop plans and direct assigned and attached assets for the conduct of antisubmarine warfare within an operational area. Also called TASWC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |

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| theater component commander - an officer of any of the armed forces who (A) is commander of all forces of that armed force assigned to that combatant command, and (B) is directly subordinate to the commander of the combatant command. | DOD, US Code 10, §1513, Jan 17 |
| theater detainee reporting center - The field operating agency of the National Detainee Reporting Center responsible for maintaining information on all detainees and their personal property within a theater of operations or assigned area of operations. Also called TDRC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63, Sep 16 |
| theater distribution - The flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's missions. Also called TD. See also distribution; theater; theater distribution system. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| theater distribution system - The four independent and mutually supported networks within an area of responsibility to meet the geographic combatant commander's requirements: the physical network, the financial network, the information network, and the communications network. See also distribution; distribution plan; distribution system; theater; theater distribution. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, May 18 |
| theater event system - Architecture for reporting ballistic missile events, composed of three independent processing and reporting elements: the joint tactical ground stations, tactical detection and reporting, and the space-based infrared system mission control station. Also called TES. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms, Sep 16 |
| theater hospitalization capability - Essential care and health service support capabilities to either return the patient to duty and/or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the theater, which is known as Role 3 in North Atlantic Treaty Organization doctrine. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| theater of operations - An operational area defined by the geographic combatant commander for the conduct or support of specific military operations. Also called TO. See also theater of war. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| theater of war - Defined by the President, Secretary of Defense, or the geographic combatant commander as the area of air, land, and water that is, or may become, directly involved in the conduct of major operations and campaigns involving combat. See also area of responsibility; theater of operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| theater special operations command - A subordinate unified command established by a combatant commander to plan, coordinate, conduct, and support joint special operations. Also called TSOC. See also special operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| theater strategy - An overarching construct outlining a combatant commander's vision for integrating and synchronizing military activities and operations with the other instruments of national power to achieve national strategic objectives. See also national military strategy; national security strategy; strategy. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, May 19 |
| theater support contract - A type of contract awarded by contingency contracting officers in the operational area serving under the direct contracting authority of the Service component, United States Special Operations Command, or designated joint head of a contracting activity for the operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| theater-assigned transportation assets - Transportation assets that are assigned under the combatant command (command authority) of a geographic combatant commander. See also combatant command (command authority); single manager for transportation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, Sep 16 |
| then year dollars - dollar value in terms of prices at the time of purchase accounts for inflation, etc., to arrive at the cost of money in outlying years. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| thermal - relating to, using, producing, or caused by heat. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| thermal - relating to, using, producing, or caused by heat. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| thermal crossover - The natural phenomenon that normally occurs twice daily when temperature conditions are such that there is a loss of contrast between two adjacent objects on infrared imagery. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |

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| thermal energy source - (A) a natural source of cooling or heating from lake or ocean water; and (B) recovery of useful energy that would otherwise be wasted from ongoing energy uses. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h-1, Jan 17 |
| thermal plume - the area of the ocean in which a significant difference in temperature, as defined in regulations by the Administrator, occurs as a result of the operation of an ocean thermal energy conversion facility or plantship. | DOE, US Code 42, §9102, Mar 17 |
| thermal radiation - 1. The heat and light produced by a nuclear explosion. 2. Electromagnetic radiations emitted from a heat or light source as a consequence of its temperature. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41, Sep 16 |
| thin client - Desktop workstations that rely upon an enterprise architecture, with applications resident only on a server. The Department supports two types of thin clients - (1) Flashless thin client, which has only random access memory (RAM) installed; and (2) Flash thin client, which has both RAM and non-volatile FLASH memory installed. The Department configures these devices to ensure the FLASH memory acts solely to enable booting of the workstation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| third country - Any country that is neither the U.S. nor the host country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| third country national - A legal resident, but not a citizen, of the non-U.S. country in which the Sponsoring Unit is operating. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| Third Country National Employee - An individual who is 1) neither a U.S. citizen nor a permanent legal resident alien of the United States nor a host-country citizen, and 2) eligible for return travel to the home country or country of recruitment at U.S. Government expense. Also called TCN. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 495, May 18 |
| Third Geneva Convention – the international convention. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2441, Mar 17 |
| third party – (A) A Federal entity. (B) A State or political subdivision of a State. (C) An employer or an employer's insurance carrier. (D) An automobile accident reparations insurance carrier. E) A person or entity obligated to provide, or to pay the expenses of, health services under a health-plan contract. | DVA, US Code 38, §1725, Mar 17 |
| third party - any person who may institute a claim against a user for death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property. | SPACE, US Code 51, §20138, Mar 17 |
| Third party in-kind contributions - the value of non-cash contributions provided by non-Federal third parties. Third party in-kind contributions may be in the form of real property, equipment, supplies and other expendable property, and the value of goods and services directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to the project or program. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| third party in-kind contributions - the value of non-cash contributions provided by non-Federal third parties. Third party in-kind contributions may be in the form of real property, equipment, supplies and other expendable property, and the value of goods and services directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to the project or program. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| third party managed parking - parking included within the normal leasing arrangement space of a facility, controlled and spaces allocated by a third party such as a garage management firm, and that may be used for the parking of government, vehicles, other official vehicles, employee vehicles, or visitor vehicles. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| third-country national - A foreign national employee - (1) Compensated under the Foreign Service Act of 1980; (2) Who is neither a U.S. citizen, nor a citizen of the country in which the duty station is located; and (3) For whom the U.S. Government is obligated to pay for repatriation to his or her country of citizenship, or the country from which he or she was recruited. USAID hires TCNs under personal services contracts under its authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the FAR, and AIDAR. TCNs are compensated under the LCP unless the mission director determines that compensation under the LCP would be inappropriate in a particular instance/s. In such instances, the proposed position description is classified under the General Schedule scale as is used for USPSCs, and compensation is paid as described in AIDAR Appendix J. Also called TCN. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17 |

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| third-country national - A non-United States citizen who is working in, but not a resident of, the nation in which the United States is conducting operations. Also called TCN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, May 19 |
| third-line support - third level in a hierarchy of support groups involved in the resolution of issues that due to significant technical issues provides support to the second-line support group. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| thorough decontamination - Decontamination carried out by a unit to reduce contamination on personnel, equipment, materiel, and/or working areas equal to natural background or to the lowest possible levels, to permit the partial or total removal of individual protective equipment and to maintain operations with minimum degradation. See also immediate decontamination; operational decontamination. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| threat - An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| threat - Any circumstance or event with the potential to adversely impact agency operations (including mission functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, or individuals through an information system via unauthorized access, destruction, disclosure, modification of information, and/or denial of service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| threat - Any circumstance or event with the potential to adversely impact organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation through an information system via unauthorized access, destruction, disclosure, modification of information, and/or denial of service. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| threat - indication of potential harm to life, information, operations, the environment and/or property may be a natural or human-created occurrence and includes capabilities, intentions, and attack methods of adversaries used to exploit circumstances or occurrences with the intent to cause harm. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| threat analysis - In antiterrorism, a continual process of compiling and examining all available information concerning potential terrorist activities by terrorist groups which could target a facility. See also antiterrorism. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| threat and hazard identification and risk assessment - four-step common risk assessment process that helps the whole community-including persons, businesses, faith-based organizations, non-profit groups, schools and academia, and all levels of government-understand its risks and estimate capability requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| threat and vulnerability assessment - product of analysis performed to determine security countermeasures necessary to mitigate specific threats to personnel, facilities and/or events. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| threat assessment - In antiterrorism, examining the capabilities, intentions, and activities, past and present, of terrorist organizations as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate to determine the level of threat. Also called TA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| threat assessment - product or process of evaluating information based on a set of criteria for entities, actions, or occurrences, whether natural or man-made, that have or indicate the potential to harm life, information, operations and/or property. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| threat level - DOS (Department of State) has developed four threat categories for use in defining the nature of threats at overseas posts: 1) Terrorism, War and Civil Disturbance; 2) Human Intelligence; 3) Technical security; and 4) Crime. Within these four categories there are four threat levels indicating the frequency of threats directed against the U.S. official community: 1) Critical; 2) High; 3) Medium; and 4) Low. Determinations of threat levels for each category at each post are based on the DOS Composite Threat List, issued semi-annually by DS/DSS/ITA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, 563, May 18 |
| threat warning - The urgent communication and acknowledgement of time-critical information essential for the preservation of life and/or vital resources. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| three-year moving window - The period of time in which the aggregate of valid (as adjudicated by DS/IS/APD) security infractions, or the aggregate of cybersecurity infractions will be referred to the Bureau of Human Resources (HR) for possible disciplinary action. The period starts on the date of the last infraction and extends backward for a period of 36 months. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| threshold - value of a metric that must be exceeded to begin producing a given effect, result, or elicit a response. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| Threshold Decision - A formal Agency decision which determines, based on an Initial Environmental Examination, whether a proposed Agency action is a major action significantly affecting the environment. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 204, May 18 |
| Threshold Test-Ban Treaty - The Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, also known as the TTBT, was signed on July 3, 1974. It establishes a nuclear threshold, by prohibiting tests having a yield exceeding 150 kilotons. The protocol to the TTBT limits nuclear weapon testing to specific designated tests sites to assist verification. The United States and the Soviet Union began negotiations in November 1987 to reach agreement on additional verification provisions that would make it possible for the United States to ratify the treaty. The TTBT verification protocol provides for the use of the hydrodynamic yield measurement method with respect to all tests having a planned yield measurement method with respect to all tests having a planned yield exceeding 50 kilotons, as well as seismic monitoring and, with respect to all tests having a planned yield exceeding 35 kilotons, on-site inspections. The treaty entered into force December 11, 1990. The treaty remains in force for a period of 5 years from entry into force and is automatically extended for successive 5-year periods unless either party notifies the other of its termination or the parties achieve a solution to the problem of the cessation of all underground nuclear weapon tests. Also called TTBT. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4413, Mar 17 |
| threshold value - minimum acceptable value of an acquisition program baseline parameter that is necessary to satisfy the need. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| throughput - 1. In transportation, the average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a port on a daily basis from arrival at the port to loading onto a ship or plane, or from the discharge from a ship or plane to the exit (clearance) from the port complex. 2. In patient movement and care, the maximum number of patients (stable or stabilized) by category, that can be received at the airport, staged, transported, and received at the proper hospital within any 24-hour period. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-015, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| throughput [time] - measure of the time it takes for an authorized person or material to successfully pass an entry or exit point. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| throughput capacity - The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo and/or passengers in 24 hours usually expressed in tons for cargo, but may be expressed in any agreed upon unit of measurement. See also clearance capacity. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| ticket agent - a person (except an air carrier, a foreign air carrier, or an employee of an air carrier or foreign air carrier) that as a principal or agent sells, offers for sale, negotiates for, or holds itself out as selling, providing, or arranging for, air transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §40102, Mar 17 |
| tied aid - Refers to procurement actions that, as an operational matter, have been assigned a source/origin code of 000, 899, or 941 and are loans or grants which are either in effect tied to procurement of goods and services from the donor country or are subject to procurement modalities implying limited geographic procurement eligibility. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| tier 1 biological select agent and toxin - subset of biological select agents and toxins (BSAT) that present the greatest risk of deliberate misuse with significant potential for mass casualties or devastating effect to the economy, critical infrastructure, or public confidence, and pose a severe threat to public health and safety. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| tier review - process and procedure of addressing the eligibility of candidates nominated for special access program access. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| tiering - system of organization utilizing ranked levels to sort information or things. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| tiering and tiering methodology - the procedure by which the Secretary assigns a tier to each covered chemical facility based on the risk assessment for that covered chemical facility. | DHS, US Code 6, §621, Jan 17 |
| tilt switch - device that allows voltage to flow to the output wires after a conductive material is moved enough (up/down, left/right) to flow onto the switch contacts, completing the circuit (mercury, ball bearing in a glass tube). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| Time and Attendance Approving Official - An officer of the Department who is responsible for reviewing, verifying and approving biweekly T&A records for employees in an office before the T&A data is transmitted to the appropriate payroll system. This should be the official most knowledgeable of the time worked and absence of the employees involved, normally the immediate supervisor. Also called T&A Approving Official. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5152, Mar 17 |
| time critical task - set of one or more activities created in response to direction or interest from the Secretary, senior leadership or USST in a scientific, technical, or operational aspect of the homeland security mission one or more of the following conditions need to be met: an initiative or action has been taken at the Secretary or senior management level, a real threat or need has been identified, the consequences of failure are extreme or unacceptable, and/or decision making information is limited, incomplete, or rapidly changing. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| time critical task - set of one or more activities created in response to direction or interest from the Secretary, senior leadership or USST in a scientific, technical, or operational aspect of the homeland security mission one or more of the following conditions need to be met: an initiative or action has been taken at the Secretary or senior management level, a real threat or need has been identified, the consequences of failure are extreme or unacceptable, and/or decision making information is limited, incomplete, or rapidly changing. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| time delay - An interruption during which services, supplies, or work are not delivered in accordance with the performance time schedule stated in the contract. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| time fuse/safety fuse initiator - pyrotechnic contained in a flexible and weather-proof sheath burning at a timed and constant rate; used to transmit a flame to the detonator or a low explosive charge with a predetermined delay. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| time mechanical switch - time switch constructed or modified so that physical contact between two parts of the timing mechanism complete an electrical circuit. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| time of flight - In artillery, mortar, and naval gunfire support, the time in seconds from the instant a weapon is fired, launched, or released from the delivery vehicle or weapons system to the instant it strikes or detonates. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| time of transmission - Also referred to as time of file, the date and time a telegram is actually transmitted from a telegraphic processor through the telegraphic circuit. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| time on target - The actual time at which munitions impact the target. Also called TOT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| time out - a behavior management technique that is part of an approved treatment program and may involve the separation of the resident from the group, in a non-locked setting, for the purpose of calming. Time out is not seclusion. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290jj, Jan 17 |
| time switch - switch that functions after a set time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| time to target - The number of minutes and seconds to elapse before aircraft ordnance impacts on target. Also called TTT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, Sep 16 |
| time-and-materials contract - A contract that provides for payment of supplies and services on the basis of incurred direct labor hours (at fixed rates) and materials (typically at cost) (48 CFR 16.601). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| time-definite delivery - The consistent delivery of requested logistics support at a time and destination specified by the receiving activity. Also called TDD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| Time-In-Class - Limitations on the maximum time which may be spent in the Foreign Service or in any one class of the Senior Foreign Service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 440, 422, May 18 |
| time-in-class - Time in a single salary class. Also called TIC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 62131, Mar 17 |

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| time-in-class limitation - A specified period of time a career Foreign Service (FS) or Senior Foreign Service (SFS) employee has to be promoted to the next higher class (single-class TIC) or up through a series of classes (multi-class TIC) or else the Agency must separate the employee for expiration of TIC. Also called TIC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 440, May 18 |
| time-in-Grade - The 52-week requirement Federal employees in competitive service GS positions at grades 5 and above must serve before they are eligible for promotion (advancement) to the next grade level. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| time-in-service - Time in a combination of salary classes, computed from date of entry into the Foreign Service. Also called TIS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 62131, Mar 17 |
| timekeeper - An employee who has been assigned the task of discharging the time and attendance as described in the Timekeepers Handbook. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5152, Mar 17 |
| timekeeping - Refers to the task of recording or maintaining the hours worked by an employee or personal services contractor. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| time-off award - Time off from duty, without loss of pay or charge to leave, to encourage and reward superior accomplishments or other personal efforts that contribute to the quality, efficiency, or economy of Government operations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 491, May 18 |
| time-phased force and deployment data - Appendix 1 to Annex A of the operation plan, which identifies types and/or actual units required to support the operation plan and indicates origin and ports of debarkation or ocean area. Also called TPFDL. See also time-phased force and deployment data. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| times - The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff coordinates the proposed dates and times with the commanders of the appropriate unified and specified commands, as well as any recommended changes to when specified operations are to occur (C-, D-, M-days end at 2400 hours Universal Time [Zulu time] and are assumed to be 24 hours long for planning). | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| time-sensitive target - A joint force commander-validated target or set of targets requiring immediate response because it is a highly lucrative, fleeting target of opportunity or it poses (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces. Also called TST. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| tipped employee - any employee engaged in an occupation in which he customarily and regularly receives more than \$30 a month in tips. | DOL, US Code 29, §203, May 18 |
| title - a fee simple, or such other estate or interest (including a leasehold on which the rental does not exceed 4 per centum of the value of the land) as the Surgeon General finds sufficient to assure for a period of not less than fifty years' undisturbed use and possession for the purposes of construction and operation of the project. | DHHS, US Code 42, §2910a, Jan 17 |
| T-nonimmigrant status - nonimmigrant status set aside for those who are or have been victims of human trafficking, protects victims of human trafficking and allows victims to remain in the United States to assist in an investigation or prosecution of human trafficking allows victims of human trafficking to remain in the United States for up to four years (or longer if a limited exception applies), receive work authorization, and, if certain conditions are met, apply for adjustment of status to that of an lawful permanent resident (LPR). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| to distribute or sell - to distribute, sell, offer for sale, hold for distribution, hold for sale, hold for shipment, ship, deliver for shipment, release for shipment, or receive and (having so received) deliver or offer to deliver. The term does not include the holding or application of registered pesticides or use dilutions thereof by any applicator who provides a service of controlling pests without delivering any unapplied pesticide to any person so served. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| to incite a riot or to organize, promote, encourage, participate in, or carry on a riot - urging or instigating other persons to riot, but shall not be deemed to mean the mere oral or written (1) advocacy of ideas or (2) expression of belief, not involving advocacy of any act or acts of violence or assertion of the rightness of, or the right to commit, any such act or acts. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2102, Mar 17 |

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| to trade - (a) Pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation. (b) Draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action. (c) Enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement, or obligation. (d) Buy or sell, loan or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of, or receive any form of property. (e) To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4302, Jan 17 |
| token (specifically: authentication token) - A portable device used for authenticating a user. Authentication tokens operate by challenge/response, time-based code sequences, or other techniques. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| top guard - anti-personnel device, usually consisting of barbed or concertina wire, installed at the tops of fences and along roof edges. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| TOP SECRET - A national security classification applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security. An example of TOP SECRET information is information or evaluations which reveal vulnerabilities of a weapons system, communication security subsystems and associated storage media to attack. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18 |
| top secret - Security classification that shall be applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security that the original classification authority is able to identify or describe. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, EO 1352, Sep 16 |
| top secret [classification] - information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security of the United States. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Top Secret-cleared U.S. citizen - A citizen of the United States who has undergone a background investigation by an authorized U.S. Government Agency and been issued a Top Secret security clearance, in accordance with Executive Orders 13526, and implementing guidelines and standards. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| tophandler - A device specially designed to permit the lifting and handling of containers from the top with rough terrain container handlers. See also container. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| topical outline - list of the topics to be included. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| topical outline - list of the topics to be included. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| top-level program baseline - summary of the top level cost, schedule and performance parameters for the overall program used when the program is providing capability via a single product (e.g. capital investment, IT application, enterprise service). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| topographic map - A map that presents the vertical position of features in measurable form as well as their horizontal positions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| tort claim - A claim of one person against another person alleging an injury, offense, or wrongful act, not including breach of contract, for which the claimant is entitled to compensation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913, Mar 17 |
| torture - an act committed by a person acting under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering (other than pain or suffering incidental to lawful sanctions) upon another person within his custody or physical control. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2340, Mar 17 |
| total acquisition cost - the amount equal to the total cost for development and procurement of, and system-specific construction for, a major system. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3101, Jan 17 |
| total actual profit - the total profit earned by the foreign producer, exporter, and affiliated parties described in subparagraph (C) with respect to the sale of the same merchandise for which total expenses are determined under such subparagraph. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677a, Mar 17 |
| total amount of harbor maintenance taxes received - the aggregate of amounts appropriated, transferred, or credited to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for that fiscal year as set forth in the current year estimate provided in the President's budget request for the subsequent fiscal year. | DHS, US Code 33, §2238b, Mar 17 |

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| total cost - (i) all product costs, period costs, and other costs for a good incurred in the territory of Korea, the United States, or both; and (ii) does not include profits that are earned by the producer, regardless of whether they are retained by the producer or paid out to other persons as dividends, or taxes paid on those profits, including capital gains taxes. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| total cost - all product costs, period costs, and other costs for a good incurred in the territory of Colombia, the United States, or both; and (ii) does not include profits that are earned by the producer, regardless of whether they are retained by the producer or paid out to other persons as dividends, or taxes paid on those profits, including capital gains taxes. | DHS, US Code 19, §3805, Mar 17 |
| total cost - all product costs, period costs, and other costs for a good incurred in the territory of one or more of the CAFTA–DR countries. | DHS, US Code 19, §4033, Mar 17 |
| total cost - all product costs, period costs, and other costs incurred in the territory of one or more of the NAFTA countries. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| total disability - The inability of an employee to work in any capacity as a result of a work-related injury or occupational disease or illness. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| total expenses - all expenses in the first of the following categories which applies and which are incurred by or on behalf of the foreign producer and foreign exporter of the subject merchandise and by or on behalf of the United States seller affiliated with the producer or exporter with respect to the production and sale of such merchandise: (i) The expenses incurred with respect to the subject merchandise sold in the United States and the foreign like product sold in the exporting country if such expenses were requested by the administering authority for the purpose of establishing normal value and constructed export price. (ii) The expenses incurred with respect to the narrowest category of merchandise sold in the United States and the exporting country which includes the subject merchandise. (iii) The expenses incurred with respect to the narrowest category of merchandise sold in all countries which includes the subject merchandise. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677a, Mar 17 |
| total installed price - the price of purchasing a product or material, trimming or otherwise altering some or all of that product or material, if necessary to fit with other building components, and then installing that product or material into a Federal facility. | DOC, US Code 15, §205c, Mar 17 |
| total mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces of the United States resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05, May 19 |
| total separation - the layoff or severance of an individual from employment with a firm in which adversely affected employment exists. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| total worker health - strategy integrating occupational safety and health protection with health promotion to prevent worker injury and illness and to advance health and wellbeing. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| totalitarian party - an organization which advocates the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship or totalitarianism. The terms totalitarian dictatorship and totalitarianism mean and refer to systems of government not representative in fact, characterized by (A) the existence of a single political party, organized on a dictatorial basis, with so close an identity between such party and its policies and the governmental policies of the country in which it exists, that the party and the government constitute an indistinguishable unit, and (B) the forcible suppression of opposition to such party. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| tour of duty - hours of a day (a daily tour of duty) and the days of an administrative workweek (a weekly tour of duty) that constitute an employee's regularly scheduled administrative workweek, as determined by the employing Component. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| tour of duty - the hours of a day (a daily tour of duty) and the days of an administrative workweek (a weekly tour of duty) that make up an employees regularly scheduled administrative workweek. Tour of duty under this regulation is not to be confused with the tour of duty of career Foreign Service employees which refers to the total length of a particular assignment, usually two or three years. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| tour of duty - The hours of a day and the days of an administrative workweek that make up an employees regularly scheduled basic workweek. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 |

H-5151, Mar 17

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| towaway trailer transporter combination - a combination of vehicles consisting of a trailer transporter towing unit and 2 trailers or semitrailers - (A) with a total weight that does not exceed 26,000 pounds; and (B) in which the trailers or semitrailers carry no property and constitute inventory property of a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer of such trailers or semitrailers. | DOT, US Code 49, §31111, Mar 17 |
| towing vessel - a commercial vessel engaged in or intending to engage in the service of pulling, pushing, or hauling along side, or any combination of pulling, pushing, or hauling along side. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| towing vessel - a vessel in commercial service that pushes, pulls, or tows alongside and includes what is traditionally known as a tug. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| toxic chemical - any chemical which through its chemical action on life processes can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals. The term includes all such chemicals, regardless of their origin or of their method of production, and regardless of whether they are produced in facilities, in munitions or elsewhere. | DOS, US Code 22, §6701, Jan 17 |
| toxic industrial biological - Any biological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes which could pose an infectious or toxic threat. Also called TIB. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| toxic industrial biological - biological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes which could pose an infectious or toxic threat. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| toxic industrial chemical - A chemical developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia that poses a hazard. Also called TIC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| toxic industrial chemical - chemical developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia includes chemicals such as; pesticides, petrochemicals, fertilizers, corrosives, poisons, hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen chloride, phosgene, and chloropicrin. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| toxic industrial material - A generic term for toxic, chemical, biological, or radioactive substances in solid, liquid, aerosolized, or gaseous form that may be used, or stored for use, for industrial, commercial, medical, military, or domestic purposes. Also called TIM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| toxic industrial material - toxic or radioactive substances in solid, liquid, aerosolized, or gaseous form that may be used, or stored for use, for industrial, commercial, medical, military, or domestic purposes Toxic industrial material may be chemical, biological, or radioactive and described as toxic industrial chemical, toxic industrial biological, or toxic industrial radiological. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| toxic industrial radiological - Any radiological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes. Also called TIR. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| toxic industrial radiological - radiological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes includes materials such as; spent fuel rods, medical sources. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| toxin - the toxic material or product of plants, animals, microorganisms (including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae or protozoa), or infectious substances, or a recombinant or synthesized molecule, whatever their origin and method of production, and includes - (A) any poisonous substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology produced by a living organism; or (B) any poisonous isomer or biological product, homolog, or derivative of such a substance. | DOJ, US Code 18, §175c, Mar 17 |
| toxin - toxic material or product of plants, animals, microorganisms, or infectious substances, or a recombinant or synthesized molecule, whatever their origin and method of production, and includes i) any poisonous substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology produced by a living organism; or ii) any poisonous isomer or biological product, homolog, or derivative of such a substance including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae, or protozoa. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| trace number - A fifteen-digit number assigned to the ACH item by Fedline. The trace number remains intact throughout the forward and return process. The first eight digits reflect the routing/transit number assigned to the FSC. The last seven digits are assigned in ascending sequence. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| trace residue - residual materials left behind from exposure to or use of any number of components/elements includes items such as: solvents, explosives, chemical, pharmaceutical products, pesticides. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| trace residue - residual materials left behind from exposure to or use of any number of components/elements includes items such as: solvents, explosives, chemical, pharmaceutical products, pesticides. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| traceability - The ability to trace a policy to or from a rule of behavior. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| traceability [product] - ability to identify the relationship between various products of the development process, i.e., the lineage of requirements, the relationship between a design decision and the affected requirements and design features, the assignment of requirements to design features, the relationship of test results to the original source of requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| tracer action - Action initiated by the originator of a telegram to determine the reason for nondelivery or inordinate delay. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| track - 1. A series of related contacts displayed on a data display console or other display device. 2. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object. 3. To lock onto a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. 4. To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target. 5. The actual path of an aircraft above or a ship on the surface of the Earth. 6. One of the two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs. 7. A metal part forming a path for a moving object such as the track around the inside of a vehicle for moving a mounted machine gun. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| track - display or recording of the successive positions of a moving object. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| track correlation - Correlating track information for identification purposes using all available data. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| track management - Defined set of procedures whereby the commander ensures accurate friendly and enemy unit and/or platform locations and a dissemination procedure for filtering, combining, and passing that information to higher, adjacent, and subordinate commanders. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| track of interest – Displayed data representing an airborne object that threatens or has the potential to threaten North America or National Security. Indicators may include, but are not limited to: noncompliance with air traffic control instructions or aviation regulations; extended loss of communications; unusual transmissions or unusual flight behavior; unauthorized intrusion into controlled airspace or an ADIZ; noncompliance with issued flight restrictions/security procedures; or unlawful interference with airborne flight crews, up to and including hijack. In certain circumstances, an object may become a TOI based on specific and credible intelligence pertaining to that particular aircraft/ object, its passengers, or its cargo. Also called TOI. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| track of interest - displayed data representing an object that threatens or has the potential to threaten North America or National Security indicators may include, but are not limited to: noncompliance with traffic control instructions or regulations; extended loss of communications; unusual transmissions or unusual behavior; unauthorized intrusion into controlled space or an ADIZ; noncompliance with issued restrictions/security procedures; or unlawful interference with crews, up to and including hijack. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| track of interest - In counterdrug operations, contacts that meet the initial identification criteria applicable in the area where the contacts are detected. Also called TOI. See also suspect. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |

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| track of interest resolution – A TOI will normally be considered resolved when: the aircraft/object is no longer airborne; the aircraft complies with air traffic control instructions, aviation regulations, and/or issued flight restrictions/security procedures; radio contact is re-established and authorized control of the aircraft is verified; the aircraft is intercepted and intent is verified to be nonthreatening/nonhostile; TOI was identified based on specific and credible intelligence that was later determined to be invalid or unreliable; or displayed data is identified and characterized as invalid. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| tracking - Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| tracking device - an electronic or mechanical device which permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object. | DOJ, US Code 18, §3117, Mar 17 |
| trade enforcement - the enforcement of the customs and trade laws of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §4301, Mar 17 |
| trade facilitation - policies and activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection with respect to facilitating the movement of merchandise into and out of the United States in a manner that complies with the customs and trade laws of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §4301, Mar 17 |
| Trade Representative - the United States Trade Representative. | DOS, US Code 22, §6903, Jan 17 |
| trade secret - all forms and types of financial, business, scientific, technical, economic, or engineering information, including patterns, plans, compilations, program devices, formulas, designs, prototypes, methods, techniques, processes, procedures, programs, or codes, whether tangible or intangible, and whether or how stored, compiled, or memorialized physically, electronically, graphically, photographically, or in writing if - (A) the owner thereof has taken reasonable measures to keep such information secret; and (B) the information derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through proper means by, another person who can obtain economic value from the disclosure or use of the information; | DOJ, US Code 18, §1839, Mar 17 |
| trade study - process of identifying the various solutions for addressing a capability gap along with an assessment of the cost/benefit of each solution also the report that documents the results | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| tradecraft - 1. Specialized methods and equipment used in the organization and activity of intelligence organizations, especially techniques and methods for handling communications with agents. 2. Operational practices and skills used in the performance of intelligence related duties. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |
| Trade-In - The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter, or by buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| trademark - A word, phrase, symbol or design, or a combination of words, phrases, symbols or designs that identifies and distinguishes the source of the goods of one party from those of others. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |
| trademarks - trade names, and the goodwill of the business to which a trademark or trade name is appurtenant. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4340, Jan 17 |
| trade-off - decision-making actions that select from various requirements and alternative solutions on the basis of net benefit to the stakeholders. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| trade-off [acquisition] - competitive negotiation process that evaluates price and non-price factors. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| trade-related activities - Capital goods, capital equipment, and capital-related commodity procurements and services inherent in the operation of a capital project. All such trade-related activities collectively are referred to as “capital projects.” | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| trading facility - a person or group of persons that constitutes, maintains, or provides a physical or electronic facility or system in which multiple participants have the ability to execute or trade agreements, contracts, or transactions - (i) by accepting bids or offers made by other participants that are open to multiple participants in the facility or system; or (ii) through the interaction of multiple bids or multiple offers within a system with a pre-determined non-discretionary automated trade matching and execution algorithm. | USDA, US Code 7, §1a, Mar 17 |
| traditional American history - (A) the significant constitutional, political, intellectual, economic, and foreign policy trends and issues that have shaped the course of American history; and (B) the key episodes, turning points, and leading figures involved in the constitutional, political, intellectual, diplomatic, and economic history of the United States. | ED, US Code 20, §1161e, Mar 17 |
| traditional food - wild game meat; (ii) fish; (iii) seafood; (iv) marine mammals; (v) plants; and (vi) berries. | DOI, US Code 25, §1685, Mar 17 |
| traditional food - food that has traditionally been prepared and consumed by an Indian tribe. | DOI, US Code 25, §1685, Mar 17 |
| traditional fuel - a liquid hydrocarbon fuel derived or refined from petroleum. | DOD, US Code 10, §2922h, Jan 17 |
| traffic - All telegraphic messages transmitted and received. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| traffic management - The direction, control, and supervision of all functions incident to the procurement and use of freight and passenger transportation services. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| TrafficAll messages transmitted and received - Can be applied to data transmissions such as telegrams, or voice transmissions such as radio communications. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| trailer - a nonpower, property-carrying, trailing unit that is designed for use in combination with a truck tractor. | DOT, US Code 49, §5901, Mar 17 |
| trailer transporter towing unit - a power unit that is not used to carry property when operating in a towaway trailer transporter combination. | DOT, US Code 49, §31111, Mar 17 |
| train employee - an individual engaged in or connected with the movement of a train, including a hostler. | DOT, US Code 49, §21101, Mar 17 |
| trained personnel - an individual - i) who has been designated by the principal (or other appropriate administrative staff) of the school to administer epinephrine on a voluntary basis outside their scope of employment; (ii) who has received training in the administration of epinephrine; and(iii) whose training in the administration of epinephrine meets appropriate medical standards and has been documented by appropriate administrative staff of the school. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g, Jan 17 |
| trainee position - A position involving a well-defined training program established for a career or career conditional employee of a definite duration. The training may be on-the-job or formal training. Assigned tasks are performed on a rotating or non-rotating basis and under close guidance and instruction, with promotion scheduled upon satisfactory completion of the training period. A trainee who does not satisfactorily complete the training period will be reassigned to a different position. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| TraiNet - USAID's corporate database system that enables the planning and reporting of information on all USAID training activities, including in-country training. TraiNet is the single source of information required for producing the DS-2019 form. Data collected by USAID or its partners via TraiNet includes measures of results and performance monitoring, training, participant and program identification, and costs and cost-sharing. The TraiNet software is a self-contained distributable application that helps Missions, contractors, and contractor systems at various locations to collaborate in training for results. USAID database for reporting of information on all USAID training and Exchange Visitor activities. TraiNet is USAID's single repository of training and exchange data. TraiNet is a desktop and web-based application that helps Missions, contractors, and contractor systems at various locations to collaborate in training reporting. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18 |

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| <p>training - A learning activity taking place in the U.S., a third country, or in-country in a setting predominantly intended for teaching or imparting certain knowledge and information to the participants with formally designated instructors or lead persons, learning objectives, and outcomes, conducted fulltime or intermittently. The transfer of knowledge, skills, or attitudes (KSAs) through structured learning and follow-up activities, or through less structured means, to solve problems or fill identified performance gaps. Training can consist of long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or in other settings, non- academic seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, or distance learning exercises or interventions. A learning activity taking place in the U.S., a third country, or in-country in a setting predominantly intended for teaching or imparting certain knowledge and information to the participants with formally designated instructors or lead persons, learning objectives, and outcomes, conducted fulltime or intermittently.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 580, May 18</p> |
| <p>training - a learning experience in which an individual is taught to execute a specific information security procedure or understand the information security common body of knowledge.</p> | <p>DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>training - process aimed at the acquisition of defined skills relating to particular functions or activities is focused to improve individual and/or organizational performance and assist in achieving the organization's mission and performance goals.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>training agreement - Also known as a Stakeholder Compact. A written agreement involving Participants, employers, and Sponsoring Units of specific performance change targets within the organizational setting of the Participants selected for training.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18</p> |
| <p>training aid - Any item developed or procured with the primary intent that it shall assist in training and the process of learning.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>training aid - items used to assist in the instruction and training process includes videos, or slides, computer-generated visual aids, audiotapes, and games.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>training aid - items used to assist in the instruction and training process includes videos, or slides, computer-generated visual aids, audiotapes, and games.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>training and readiness oversight - The authority that combatant commanders may exercise over assigned Reserve Component forces when not on active duty or when on active duty for training. Also called TRO. See also combatant commander.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>training and training support - processes, procedures, techniques, training devices, and equipment used to train personnel to operate and support a materiel system includes individual and crew training; new equipment training; initial, formal, and on-the-job (OJT) training; and integrated logistics support (ILS) planning for training equipment and training device acquisitions and installations.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>training contractor - The organization hired by a Mission or USAID /W Bureau or Independent Office to help design, implement, or monitor aspects of results-oriented training under Mission guidance and authority See “Implementer.”</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, 253, May 18</p> |
| <p>training delivery method - method for providing training course includes: facilitated self-instruction training, Instructor led training, on-line training, on-the-job training, self-study training.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>training history - complete record documenting the historic training, certifications, and licenses completed by an employee, documents-the official training events and includes elective, professional courses required for the employee's job functions.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>training history - complete record documenting the historic training, certifications, and licenses completed by an employee, documents-the official training events and includes elective, professional courses required for the employee's job functions.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>training impact - Improvements in individual job or organizational performance attributable to new skills, knowledge, and attitudes (KSAs) acquired during training and applied at work settings, designed to contribute to institutional, sectoral, and host-country development objectives.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18</p> |
| <p>training need - (See - performance gap).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon,</p> |

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| training need - (See - performance gap). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training objective - A description of the training audience, the desired outcome of a training activity, and the measures used to evaluate the learning outcome. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| training pipeline - total time involved in training personnel once they are designated as trainees includes: time traveling to the training activity, time awaiting instruction, time of training, and time from termination of training until reporting to the ultimate duty station. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training pipeline - total time involved in training personnel once they are designated as trainees includes: time traveling to the training activity, time awaiting instruction, time of training, and time from termination of training until reporting to the ultimate duty station. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training proficiency assessment - An appraisal derived from the primary trainer's subjective assessment of an organization by comparing collective evaluations of training competence over time and against joint mission-essential tasks, conditions, and standards. Also called TPA. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| training proficiency evaluation - An objective assessment of an organization's achievement of training objectives, conducted during the execution phase of the joint training system. Also called TPE. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| training program critique - program evaluation that contains objective, often scale-type questions providing participants the opportunity to comment on the content, effectiveness, and delivery of an entire training program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training program critique - program evaluation that contains objective, often scale-type questions providing participants the opportunity to comment on the content, effectiveness, and delivery of an entire training program. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training program manager - An employee who manages, plans, develops, schedules, and implements training courses. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 458, May 18 |
| training provider - Any institution, organization, or individual, whether public, private, non-profit, or for-profit, that furnishes instruction directly to a Participant under full or partial USAID funding. Distinct from training contractors who arrange for such training and are also known as program Implementers or Programming Agents. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, 253, May 18 |
| training source type - (See - source of training). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training source type - (See - source of training). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training standard - criteria establishing the requisite levels of instructional performance necessary to achieve training objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training standard - criteria establishing the requisite levels of instructional performance necessary to achieve training objectives. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

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| training support package - materials associated with the delivery of a course/curriculum. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training support package - materials associated with the delivery of a course/curriculum. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training system life cycle - management of a major training program from its inception, through design, development and evaluation until program termination. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training system life cycle - management of a major training program from its inception, through design, development and evaluation until program termination. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| training, in-country - A learning activity taking place in a classroom or workshop with formally designated instructor(s), learning objectives, and outcomes, conducted full-time or intermittently within the host country. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| training, informal - Learning activities taking place outside the classroom or other such formal structuring during a period of Agency-sponsored training. Includes study and observational tours, or on-the-job practical learning activities not connected to formal classroom instruction. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| training, regional - Any training activity sponsored by or on behalf of a regional office or that contributes to the achievements of its regional objectives. Regional training may take place inside or outside a cluster of countries that form a geographically or politically designated region. Any Participant Training activity that is funded by a Sponsoring Unit using regional, not bi-lateral funds, and where the results of the training will be reported on a regional or multi-country basis, not a single country basis. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| training, technical - Formally structured learning activities, generally in a classroom, that do not lead to an academic degree. Can include technical courses at community colleges, technical institutes or universities, on-the-job activities tied to technical-area classroom work, or any combination of such formally structured, non-degree producing instructional activity. Any training activity conducted in a country which is not the host country or the United States. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 253, May 18 |
| training-related injury - an injury incurred by a member of the Armed Forces while performing authorized training activities in preparation for a combat mission. | DVA, US Code 38, §2402, Mar 17 |
| transaction dispute - A disagreement between a Purchase Cardholder and a vendor with respect to a transaction. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| transaction type - The method used with the Purchase Card to place an order for goods and services. These methods include in person (over the counter), by telephone, by training, third-country fax, through a catalog, or on the Internet. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| Transatlantic Economic Partnership - the joint commitment made by the United States and the European Union to reinforce their close relationship through an initiative involving the intensification and extension of multilateral and bilateral cooperation and common actions in the areas of trade and investment. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| transfer - A permanent change of station (PCS) from one post of assignment to another. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| transfer - A secondment to an international organization when you are separated from the Service for the duration of your secondment. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421, Mar 17 |
| transfer - A transfer is a non-expenditure shift of budgetary authority from one organizational element to another. Internal transfers often happen between two organizational entities within the same fund. External transfers are non-expenditure transfers processed by Treasury and require apportionment actions approved by OMB. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |

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| transfer - Change of an employee without any break in service from a position in one agency to a position in another agency. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |
| transfer - Only the Office of General Services Managements Special Services Division (A/OPR/GSM/SS) may transfer permits. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| transfer - selling (whether for payment in currency, replacement-in-kind, or exchange of supplies or services of equal value), leasing, loaning, or otherwise temporarily providing logistic support, supplies, and services under the terms of a cross-servicing agreement. | DOD, US Code 10, §2350, Jan 17 |
| transfer - The act or process of moving records from one location to another, especially from office space to storage facilities or Federal records centers, from one Federal agency to another, or from office or storage space to the National Archives. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113, Mar 17 |
| transfer - The change of an individual from an SES position in one agency to an SES position in another agency without a break in service of one full workday. A change of assignment. The employment of a career or career-conditional employee, when the employee moves from one agency to another (with or without promotion) without a break in service of one full workday. Joint or ICASS-managed assets preclude the necessity for other ICASS customer agencies to pay the compensation for assets not required to meet the needs of the customer base prior to the combining of operations. For Joint or ICASS managed assets, “transfer” indicates a physical transfer only. For USAID-managed assets, “transfer” continues to indicate both physical and ownership transfer. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 534, May 18 |
| transfer [personnel] - movement of an employee from one organization or position to another can be competitive or non-competitive. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| transfer of function - The transfer of the performance of a continuing function from one competitive area to another competitive area where it had not previously been performed. It also includes the movement of the competitive area in which the function was performed to another commuting area. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| transfer of learning - ability of learner to effectively and continually apply knowledge, skills, abilities and/or attitudes previously learned to the job environment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| transfer of learning - ability of learner to effectively and continually apply knowledge, skills, abilities and/or attitudes previously learned to the job environment. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| transfer of office - the permanent or temporary transfer of the authorities and responsibilities vested in the principal officer for the management of the post and the conduct of its operations. A permanent transfer of office is effected whenever an officer relinquishes charge of a post and does not expect to resume charge of that post, or whenever directed by the Department. A temporary transfer is effected whenever an officer relinquishes charge of a post with the expectation of resuming charge of the post. The procedure required in the case of a temporary transfer is followed at the time the principal officer relinquishes charge and again at the time the officer resumes charge. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1611, Mar 17 |
| transfer of training - (See - transfer of learning). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| transfer of training - (See - transfer of learning). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| transfer payment - A payment of money or goods. A pure transfer is unrelated to the provision of any goods or services in exchange. Such payments alter the distribution of income, but do not directly affect the allocation of resources on the margin. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| transferred works - a project facility, the operation and maintenance of which is carried out by a non-Federal entity, under the provisions of a formal operation and maintenance transfer contract. | DOI, US Code 43, §510, Mar 17 |
| transferred works operating entity - the organization which is contractually responsible for operation and maintenance of transferred works. | DOI, US Code 43, §510, Mar 17 |

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| Transformational Diplomacy - Helping to build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system. Working in partnership with the host countries to strengthen their institutional and management capacity is central to the transformational diplomacy concept. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 200-203, May 18 |
| transgenic animal - an animal whose genome contains a nucleotide sequence that has been intentionally modified in vitro, and the progeny of such an animal; Provided that the term transgenic animal does not include an animal of which the nucleotide sequence of the genome has been modified solely by selective breeding. | USDA, US Code 21, §360ccc, Mar 17 |
| transient forces - Forces that pass or stage through, or base temporarily within, the operational area of another command but are not under its operational control. See also force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| transit asset management plan - a plan developed by a recipient of funding under this chapter that - (A) includes, at a minimum, capital asset inventories and condition assessments, decision support tools, and investment prioritization; and (B) the recipient certifies complies with the rule issued. | DOT, US Code 49, §5326, Mar 17 |
| transit asset management system - a strategic and systematic process of operating, maintaining, and improving public transportation capital assets effectively throughout the life cycle of such assets. | DOT, US Code 49, §5326, Mar 17 |
| transit or transiting u.s. territorial airspace - any flight departing from a location outside of the U.S., its territories or possessions, which operates in U.S. territorial airspace en route to a location outside the U.S., its territories or possessions without landing at a destination in the U.S., its territories or possessions. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| transit zone - In illicit trafficking, the path taken by smugglers between the source and the arrival zones, and does not include distribution. See also arrival zone. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4, May 19 |
| transition - A shift in the political situation at a critical juncture in a nation's history. Three kinds of transition situations (these are basic conceptual frameworks for defining transitions - to show basic differences in the environments in which we might work) that OTI works in: Transition to Democracy; Post-Conflict Transition; Transitional Political Crisis (potential backsliding countries) | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| transition - assignment of ownership and operation/maintenance of a product or system transfer of responsibility for a product or system from a research and development organization to a receiving activity, with subsequent integration of the product or system into the receiving activity's operations. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| Transition Initiative - A set of actions intended to facilitate stability and strengthen democratic institutions in nations that have suffered political, economic or social upheaval. These actions are not conducted by OFDA. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 251, May 18 |
| transition phase - project execution phase that occurs once a solution has been validated by the customer and includes activities to deploy the solution to use. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| transition risk - potential for a given (negative) event to occur that impacts the transition of a product to a customer. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| transitional military authority - Temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Apr 17 |
| transitional military authority - Temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, May 18 |
| transitional yield - the maximum average production per acre or equivalent measure that is assigned to acreage for a crop year by the Corporation in accordance with the regulations of the Corporation whenever the producer fails - (A) to certify that acceptable documentation of production and acreage for the crop year is in the possession of the producer; or (B) to present the acceptable documentation on the demand of the Corporation or an insurance company reinsured by the Corporation. | USDA, US Code 7, §1502, Mar 17 |

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| transitory correspondence - Includes transmittal letters or forms, routine requests for information, publications or communications, acknowledgments, and other similar types of papers of short term interest which have no documentary or evident value and normally need not be kept more than 90 days. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| transitory files - Contain correspondence that ordinarily would be filed in subject files except they pertain to matters of short-term interest. They constitute a separate record series because of the disposal date. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| transmission data - Information in electronic mail systems regarding the identities of sender and addressee(s), and the date and the time messages were sent. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| transmission security - The component of communications security that results from all measures designed to protect communications from interception and exploitation by means other than cryptanalysis. Also called TRANSEC. See also communications security. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0, Sep 16 |
| transnational crime - breach of rules or laws that have actual or potential effect across national borders or those breaches which are intra-State but which offend fundamental values of the international community. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| transnational infrastructure - public or private systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, used and maintained by more than one country or which cross international borders includes the framework of interdependent networks and systems comprising identifiable industries, institutions (including people and procedures), and distribution capabilities that provide reliable flow of products and services, including transportation, communication, banking, finance, agriculture, food, water, energy, public health, emergency services, etc., essential to the national and economic security of neighboring countries, and facilitating worldwide government operations, global commerce, trade, and international communication. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| transnational organized crime - (A) racketeering activity that involves at least one jurisdiction outside the United States; or(B) any other criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of at least four years under Federal, State, or local law that involves at least one jurisdiction outside the United States and that is intended to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit. | DOS, US Code 22, §2708, Jan 17 |
| transnational organized crime group - a group of persons that includes one or more citizens of a foreign country, exists for a period of time, and acts in concert with the aim of engaging in transnational organized crime. | DOS, US Code 22, §2708, Jan 17 |
| transnational threat - Any activity, individual, or group not tied to a particular country or region that operates across international boundaries and threatens United States national security or interests. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-26, Sep 16 |
| transport area - In amphibious operations, an area assigned to a transport organization for the purpose of debarking troops and equipment. See also inner transport area; outer transport area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| transport group - An element that directly deploys and supports the landing of the landing force and is functionally designated as a transport group in the amphibious task force organization. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| transport or transportation - the carriage and related handling of any material by a vessel, or by any other vehicle, including aircraft. | DHS, US Code 33, §1402, Mar 17 |
| transportation - (A) property, facilities, instrumentalities, or equipment of any kind related to the movement of property, regardless of ownership or an agreement concerning use; and (B) services related to that movement, including receipt, delivery, transfer in transit, storage, handling, and interchange of property. | DOT, US Code 49, §15102, Mar 17 |
| transportation - any movement in commerce by motor vehicle or rail vehicle. | USDA, US Code 21, §350e, Mar 17 |
| transportation - the movement of passengers or property by an over-the-road bus - (A) in the jurisdiction of the United States between a place in a State and a place outside the State (including a place outside the United States); or (B) in a State that affects trade, traffic, and transportation described in subparagraph (A). | DHS, US Code 6, §1151, Jan 17 |

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| transportation - Transportation data are used to model the geographic locations, interconnectedness, and characteristics of the transportation system within the United States. The transportation system includes both physical and non-physical components representing all modes of travel that allow the movement of goods and people between locations. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| transportation (marine) - The Navigation Channel Framework consists of highly accurate dimensions (geographic coordinates for channel sides, centerlines, wideners, turning basins, and River Mile Markers) for every federal navigation channel maintained by USACE. The Navigation Framework will provide the basis for the marine transportation theme of the geospatial data framework. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| transportation component command - A major command of its parent Service under United States Transportation Command, which includes Air Force Air Mobility Command, Navy Military Sealift Command, and Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command. Also called TCC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6, Sep 16 |
| transportation controls - any plan, procedure, method, or arrangement, or any system of incentives, disincentives, restrictions, and requirements, which is designed to reduce the amount of energy consumed in transportation, except that the term does not include rationing of gasoline or diesel fuel. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6326, Jan 17 |
| transportation disruption - any significant delay, interruption, or stoppage in the flow of trade caused by a natural disaster, heightened threat level, an act of terrorism, or any transportation security incident. | DHS, US Code 6, §901, Jan 17 |
| transportation expenses - Includes commercial bus, air, rail, or vessel/steamship fares. Other transportation expenses include local transit system, taxi fares, cost of commercial rental cars and other special conveyances; and mileage and other allowances to cover operating expenses for use of privately owned conveyances, including fees for parking, ferries, etc. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| transportation feasibility - A determination that the available lift capability exists to move forces, equipment, and supplies from the point of origin to the port of debarkation within the commander's timeline. See also operation plan. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, May 19 |
| transportation feasible - A determination made by the supported commander that a draft operation plan can be supported with the identified or assumed transportation assets. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| transportation fuel - fuel for use in motor vehicles, motor vehicle engines, nonroad vehicles, or nonroad engines (except for ocean-going vessels). | DOE, US Code 42, §7545, Mar 17 |
| transportation in the waterborne commerce of the United States - the operation of a vessel in the fisheries, except only for sport fishing. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §53901, Mar 17 |
| transportation line and transportation company - the owner, charterer, consignee, or authorized agent operating any vessel or aircraft or railroad train bringing aliens to the United States, to foreign territory, or to adjacent islands. | DHS, US Code 8, §1223, Jan 17 |
| transportation management - The process by which an agency oversees the physical movement of commodities, household goods, and other freight from one location to another by a transportation-service provider. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112, Mar 17 |
| transportation priorities - Indicators assigned to eligible traffic that establish its movement precedence. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| Transportation Security Administration - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that protects the Nation's transportation systems by ensuring the freedom of movement for people and commerce. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| transportation security incident - a security incident resulting in a significant loss of life, environmental damage, transportation system disruption, or economic disruption in a particular area. In this paragraph, the term economic disruption does not include a work stoppage or other employee-related action not related to terrorism and resulting from an employee-employer dispute. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §56501, Mar 17 |
| transportation security information - information relating to the risks to transportation modes, including aviation, public transportation, railroad, ferry, highway, maritime, pipeline, and over-the-road bus transportation, and may include specific and general intelligence products, as appropriate. | DOT, US Code 49, §114, Mar 17 |

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| transportation system - All the land, water, and air routes and transportation assets conducting movement of United States forces and their supplies during military operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01, May 18 |
| transporting gas - (A) (i) the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas, in interstate or foreign commerce; and (ii) the movement of gas through regulated gathering lines; but (B) does not include gathering gas (except through regulated gathering lines) in a rural area outside a populated area designated by the Secretary as a nonrural area. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| transporting hazardous liquid - (A) (i) the movement of hazardous liquid by pipeline, or the storage of hazardous liquid incidental to the movement of hazardous liquid by pipeline, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce; and (ii) the movement of hazardous liquid through regulated gathering lines; but (B) does not include moving hazardous liquid through - (i) gathering lines (except regulated gathering lines) in a rural area; (ii) onshore production, refining, or manufacturing facilities; or (iii) storage or in-plant piping systems associated with onshore production, refining, or manufacturing facilities. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| transshipment - preferential treatment for a textile or apparel article has been claimed on the basis of material false information concerning the country of origin, manufacture, processing, or assembly of the article or any of its components. For purposes of this paragraph, false information is material if disclosure of the true information would mean or would have meant that the article is or was ineligible for preferential treatment. | DHS, US Code 19, §2703a, Mar 17 |
| Trans-shipment - The transfer of goods from one ship to another. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 313, May 18 |
| transshipment point - A location where material is transferred between vehicles. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| trauma - an injury resulting from exposure to - (A) a mechanical force; or (B) another extrinsic agent, including an extrinsic agent that is thermal, electrical, chemical, or radioactive. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300d-31, Jan 17 |
| trauma care component - a plan for a comprehensive health care system, within rural and urban areas of the State, for the prompt recognition, prehospital care, emergency medical care, acute surgical and medical care, rehabilitation, and outcome evaluation of seriously injured patients. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300d-33, Jan 17 |
| traumatic brain injury - an acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment, or both, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Traumatic brain injury applies to open or closed head injuries resulting in impairments in one or more areas, such as cognition; language; memory; attention; reasoning; abstract thinking; judgment; problem-solving; sensory, perceptual, and motor abilities; psychosocial behavior; physical functions; information processing; and speech. Traumatic brain injury does not apply to brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative, or to brain injuries induced by birth trauma. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| traumatic brain injury - an acquired injury to the brain. Such term does not include brain dysfunction caused by congenital or degenerative disorders, nor birth trauma, but may include brain injuries caused by anoxia due to trauma. The Secretary may revise the defined of such term as the Secretary determines necessary, after consultation with States and other appropriate public or nonprofit private entities. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280b-1c, Jan 17 |
| traumatic injury - A wound or other condition of the body caused by external force, including stress or strain, which is identifiable as to time and place of occurrence and affected body member or function, and which occurs within a single day or work-shift. Traumatic injury includes prosthetic devices or applications, such as eyeglasses and hearing aids, damaged or destroyed incidental to a work-related personal injury requiring medical services. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 442, May 18 |
| travel authorization (orders) - Written permission for an employee to travel away from his/her official duty station on official business. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| travel authorization/order - The Travel Authorization/Order (TA) is used to obligate funds for the purchase of goods and services associated with temporary duty (TDY) travel, post assignment travel, retirement travel, Personal Services Contract (PSC) travel, and donated travel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |

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| travel claim (voucher) - A written request, supported by documentation and receipts where applicable, for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of official travel, including permanent change of station (PCS) travel. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| travel documentation - identity document issued by a government or international treaty organization to facilitate the movement of individuals or small groups of persons across international boundaries includes passenger name, date of birth, gender, method of payment for ticket, photo identification (e.g., driver's license for domestic flights, passport for international travel), visa and other required paperwork for international travel, travel itinerary, and period of time between date of ticket purchase and flight departure | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Travel Management Center - A Travel Management Center is a commercial travel agent under joint contract with the General Services Administration (GSA) and federal agencies or departments. Also called TMC. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| travel management center - A commercial travel agent under joint contract with the General Services Administration (GSA), Department of State, and other Foreign Affairs agencies. Also called TMC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| treasury account symbol [financial] - identification code assigned to an individual appropriation, receipt, or other fund account. is assigned by Treasury, in collaboration with OMB and the owner agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| treasury appropriation fund symbol [financial] - separate Treasury expenditure account for appropriation titles based on the availability of the resources in the account, derived from the 12 annual appropriation bills without an agency request consists of a combination of the Federal account symbol and an availability code (e.g. annual, multi-year, or no-year), and refer only to appropriation and fund accounts, excluding receipt accounts. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| treasury rates - Rates of interest on marketable Treasury debt. Such debt is issued in maturities ranging from 91 days to 30 years. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| Treasury Report on Receivables Due from the Public (TROR) - The Department of the Treasury's only comprehensive means for periodically collecting data on the status and condition of the Federal Government's non-tax debt portfolio, in accordance with the requirements of the Debt Collection Act of 1982 and the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA). The information contained in the report is obtained from the various federal agencies and is disseminated to Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, agency Chief Financial Officers, the Federal Credit Policy Working Group, other officials and representatives of Federal and state organizations, private sector organizations, and the public. (TFM/DMS Managing Federal Receivables) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| Treasury Schedule 9 - The Treasury Report on Receivables Due from the Public is the Federal government's primary means for Federal agencies to provide comprehensive information on the non-tax debt portfolio. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| treated conference room - A shielded enclosure that provides acoustic and electromagnetic attenuation protection. Also called TCR. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| treatment - any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste or so as to render such waste nonhazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| treatment - primary and secondary prophylaxis. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300cc-51, Jan 17 |
| treatment activities - treatment services and authorized activities that are related to treatment services. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300x-34, Jan 17 |
| treatment facility - an entity that provides treatment services. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300x-34, Jan 17 |

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| treatment limitation - limits on the frequency of treatment, number of visits, days of coverage, or other similar limits on the scope or duration of treatment. | DOL, US Code 29, §1185a, Mar 17 |
| treatment program - a public or nonprofit private program of treatment for dependence on heroin or other morphine-like drugs. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300y-11, Jan 17 |
| treatment services - treatment for substance abuse. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300x-34, Jan 17 |
| Treaty of Peace - the Treaty of Peace between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel signed on March 26, 1979, including the Annexes thereto. | DOS, US Code 22, §3427, Jan 17 |
| Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (also known as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)) - The treaty that commits its 190 parties to prevent nuclear proliferation. It acknowledges five parties as nuclear-weapon states and commits them not to assist non-nuclear-weapon states parties to obtain nuclear weapons. The latter states commit not to receive such weapons and to accept IAEA safeguards on all of their nuclear activities. The treaty also commits parties to the peaceful use of nuclear energy that is consistent with its nonproliferation obligations and to negotiate effective measures on nuclear, as well as general and complete, disarmament. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17 |
| trembler switch - device that allows voltage to flow to the output wires after two metal parts make contact, completing the circuit. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| trial - A formal inquiry or legal examination of charges filed against a person before a judge, or court, or other equivalent legal institutions abroad. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| tribal - Referring to any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| tribal government - the government of an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation. | DHS, US Code 6, §701, Jan 17 |
| tribal government - the government of an Indian tribe. | DHS, US Code 6, §601, Jan 17 |
| tribal leader - Individual responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| tribal organization - (A) the recognized governing body of an Indian tribe; and (B) any legally established organization of Indians that is controlled, sanctioned, or chartered by the governing body or democratically elected by the adult members of the Indian community to be served by the organization. | DOI, US Code 43, §2401, Mar 17 |
| tribal organization - (i) the recognized governing body of any Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized community, including a Native village; or (ii) in connection with any personnel action, any local school board to which the governing body has delegated the authority to grant a waiver with respect to a personnel action. | DOI, US Code 25, §2012, Mar 17 |
| tribe - any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe as defined in the Federally Recognized [Indian] Tribe List Act of 1994. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| Tributary Station - A station electronically connected to a relay network, but normally having no relay responsibility. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| TRICARE program - the managed health care program that is established by the Department of Defense under the authority of this chapter, and includes the competitive selection of contractors to financially underwrite the delivery of health care services under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. | DOD, US Code 10, §1072, Jan 17 |

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| triple net lease - lease for which the occupant has responsibility for operation and maintenance, including the payment of utilities, including those associated with the building mechanical systems | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Trojan or Trojan horse - When referring to software a Trojan (also called a Trojan horse) is a seemingly harmless software program that contains harmful or malicious code. Trojans can allow hackers to open backdoors on your system, giving them access to your files and even network connectivity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| troop space cargo - Cargo, such as sea or barracks bags, bedding rolls or hammocks, locker trunks, and office equipment, normally stowed in an accessible place, as well as normal hand-carried combat equipment and weapons to be carried ashore by the assault troops. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| tropical disease - Amebiasis, Blackwater fever, Cholera, Dracontiasis, Dysentery, Filiariasis, Hansen's disease, Leishmaniasis including Kala-Azar Loiasis, Malaria, Onchocerciasis, Oroya fever, Pinta Plague, Schistosomiasis, Yaws, Yellow fever, and such other tropical diseases as the Secretary may add to this list. | DVA, US Code 38, §713, Mar 17 |
| truck tractor - (A) a non-property-carrying power unit that operates in combination with a semitrailer or trailer; or (B) a power unit that carries as property motor vehicles when operating in combination with a semitrailer in transporting motor vehicles or any other commodity, including cargo or general freight on a backhaul. | DOT, US Code 49, §31111, Mar 17 |
| trust in which a labor organization is interested - a trust or other fund or organization (1) which was created or established by a labor organization, or one or more of the trustees or one or more members of the governing body of which is selected or appointed by a labor organization, and (2) a primary purpose of which is to provide benefits for the members of such labor organization or their beneficiaries. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, Mar 17 |
| trusted computing base - The totality of protection mechanisms within an AIS (including hardware, firmware and software), the combination of which is responsible for enforcing a security policy. A trusted computing base consists of one or more components that together enforce a unified security policy over a product or AIS. The ability of a trusted computing base to correctly enforce a security policy depends solely on the mechanisms within the trusted computing base and on the correct input by system administrative personnel of parameters (e.g., a users clearance) related to the security policy. Also called TCB. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Trusted Internet Connections Initiative - The TIC Initiative, as outlined in OMB Memorandum M-08-05, is to optimize and standardize the security of individual external network connections currently in use by Federal agencies, including connections to the Internet. Also called TIC Initiative. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| trusted shipper - participant in any U.S. Government program which provides expedited processing for the adoption and verification of increased security standards | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| trusteeship - any receivership, trusteeship, or other method of supervision or control whereby a labor organization suspends the autonomy otherwise available to a subordinate body under its constitution or bylaws. | DOL, US Code 29, §402, Mar 17 |
| trustworthy information system - an information system that is believed to be capable of operating within defined levels of risk despite the environmental disruptions, human errors, structural failures, and purposeful attacks that are expected to occur in its environment of operation. | White House, OMB, Circular A-130, Mar 17 |
| t-test - device, technique, or measuring tool that determines the statistical significance of the difference of the means of two random samples. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| t-test - device, technique, or measuring tool that determines the statistical significance of the difference of the means of two random samples. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| tuber propagated - propagated by a tuber or a part of a tuber. | USDA, US Code 7, §2401, Mar 17 |
| tuition - course costs per student for a given training program regardless or whether or not credit is granted. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

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| tuition - course costs per student for a given training program regardless of whether or not credit is granted. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| tuition and fees - the average annual cost of tuition and fees for an institution of higher education for first-time, full-time undergraduate students enrolled in the institution. | ED, US Code 20, §1015a, Mar 17 |
| turnaround - The length of time between arriving at a point and being ready to depart from that point. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, Sep 16 |
| turning movement - A variation of the envelopment in which the attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear to force the enemy to abandon his position or divert major forces to meet the threat. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-06, Sep 16 |
| twenty-foot equivalent unit - nominal unit of measure equivalent to a 20' x 8' x 8' shipping container. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| two factor authentication - The use of two types of authentication factors from the following - (1) something the user KNOWS (e.g., password), and (2) something the user HAS (e.g., the one-time FOB); (3) or something the user IS (e.g., fingerprint). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| two-person rule - A system designed to prohibit access by an individual to nuclear weapons and certain designated components by requiring the presence at all times of at least two authorized persons, each capable of detecting incorrect or unauthorized procedures with respect to the task to be performed. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODM 315008, Sep 16 |
| two-tailed t-test - device, technique, or measuring tool performing a statistical calculation of determining the level of significance when comparing two means. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| two-tailed t-test - device, technique, or measuring tool performing a statistical calculation of determining the level of significance when comparing two means. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| type - a classification of resources that refers to the capability of a resource. | DHS, US Code 6, §741, Jan 17 |
| Type I - Type I products are designed to secure classified information but may also be used to protect sensitive unclassified information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| type of purchase - with respect to cattle - (A) a negotiated purchase; (B) a formula market arrangement; and (C) a forward contract. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635d, Mar 17 |
| type of purchase - with respect to swine - (A) a negotiated purchase; (B) other market formula purchase; (C) a swine or pork market formula purchase; (D) a negotiated formula purchase. | USDA, US Code 7, §1635i, Mar 17 |
| type of service - Identifies whether the position of the employee is in the competitive or excepted service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| typed and typing - having evaluated, or evaluating, respectively, a resource in accordance with standards created. | DHS, US Code 6, §311, Jan 17 |
| types of compliance requirements - Refers to the types of compliance requirements listed in the compliance supplement. Examples include activities allowed or unallowed; allowable costs/cost principles; cash management; eligibility; matching, level of effort, earmarking; and, reporting. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| types of compliance requirements - the types of compliance requirements listed in the compliance supplement. Examples include: activities allowed or unallowed; allowable costs/cost principles; cash management; eligibility; matching, level of effort, earmarking; and, reporting. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, |

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| <p>U Visa - U nonimmigrant status for victims of criminal activity designated in INA (qualifying crimes) who have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse as a result of being a victim of criminal activity, possess information concerning the crime, and are being helpful to law enforcement and government officials in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity allows victims to remain in the United States for up to four years (or longer if a limited exception applies), receive work authorization, and, if certain conditions are met, apply for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident (LPR).</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>U.S. Campus-based Professionals - Admissions officers, foreign student advisers, registrars, and others who work with international educational exchange at U.S. colleges and universities.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2278-4, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>U.S. citizen eligible family member - is an individual who meets the following criteria - (1) U.S. citizen; and (2) The spouse or domestic partner of the sponsoring employee, or a child of the sponsoring employee who is an unmarried child at least 18 years old; and (3) Listed on the travel orders or approved Form OF-126, Foreign Service Residence and Dependency Report, of a sponsoring employee, i.e., a direct-hire Foreign Service, Civil Service, or uniformed service member who is permanently assigned to or stationed abroad at a U.S. mission, or at an office of the American Institute in Taiwan; and who is under chief of mission authority, and either - (a) Resides at the sponsoring employee's post of assignment abroad or, as appropriate, at an office of the American Institute in Taiwan; or (b) Resides at an involuntary separate maintenance allowance (ISMA) location authorized. If residing at an ISMA location, the individual will not be listed on the sponsoring officers travel orders, but will have a Form SF-1190, Foreign Allowances Application, Grant and Report, processed authorizing ISMA. Other family members or dependents on direct-hire Foreign Service, Civil Service, or uniformed service members travel orders who do not meet all of these criteria are not USEFMs or AEFMs. Also called USEFM.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>U.S. citizen employee - A U.S. citizen appointed to the Foreign Service or Civil Service by the Department (and other agencies where uniform regulations apply). The term replaces the previously used American employee. The term used in, Payroll, Time and Attendance, and Leave Accounting, excludes AMCITs unless otherwise indicated.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>U.S. citizen resident appointment - A U.S. citizen living abroad who is not an American Family Member.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 450, 470, May 18</p> |
| <p>U.S. citizen resident or resident - a U.S. citizen residing abroad who is not an eligible family member.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>U.S. Commonwealth - The Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3432, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel - import specialists, auditors, and other appropriate employees of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §4313, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>U.S. diplomatic pouch - A properly documented, sealed bag, briefcase, envelope, or other container. It is used to transmit approved correspondence, documents, publications, and other items for official use between the Department of State, U.S. Diplomatic posts, and between U.S. Diplomatic posts.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>U.S. disbursing officer - A U.S. citizen officer authorized to receive, disburse money, and account for all official funds entrusted to that employee. The USDO is an accountable officer operating under a Department of the Treasury delegation to disburse U.S. Government funds. Also called USDO.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>U.S. entity - (1) State, local, or tribal governments; (2) State, local, and tribal law enforcement and firefighting entities; (3) public health and medical entities; (4) regional, state, local, and tribal emergency management entities, including State Adjutants General and other appropriate public safety</p> | <p>ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17</p> |

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entities; or (5) private sector entities serving as part of the nation's Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources.

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| U.S. Flag Air Carrier - One of a class of air carriers holding a certificate under Section 401 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1371) authorizing operations between the U.S. or its territories and one or more foreign countries. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| U.S. flag vessel - A U.S. Government-owned vessel or a privately owned U.S. flag (U.S. registered) commercial vessel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 314, May 18 |
| U.S. Forces - All armed U.S. troops, including those of the Coast Guard, as individuals and as a group, and all equipment that belongs to the U.S. or that is being used, escorted, or conveyed by U.S. military personnel, including Type I and II Military Sealift Command vessels. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| U.S. Foreign Service employees - U.S. citizens who are members of the Foreign Service. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2313, Mar 17 |
| U.S. General Accounting Office Standards "Yellow Book" - The standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, for audit of Government organizations, programs, activities, and functions, and of Government assistance received by contractors, nonprofit organizations, and other non- governmental organizations. (see also Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards and Government Auditing Standards) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 592, May 18 |
| U.S. Government employee - A U.S. Government employee who is a direct-hire employee of State. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| U.S. Government personnel - employees of the agencies, both Foreign Service (except for locally employed staff and non-U.S. citizen consular agents), and Civil Service, serving abroad, including employees on detail. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4142, Mar 17 |
| U.S. Government vehicle - Any U.S. Government-owned, commercially leased, commercially rented, loaned or GSA fleet-leased vehicle under the direct administrative control of the U.S. Government. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19413, Mar 17 |
| U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement personnel - Homeland Security Investigations Directorate personnel and other appropriate employees of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. | DHS, US Code 19, §4313, Mar 17 |
| U.S. interests section - A post in a country with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations and therefore is attached to the embassy of the protecting power. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1112, Mar 17 |
| U.S. Mission - Department of State office set up to conduct negotiations or establish relations with a foreign country. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114, Mar 17 |
| U.S. person - as defined in the Privacy Act of 1974 as an individual, meaning a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17 |
| U.S. Private Voluntary Organization - A non-governmental entity organized under the laws of the United States and headquartered in the United States that solicits and receives cash contributions from the U.S. general public; Is a charitable organization in that it is nonprofit and exempt from Federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and is not a university, college, accredited degree-granting institution of education, private foundation, hospital, organization established by a major political party in the United States, organization established, funded and audited by the U.S. Congress, organization engaged exclusively in research or scientific activities, church, synagogue, mosque or other similar entity organized primarily for religious purposes; and Conducts, or anticipates conducting, overseas program activities that are consistent with the general purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| U.S. Standard General Ledger - The U.S. Standard General Ledger provides a uniform chart of accounts and technical guidance to be used in standardizing Federal agency accounting. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 620, May 18 |

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| ultimate purchaser - the first person who purchases such item for purposes other than resale. | DOC, US Code 15, §2821, Mar 17 |
| ultimate purchaser - the first person, other than a dealer purchasing in his capacity as a dealer, who in good faith purchases a self-propelled vehicle for purposes other than resale. | DHS, US Code 19, §1517, Mar 17 |
| ultimate user - a person who has obtained from a dispenser, and who possesses, a controlled substance for his or her own use, for the use of a member of his or her household, or for the use of an animal owned by him or her or by a member of his or her household. | DHHS, US Code 42, §280g-3, Jan 17 |
| ultra-high speed service - broadband service operating at a 1gigabit per second downstream transmission capacity. | USDA, US Code 7, §950bb-2, Mar 17 |
| ultrasonic detector - active, visible volumetric detecting device that detects motion by filling a space with a pattern of ultrasonic waves; the modulation of these waves by a moving object is detected and initiates an alarm signal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| umbrella special access program - special access program that has subordinate elements; compartments, sub-compartments, or projects. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Unacceptable Performance - Performance that fails to significantly meet minimum performance standards for one or more critical elements of an employee’s performance plan (AEF). For Civil Service employees, the minimum standard is ‘Needs Improvement’. Performance that fails to significantly meet the performance measure established for a work objective. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, May 18 |
| unacceptable risk - level of risk at which, given costs and benefits associated with further reduction measures, action is deemed to be warranted at a given point in time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| unaccompanied alien child - a child who - (A) has no lawful immigration status in the United States; (B) has not attained 18 years of age; and (C) with respect to whom - (i) there is no parent or legal guardian in the United States; or (ii) no parent or legal guardian in the United States is available to provide care and physical custody. | DHS, US Code 6, §279, Jan 17 |
| unaccompanied post - The Under Secretary for Management is responsible for designating as an unaccompanied post, those imminent danger areas at which family members are not authorized to reside, and from which family visitation travel may be authorized. Designations may change from time to time to reflect changing circumstances. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745, Mar 17 |
| unaccompanied pouches - Pouches that travel from origin to destination unescorted. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| Unaccompanied Refugee Minor - a refugee child under 18 years old who is separated from both parents and is not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for him or her. Also called URM. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 1023-1 (U, Mar 17 |
| unaccounted for United States personnel - the following: (1) Any missing person. (2) Any United States national who was killed while engaged in activities on behalf of the United States and whose remains have not been repatriated to the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3054, Jan 17 |
| unaccounted-for Cold War POW/MIA - a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the United States who, as a result of service during the period from September 2, 1945, to August 21, 1991, was at any time classified as a prisoner of war or missing-in-action and whose person or remains have not been returned to United States control and who remains unaccounted for. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| unacknowledged special access program - special access program established and administered to have protective controls that ensure the existence of the program is not acknowledged, affirmed, or made known to any person not authorized for such information | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| unallocated interest fund - the sum of (1) the earnings and profits accumulated prior to March 4, 1923, and attributable to investments and reinvestments by the Secretary of the Treasury, plus (2) the earnings and profits accumulated on or after March 4, 1923, in respect of the earnings and profits. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4325, Jan 17 |

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| unallowable cost - any cost that, under the provisions of any pertinent law, regulation, or contract, cannot be included in prices, cost-reimbursements, or settlements under a Government contract to which it is allocable. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| unallowable cost - any cost which, under the provisions of any pertinent law, regulation, or sponsored agreement, cannot be included in prices, cost reimbursements, or settlements under a Government sponsored agreement to which it is allocable. | White House, OMB, Circular A-21, Mar 17 |
| unanticipated target - A target of opportunity that was unknown or not expected to exist in the operational environment. See also operational area; target; target of opportunity. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| unassociated funerary objects - objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, where the remains are not in the possession or control of the Federal agency or museum and the objects can be identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to specific individuals or families or to known human remains or, by a preponderance of the evidence, as having been removed from a specific burial site of an individual culturally affiliated with a particular Indian tribe. | DOI, US Code 25, §3001, Mar 17 |
| unauthorized access - Logical or physical access without a need to know to a Department network, system, application, data, or other resource in any format. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| unauthorized alien - the alien is not at that time either (A) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or (B) authorized to be so employed by this chapter or by the Attorney General. | DHS, US Code 8, §1322, Jan 17 |
| unauthorized commitment - An agreement that is not binding solely because the United States Government representative who made it lacked the authority to enter into that agreement on behalf of the United States Government. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10, Sep 16 |
| unauthorized disclosure - a communication or physical transfer of classified information to an unauthorized recipient. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| unauthorized disclosure - communication or physical transfer of classified information to an unauthorized recipient. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| unauthorized disclosure - Disclosure, without authorization, of information in the possession of the Department that is about or referring to an individual. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| unauthorized disclosure - The compromise of classified information by communication or physical transfer to an unauthorized recipient. It includes the unauthorized disclosure of classified information in a newspaper, journal, or other publication where such information is traceable to an agency because of a direct quotation, or other uniquely identifiable fact. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Unauthorized Disclosure of Passwords - The release of password information to persons other than senior IT management or security personnel for purposes of performing an investigation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17 |
| unavailable check action - The action taken to - (1) Determine the payment status of a check on which subsequent action will be based; and (2) Initiate retrieval of a check photocopy by the locator information necessary to obtain copies of the check found to have been already paid. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| uncertain environment - Operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed to or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have totally effective control of the territory and population in the intended operational area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| uncertainty - degree to which a calculated, estimated, or observed value may deviate from the true value. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| UNCLASSIFIED - Information that has not been determined or any predecessor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and that is not designated as classified. A category of information that includes both Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) and non-sensitive information and materials which at a minimum must be safeguarded against tampering, destruction, or loss. SBU information and materials must also be afforded additional protections commensurate with the sensitivity level of the data involved. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18 |

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| unclassified automated information system - An information system that has not been engineered and/or physically located in such a way as to suppress compromising emanations. Such systems are not approved for the general processing of classified national security information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| unclassified controlled air pouch - Controlled air pouches are used to transmit Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) material that might disclose the nature of a classified project if the contents were known. For procedures in handling UCAP pouches. Also called UCAP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| unclassified information - Information that has not been determined to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and that is not designated as classified. A category of information that includes both SBU and non-sensitive information and materials which, at a minimum, must be safeguarded against tampering, destruction, or loss. SBU information and materials must also be afforded additional protections commensurate with the sensitivity level of the data involved. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, 552, May 18 |
| uncollectible check - A check which is returned unpaid by the bank on which the check is drawn. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131, Mar 17 |
| unconditional gifts - Gifts made with no conditions on their use. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 628, May 18 |
| unconventional assisted recovery - Nonconventional assisted recovery conducted by special operations forces. Also called UAR. See also evader; recovery. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| unconventional assisted recovery coordination cell - A compartmented special operations forces cell, established to coordinate, synchronize, and deconflict nonconventional assisted recovery operations within the operational area assigned to the joint force commander. Also called UARCC. See also joint operations center; joint personnel recovery center; special operations forces; unconventional assisted recovery. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16 |
| unconventional warfare - Activities conducted to enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a government or occupying power by operating through or with an underground, auxiliary, and guerrilla force in a denied area. Also called UW. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05.1, Sep 16 |
| Uncurrent Designated Depository Check - A check drawn on the designated depository which is unpaid and outstanding against the designated depository checking account for at least one full fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the check was issued, except where the local laws provide that the negotiable period of a check is shorter. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3511, Mar 17 |
| undefinitized contractual action - a new procurement action entered into by the Coast Guard for which the contractual terms, specifications, or price are not agreed upon before performance is begun under the action. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §567, Jan 17 |
| undefinitized contractual action - does not include contractual actions with respect to - i) foreign military sales; (ii) purchases in an amount not in excess of the amount of the simplified acquisition threshold; or (iii) special access programs. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §567, Jan 17 |
| undelivered check - A check in the possession of either a Department of State certifying or disbursing officer which has not been delivered to the payee for some reason. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-3411, Mar 17 |
| under the control of armed groups - areas within the Democratic Republic of the Congo or adjoining countries in which armed groups - (A) physically control mines or force labor of civilians to mine, transport, or sell conflict minerals; (B) tax, extort, or control any part of trade routes for conflict minerals, including the entire trade route from a Conflict Zone Mine to the point of export from the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country; or (C) tax, extort, or control trading facilities, in whole or in part, including the point of export from the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country. | DOC, US Code 15, §78m, Mar 17 |
| under vehicle improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) employment that is placed on the underside of a vehicle (using string, tape, magnet, etc. as a form of attachment). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| underbelly improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) employment in which the device targets the underside of a vehicle, using large amounts of explosives buried to deliberately defeat armor (can include conventional land mines). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| underbody - the floor pan of a motor vehicle. | DHS, US Code 19, §3332, Mar 17 |
| undergraduate foreign language and area or international studies center - an administrative unit of an institution of higher education, including but not limited to 4-year colleges, that contributes significantly to the national interest through the education and training of students who matriculate into advanced language and area studies programs, professional school programs, or incorporates substantial international and foreign language content into baccalaureate degree programs, engages in research, curriculum development and community outreach activities designed to broaden international and foreign language knowledge, employs faculty with strong language, area, and international studies credentials, maintains library holdings, including basic reference works, journals, and works in translation, and makes training available predominantly to undergraduate students. | ED, US Code 20, §1132, Mar 17 |
| underground injection - subsurface emplacement through a bored, drilled, driven, or dug well where the depth is greater than the largest surface dimension and whenever a principal function of the well is the emplacement of any fluid. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| underground natural gas storage facility - a gas pipeline facility that stores natural gas in an underground facility, including - (A) a depleted hydrocarbon reservoir; (B) an aquifer reservoir; or (C) a solution-mined salt cavern reservoir. | DOT, US Code 49, §60101, Mar 17 |
| underground storage tank - storage tank where more than 10 percent of its capacity is beneath the ground surface includes underground pipes connected to the tank. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| underrepresented in science and engineering - a minority group whose number of scientists and engineers per 10,000 population of that group is substantially below the comparable figure for scientists and engineers who are white and not of Hispanic origin. | ED, US Code 20, §1067k, Mar 17 |
| underrepresented minority individuals - individuals who are members of racial or ethnic minority groups that are underrepresented in the health professions including nursing. | DHHS, US Code 42, §293b, Jan 17 |
| underrepresented population - a population that is typically underrepresented in service provision, and includes populations such as persons who have low-incidence disabilities, persons who are minorities, poor persons, persons with limited English proficiency, older individuals, or persons from rural areas. | DOL, US Code 29, §3002, Mar 17 |
| undersea warfare - Military operations conducted to establish and maintain control of the undersea portion of the maritime domain. Also called USW. See also antisubmarine warfare; mine warfare. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |
| underserved community - a community (including an urban or rural community and an Indian tribal community) that has, as determined by the Secretary: (I) limited access to affordable, healthy foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables, in grocery retail stores or farmer-to-consumer direct markets; and (II) a high rate of hunger or food insecurity or a high poverty rate. | USDA, US Code 7, §1932, Mar 17 |
| understudy - An employee selected under merit staffing procedures for the purpose of being trained to assume the duties of a position scheduled to be vacated in a definite period of time, normally one year or less. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 418, May 18 |
| underwater demolition - The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles that is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| underwater demolition team - A group of officers and enlisted specially trained and equipped to accomplish the destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles and associated tasks. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34, Sep 16 |
| underwriter - any person who has purchased from an issuer with a view to, or offers or sells for an issuer in connection with, the distribution of any security, or participates or has a direct or indirect participation in any such undertaking, or participates or has a participation in the direct or indirect underwriting of any such undertaking; but such term shall not include a person whose interest is limited to a commission from an underwriter or dealer not in excess of the usual and customary distributors' or sellers' commission. | DOC, US Code 15, §77ccc, Mar 17 |

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| underwriting purposes - (A) rules for, or determination of, eligibility (including enrollment and continued eligibility) for benefits under the plan or coverage; (B) the computation of premium or contribution amounts under the plan or coverage; (C) the application of any pre-existing condition exclusion under the plan or coverage; and (D) other activities related to the creation, renewal, or replacement of a contract of health insurance or health benefits. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-91, Jan 17 |
| undesirable incident - incident that has an adverse impact on the operation of the facility or mission of the agency. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| undocumented - facilitates the classification of vessels that may be numbered by the proper issuing authority in a State. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| undue burden - significant difficulty or expense. An agency shall consider all agency resources available to the program or component for which the product is being developed, procured, maintained, or used in determining whether an action would result in an undue burden. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| undue burden [conducted program or activity] - financial and administrative burden that entail significant difficulty or expense or add significant new administrative responsibilities, when assessed in comparison to all Component resources available for use in the funding and operation of the conducted program or activity, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security (or designee). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| undue hardship - An action requiring significant difficulty or expense to the employer. Factors to be considered include - (1) The nature and net cost of the accommodation needed; (2) The financial resources of the Department as a whole; and (3) The impact of the accommodation upon the operation of the Departments mission, including the impact on the ability of other employees to perform their duties and to conduct business. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 36714, Mar 17 |
| undue hardship - An action requiring significant difficulty or expense when considered in light of factors such as the nature and cost of the accommodation requested; the mission of the organization that the accommodation would impact; the structure and composition of the organization; and any pertinent legal or agency precedents. | USAID, ADS Glossary, May 18 |
| undue hardship - in the case of actions taken by an employer, actions requiring significant difficulty or expense, when considered in light of (A) the nature and cost of the action needed under this chapter; (B) the overall financial resources of the facility or facilities involved in the provision of the action; the number of persons employed at such facility; the effect on expenses and resources, or the impact otherwise of such action upon the operation of the facility; (C) the overall financial resources of the employer; the overall size of the business of an employer with respect to the number of its employees; the number, type, and location of its facilities; and (D) the type of operation or operations of the employer, including the composition, structure, and functions of the work force of such employer; the geographic separateness, administrative, or fiscal relationship of the facility or facilities in question to the employer. | DVA, US Code 38, §4303, Mar 17 |
| undue interruption - The degree of interruption that would prevent the completion of required work by the employee 90 days after placement into a different position under RIF procedures. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| unearned leave status - leave approved to be used by a member of the armed forces that exceeds the amount of leave credit that has been accrued as a result of the member's active service and that has not been previously used by the member. | DOD, US Code 10, §709, Jan 17 |
| unemployed individual - an individual who is without a job and who wants and is available for work. The determination of whether an individual is without a job, for purposes of this paragraph, shall be made in accordance with the criteria used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor in defining individuals as unemployed. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| unencumbered - that the United States has no obligation to foreign governments to use the uranium for only peaceful purposes. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2538c, Jan 17 |
| unexploded explosive ordnance - Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and that has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. Also called UXO. See also explosive ordnance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| unexploded ordnance - explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause, which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| unexploded ordnance - military munitions that - (A) have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; (B) have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and (C) remain unexploded, whether by malfunction, design, or any other cause. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| unfair trade practice - any act, policy, or practice of a foreign country that - (i) violates, or is inconsistent with, the provisions of, or otherwise denies benefits to the United States under, any trade agreement to which the United States is a party; (ii) in the case of a monopolistic state trading enterprise engaged in the export sale of an agricultural commodity, implements a pricing practice that is inconsistent with sound commercial practice; (iii) provides a subsidy that - (I) decreases market opportunities for United States exports; or (II) unfairly distorts an agricultural market to the detriment of United States exporters; (iv) imposes an unfair technical barrier to trade, including - (I) a trade restriction or commercial requirement (such as a labeling requirement) that adversely affects a new technology (including biotechnology); and (II) an unjustified sanitary or phytosanitary restriction (including any restriction that, in violation of the Uruguay Round Agreements, is not based on scientific principles; (v) imposes a rule that unfairly restricts imports of United States agricultural commodities in the administration of tariff rate quotas; or (vi) fails to adhere to, or circumvents any obligation under, any provision of a trade agreement with the United States. | USDA, US Code 7, §5602, Mar 17 |
| unfunded accrued liability - the excess of the accrued liability, under an actuarial cost method which so provides, over the present value of the assets of a pension plan. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe regulations to carry out this paragraph. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| unfunded liability - the estimated amount by which - (A) the present value of all benefits payable from the fund exceeds (B) the sum of - i) the present value of deductions to be withheld from the future basic pay of participants subject to subchapter II and of future Agency contributions to be made on the behalf of such participants; (ii) the present value of Government payments to the fund; and (iii) the fund balance as of the date on which the unfunded liability is determined. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2001, Jan 17 |
| unified action - The synchronization, coordination, and/or integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities with military operations to achieve unity of effort. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| Unified Area Command - Command system established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional. See Area Command. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| unified combatant command - a military command which has broad, continuing missions and which is composed of forces from two or more military departments. | DOD, US Code 10, §161, Jan 17 |
| unified combatant command - See unified command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| unified command - A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Military Departments that is established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called unified combatant command. See also combatant command; subordinate unified command. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| Unified Command - A structure that brings together the ICs of all major organizations involved in the incident to coordinate an effective response, while at the same time allowing the ICs organizational entities to carry out their own jurisdictional responsibilities. While UC makeup for a specific incident is determined on a case-by-case basis, makeup of the UC may change as the incident progresses; to account for changes in the situation (e.g., transitions out of emergency response and into long-term cleanup). Linking the various entities responding to the incident, UC is responsible for overall management of the incident (unlike when there is a single IC who is solely responsible for an event) and provides a forum for UC entities to make consensus decisions. Also called UC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |

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| <p>Unified Command - An Incident Command System application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan. Also called US.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>unified command - authority structure in which the role of incident commander is shared by two or more persons, each having authority in a different responding agency each agency that is part of the Unified Command still maintains its own authority, responsibility, and accountability.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Unified Command Plan - The document, approved by the President, that sets forth basic guidance to all unified combatant commanders; establishes their missions, responsibilities, and force structure; delineates the general geographical area of responsibility for geographic combatant commanders; and specifies functional responsibilities for functional combatant commanders. Also called UCP. See also combatant command; combatant commander.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>Unified Command Representative - A representative from one of the organizations involved in and responding to an incident. UC representatives bring their authorities to the UC, as well as the resources to carry out their responsibilities. Members in a UC have a responsibility to the UC, but do not relinquish their department/agency authority, responsibility, or accountability. To be a UC representative, the representatives organization must - (1) Have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for the incident under a law or ordinance; (2) Have an area of responsibility that is affected by the incident or response operations; (3) Be specifically charged with commanding, coordinating, or managing a major aspect of the response; and (4) Have the resources to support participation in the response organization.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Unified Coordination Group - Provides leadership within the Joint Field Office. The Unified Coordination Group is comprised of specified senior leaders representing State and Federal interests, and in certain circumstances tribal governments, local jurisdictions, the private sector, or nongovernmental organizations. The Unified Coordination Group typically consists of the Principal Federal Official (if designated), Federal Coordinating Officer, State Coordinating Officer, and senior officials from other entities with primary statutory or jurisdictional responsibility and significant operational responsibility for an aspect of an incident (e.g., the Senior Health Official, Department of Defense representative, or Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official if assigned). Within the Unified Coordination Group, the Federal Coordinating Officer is the primary Federal official responsible for coordinating, integrating, and synchronizing Federal response activities.</p> | <p>DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17</p> |
| <p>unified geospatial-intelligence operations - The collaborative and coordinated process to assess, align, and execute geospatial intelligence across the National System for Geospatial Intelligence and its partner organizations. Also called UGO.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03, May 18</p> |
| <p>uniform guideline [employment] - set of principles designed to assist employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, and licensing and certification boards to comply with requirements of federal law prohibiting employment practices that discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, and national origin.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>uniform guideline [employment] - set of principles designed to assist employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, and licensing and certification boards to comply with requirements of federal law prohibiting employment practices that discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, and national origin.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18</p> |
| <p>uniform issuances - Any chapter or subchapter of the FAM or FAH that applies to more than one foreign affairs agency.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-11122, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>uniform regulations - The term used for joint directives agreed to by the Department and other Foreign Affairs agencies and incorporated into agency directives materials</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>Uniform Resource Locator - The address of a website that includes the protocol used to reach the target server (http, https, ftp, etc.) and the host system (domain name) on which the document resides. The URL may also include the directory path to the document, and the document filename. The URL http - //www.state.gov identifies the protocol http and the domain name www.state.gov. The absence of a path and filename cause the host system to use locally assigned default values. Also called URL.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| uniformed service - the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. | DHHS, US Code 42, §201, Jan 17 |
| uniformed services - Members of the armed forces (i.e., Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard) and other uniformed services (e.g., National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Public Health Service). | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| uniformed services - the Armed Forces, the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard when engaged in active duty for training, inactive duty training, or full-time National Guard duty, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, and any other category of persons designated by the President in time of war or national emergency. | DVA, US Code 38, §4303, Mar 17 |
| uniformed services - the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, and the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. | FEC, US Code 52, §20310, Mar 17 |
| uniformed services - The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Public Health Services. See also Military Department; Service. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| uniformed services -(A) the armed forces;(B) the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and (C) the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| unilateral agricultural sanction - any prohibition, restriction, or condition on carrying out an agricultural program with respect to a foreign country or foreign entity that is imposed by the United States for reasons of foreign policy or national security, except in a case in which the United States imposes the measure pursuant to - (A) a multilateral regime and the other member countries of that regime have agreed to impose substantially equivalent measures; or (B) a mandatory decision of the United Nations Security Council. | DOS, US Code 22, §7201, Jan 17 |
| unilateral medical sanction - any prohibition, restriction, or condition on exports of, or the provision of assistance consisting of, medicine or a medical device with respect to a foreign country or foreign entity that is imposed by the United States for reasons of foreign policy or national security, except in a case in which the United States imposes the measure pursuant to - (A) a multilateral regime and the other member countries of that regime have agreed to impose substantially equivalent measures; or (B) a mandatory decision of the United Nations Security Council. | DOS, US Code 22, §7201, Jan 17 |
| Unincorporated Territory or Outlying Possession - an area over which the Constitution has not been expressly and fully extended by the Congress within the United States Constitution. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 11212-1, Mar 17 |
| uninspected passenger vessel - a vessel carrying six or less passengers. | DOT/Maritime, US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| uninterruptible power supply - electrical apparatus that provides emergency power to a load when the input power source, typically mains power, fails or drops to an unacceptable voltage level. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| unique and innovative concept - (1) In the opinion and to the knowledge of the Government evaluator, the meritorious proposal - (i) Is the product of original thinking submitted confidentially by one source; (ii) Contains new, novel, or changed concepts, approaches, or methods; (iii) Was not submitted previously by another; and (iv) Is not otherwise available within the Federal Government. (2) In this context, the term does not mean that the source has the sole capability of performing the research. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| unique entity identifier - a number or other identifier used to identify a specific commercial, nonprofit, or Government entity. See www.sam.gov for the designated entity for establishing unique entity identifiers. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| unique identifier - any visual designation affixed to a conspicuous location on the passport indicating that the individual is a covered sex offender. | DOS, US Code 22, §212b, Jan 17 |
| Uniquely Suitable - A condition in which the proposed Participating Agency is the only source available to provide the required technical assistance. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 306, May 18 |
| unit - 1. Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority. 2. An organization title of a subdivision of a group in a task force. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |

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| unit - a military organization of the armed forces designated as a unit by competent authority. | DOD, US Code 10, §130, Jan 17 |
| unit [component] testing - testing of individual hardware or software components or groups of related components. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| unit aircraft - Those aircraft provided to an aircraft unit for the performance of a flying mission. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, May 19 |
| unit cost - The total cost of operating a cost center divided by the total workload count is the unit cost. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| unit identification code - A six-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces. Also called UIC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| unit line number - A seven-character alphanumeric code that describes a unique increment of a unit deployment, i.e., advance party, main body, equipment by sea and air, reception team, or trail party, in the time-phased force and deployment data. Also called ULN. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-3, Sep 16 |
| unit load device - Aviation terminology referring to a pallet or container used to load freight (i.e., U.S. diplomatic pouches) on wide-body aircraft and specific narrow-body aircraft. It allows a large quantity of cargo to be bundled into a single unit that can be lifted by mechanical devices. Also called ULD. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| unit movement data - A unit equipment and/or supply listing containing corresponding transportability data. Tailored unit movement data has been modified to reflect a specific movement requirement. Also called UMD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, May 18 |
| unit of general local government - a city, county, town, parish, village, or other general-purpose political subdivision of a State. | GSA, US Code 40, §902, Mar 17 |
| unit of general local government - any city, county, town, parish, village, or other general-purpose political subdivision of a State. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3337, Jan 17 |
| unit of general local government - any general purpose political subdivision of a State that has the power to levy taxes and spend funds, as well as general corporate and police powers. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| unit of general purpose local government - any city, county, town, municipality, or other political subdivision of a State (or any combination thereof), which has a building code or similar authority over a particular geographic area. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6831, Jan 17 |
| unit of local government - any general purpose political subdivision of a State which has the power to levy taxes and spend funds, as well as general corporate and police powers. | DOL, US Code 29, §2101, Mar 17 |
| unit of local government -a county, municipality, town, township, village, or other unit of general government below the State level. | USDA, US Code 7, §228, Mar 17 |
| unit personnel and tonnage table - A table included in the loading plan of a combat-loaded ship as a recapitulation of totals of personnel and cargo by type, listing cubic measurements and weight. Also called UP&TT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| unit security officer - A cleared U.S. citizen direct-hire employee, personal services contractor or commercial contractor designated by the bureau executive directors to assist the principal unit security officer or bureau security officer in carrying out security responsibilities. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| unit type code - A Joint Chiefs of Staff-developed and -assigned code, consisting of five characters that uniquely identify a “type unit.” Also called UTC. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, May 18 |
| United Nations Headquarters District - the area within the United States which is agreed to by the United Nations and the United States to constitute such a district, together with such other areas as the Secretary of State may approve from time to time in order to permit effective functioning of the United Nations or missions to the United Nations. | DOS, US Code 22, §4309a, Jan 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 - Established, for the first time, binding obligations on states under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to develop and enforce appropriate legal and regulatory measures against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17 |
| United States - (A) a Federal corporation;(B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or (C) an instrumentality of the United States. | DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17 |
| United States - all areas included within the territorial boundaries of the United States, including the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States exercises jurisdiction. | DHS, US Code 33, §2241, Mar 17 |
| United States - all areas under the territorial sovereignty of the United States and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| United States - all areas under the territorial sovereignty of the United States and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| United States - all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States or occupied by the military or naval forces thereof. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4302, Jan 17 |
| United States - all Territories and possessions of the United States except the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Wake Island, Midway Islands, Kingman Reef, Johnston Island, and the island of Guam. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17 |
| United States - all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §195, Jan 17 |
| United States - all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1603, Jan 17 |
| United States - all the States. | DHS, US Code 8, §1375a, Jan 17 |
| United States - any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States and any waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| United States - any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States, and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. | DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17 |
| United States - Includes the land area, internal waters, territorial sea, and airspace of the United States, including a. United States territories; and b. Other areas over which the United States Government has complete jurisdiction and control or has exclusive authority or defense responsibility. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| United States - The 50 States and the District of Columbia. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311, Mar 17 |
| United States - the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other territory or possession of the United States. | DHS, US Code 6, §1111, Jan 17 |
| United States - the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental and insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §82, Jan 17 |

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| United States - the Canal Zone, and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term person shall be deemed to mean any individual, partnership, association, company, or other incorporated body of individuals, or corporation, or body politic. | DHS, US Code 8, §1185, Jan 17 |
| United States - the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. | DHS/USCG, US Code 14, §6801, Jan 17 |
| United States - the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| United States - the customs territory of the United States, as defined in General Note 2 to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §4313, Mar 17 |
| United States - the several States and the District of Columbia. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1512, Jan 17 |
| United States - the several States the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1514, Jan 17 |
| United States - The several states, the District of Columbia, and any area or jurisdiction over which the United States exercises sovereignty. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-252, May 18 |
| United States - the several States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §3902, Mar 17 |
| United States - The several States, the District of Columbia, and the States and areas defined under the term, nonforeign area. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| United States - the several States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3814, Jan 17 |
| United States - the States and the District of Columbia. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| United States - the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, dependency, or possession of the United States, and includes the outer Continental Shelf. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4618, Jan 17 |
| United States - the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States, including the territorial sea and the overlying airspace. | DOT/FAA, US Code 49, §40102, May 19 |
| United States - the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4302, Jan 17 |
| United States - used in a geographical sense, includes Puerto Rico, all Territories and possessions of the United States and the Canal Zone. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §47f, Jan 17 |
| United States and its Territories - The 50 States; the District of Columbia; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Territories of Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands; and the Possessions Midway and Wake Islands. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| United States Armed Forces - Used to denote collectively the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. See also Armed Forces of the United States. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP, Sep 16 |
| United States assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, other than urgent humanitarian assistance or medicine; (B) sales and assistance under the Arms Export Control Act; (C) financing by the Commodity Credit Corporation for export sales of agricultural commodities; and (D) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |

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| United States assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, other than urgent humanitarian assistance or medicine; (B) sales and assistance under the Arms Export Control Act; (C) financing by the Commodity Credit Corporation for export sales of agricultural commodities; and (D) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1701, Jan 17 |
| United States assistance - (A) any assistance under this Act, other than - any other narcotics-related assistance under this part, but any such assistance provided under this clause shall be subject to the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogramming, disaster relief assistance, including any assistance, assistance which involves the provision of food or medicine, and assistance for refugees; (B) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act; (C) the provision of agricultural commodities, other than food, under the Food for Peace Act; and (D) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 481, Mar 17 |
| United States assistance - development and other economic assistance, including assistance made available under the following provisions of law: (1) Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to development assistance). (2) Chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the economic support fund). (3) Chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the Development Fund for Africa). (4) Chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union). (5) The Support for East European Democracy Act. | DOS, US Code 22, §6591, Jan 17 |
| United States border officer - with respect to a particular port of entry into the United States, any United States official who is performing duties at that port of entry. | DHS, US Code 8, §1221, Jan 17 |
| United States Central Authority - the agency of the Federal Government designated by the President. | DOS, US Code 22, §9002, Jan 17 |
| United States Citizenship and Immigration Services - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that oversees lawful immigration to the United States by establishing national immigration services policies and priorities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| United States client - a United States citizen or other individual who resides in the United States and who utilizes the services of an international marriage broker, if a payment is made or a debt is incurred to utilize such services. | DHS, US Code 8, §1375a, Jan 17 |
| United States Coast Guard - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that protects the public, the environment, and U.S. economic and security interests in any maritime region in which those interests may be at risk, including international waters and America's coasts, ports, and inland waterways and is one of the Nation's five armed forces. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| United States commercial provider - a commercial provider, organized under the laws of the United States or of a State, that is - (A) more than 50 percent owned by United States nationals; or (B) a subsidiary of a foreign company and the Secretary of Transportation finds that - (i) such subsidiary has in the past evidenced a substantial commitment to the United States market through - (I) investments in the United States in long-term research, development, and manufacturing (including the manufacture of major components and subassemblies); and (II) significant contributions to employment in the United States; and (ii) the country or countries in which such foreign company is incorporated or organized, and, if appropriate, in which it principally conducts its business, affords reciprocal treatment to companies comparable to that afforded to such foreign company's subsidiary in the United States, as evidenced by - (I) providing comparable opportunities for companies to participate in Government-sponsored research and development similar to that authorized under this chapter; (II) providing no barriers, to companies described in subparagraph (A) with respect to local investment opportunities, that are not provided to foreign companies in the United States; and (III) providing adequate and effective protection for the intellectual property rights of companies. | SPACE, US Code 51, §50101, Mar 17 |
| United States contiguous zone - the contiguous zone of the United States under Presidential Proclamation 7219, dated September 2, 1999. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| United States Customs and Border Protection - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that secures the Nation's borders while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel, safeguards the Nation's homeland at and beyond its borders, enforces U.S. laws and regulations, and executes a priority mission of keeping terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>United States Department of Homeland Security - cabinet level department of the United States Federal Government charged with protecting the United States of America and its Territories by preventing terrorism and enhancing its security; securing and managing its borders; enforcing and administering its immigration laws; safeguarding and securing its cyberspace, critical infrastructures and key resources; ensuring resilience to disasters; and, providing essential support to national and economic security the primary mission of the Department is to - - prevent terrorist attacks within the United States- reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism - minimize the damage, and assist in the recovery, from terrorist attacks that do occur within the United States - carry out all functions of entities transferred to the Department, including by acting as a focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning - ensure that the functions of the agencies and subdivisions within the Department that are not related directly to securing the homeland are not diminished or neglected except by a specific explicit Act of Congress - ensure that the overall economic security of the United States is not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland - ensure that the civil rights and civil liberties of persons are not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland - monitor connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, coordinate efforts to sever such connections, and otherwise contribute to efforts to interdict illegal drug trafficking - promoting the efficient and secure movement of people and goods, enforcing U.S. trade laws, and fostering a resilient global supply chain.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>United States development assistance - (1) assistance provided by the United States under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; and (2) assistance provided under any other provision of law to carry out purposes comparable to those set forth in provisions.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §2394b, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>United States firm - a business entity that performs substantially all of its manufacturing, production, and research and development activities in the United States.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §2532, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>United States Government agency - any department, board, wholly or partly owned corporation, or instrumentality, commission, or establishment of the United States Government.</p> | <p>DOS, US Code 22, §522, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that enforces immigration and customs laws and protects the United States against terrorist attacks by identifying criminal activities and eliminating vulnerabilities that pose a threat along our borders, as well as enforcing economic, transportation and infrastructure security.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>United States internal waters - all waters of the United States on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of the United States territorial sea is measured.</p> | <p>DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>United States maritime domain - all U.S. ports, inland waterways, harbors, navigable waters, Great Lakes, territorial seas, contiguous zone, customs waters, coastal seas, littoral areas, the U.S. EEZ and oceanic regions of U.S. National interest, as well as the seas lanes to the United States, U.S. maritime approaches, and the high seas surrounding America.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>United States marshal - a United States marshal, a deputy marshal, or an official of the United States Marshals Service.</p> | <p>DOJ, US Code 28, §3002, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>United States message text format - A program designed to enhance joint and combined combat effectiveness through standardization of message formats, data elements, and information exchange procedures. Also called USMTF.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>United States Naval Ship - A public vessel of the United States that is in the custody of the Navy and is: a. Operated by the Military Sealift Command and manned by a civil service crew; or b. Operated by a commercial company under contract to the Military Sealift Command and manned by a merchant marine crew. Also called USNS. See also Military Sealift Command.</p> | <p>DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16</p> |
| <p>United States of America [geographical] - 50 states and the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States, and associated territorial waters and airspace.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>United States person - (A) a natural person who is a national of the United States; or (B) a corporation or other legal entity that is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons described in subparagraph (A) own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such legal entity.</p> | <p>DHS, US Code 19, §4452, Mar 17</p> |

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| United States person - (A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity. | DOS, US Code 22, §8901, Jan 17 |
| United States person - (A) a United States citizen; (B) a partnership, corporation, or other legal entity that is organized under the laws of the United States; and (C) a partnership, corporation, or other legal entity that is organized under the laws of a foreign country and is controlled by entities described in subparagraph (B) or United States citizens, or both. | DHS, US Code 19, §4210, Mar 17 |
| United States person - (A) a United States citizen;(B) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;(C) an alien lawfully residing in the United States at the time that the speech that is the subject of the foreign defamation action was researched, prepared, or disseminated; or(D) a business entity incorporated in, or with its primary location or place of operation in, the United States. | DOJ, US Code 28, §4101, Jan 17 |
| United States person - (A) any United States citizen or any alien admitted for permanent residence into the United States; (B) any entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including its foreign branches); and (C) any person in the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §3902, Mar 17 |
| United States person - a person which - (A) is incorporated or legally organized under the laws of the United States, including the laws of any State, locality, or the District of Columbia; (B) has its principal place of business in the United States; (C) has been incorporated or legally organized in the United States for more than 2 years before the issuance date of the invitation for bids or request for proposals with respect to the contract; (D) has performed within the United States or overseas security services similar in complexity to the contract being bid; (E) with respect to the contract, has achieved a total business volume equal to or greater than the value of the project being bid in 3 years of the 5-year period before the date specified in subparagraph (C); (F)(i) employs United States citizens in at least 80 percent of its principal management positions in the United States; and (ii) employs United States citizens in more than half of its permanent, full-time positions in the United States; and (G) has the existing technical and financial resources in the United States to perform the contract. | DOS, US Code 22, §4864, Jan 17 |
| United States person - A United States citizen; an alien known by the concerned intelligence agency to be a permanent resident alien; an unincorporated association substantially composed of United States citizens or permanent resident aliens; or a corporation incorporated in the United States, except for those directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| United States person - (A) an individual who is a citizen of the United States or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or(B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernment entity which is not a foreign person. | DOS, US Code 22, §6305, Jan 17 |
| United States person - individual that is: 1) a United States citizen; (2) a Lawful Permanent Resident; (3) protected individual; (4) a group substantially composed of U.S. Citizens and/or Lawful Permanent Residents; or (5) a corporation incorporated in the United States, except for a corporation directed or controlled by a foreign government or governments. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| United States person information - information that concerns or relates to a United States person, regardless of whether that information permits the identity of a United States person to be directly or indirectly inferred. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| United States Postal Service - An independent establishment of the executive branch of the U.S. Government, with a mandate to provide reliable, affordable universal mail service. Also called USPS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715, Mar 17 |
| United States public vessel - any vessel, except a warship, owned or demise chartered, and operated by a United States Government Agency and not engaged in commercial service, e.g., some of the vessels in service to the United States Navys Military Sealift Command. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |
| United States Secret Service - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that protects the President and Vice President of the United States, their families, heads of state, and other designated individuals; plans and implements security designs for designated National Special Security Events; investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; investigates financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud; and investigates computer-based attacks and intrusions. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| United States segment of the International Space Station - those elements of the International Space Station manufactured - 1) by the United States; or (2) for the United States by other nations in exchange for funds or launch services. | SPACE, US Code 51, §70905, Mar 17 |

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| United States Student - A U.S. citizen who is an applicant for a grant, or a grantee, who plans a program of academic study or research at the post-baccalaureate level under the sponsorship of the Fulbright Program. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2221-2, Mar 17 |
| united states territorial airspace - airspace over the U.S., its territories, and possessions, and the airspace over the territorial sea of the U.S., which extends 12 nautical miles from the baselines of the U.S., determined in accordance with international law. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| United States territorial sea - the waters of the United States territorial sea under Presidential Proclamation 5928, dated December 27, 1988. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| United States undocumented vessel - any United States vessel, not having and not required to have a certificate of documentation issued under Federal law. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |
| United States waters - United States internal waters, the United States territorial sea, and the United States contiguous zone. | DOD, US Code 10, §113, Jan 17 |
| United States wine - wine produced within the customs territory of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §2802, Mar 17 |
| United States-controlled shipping - Shipping under United States flag and selected ships under foreign flag considered to be under effective United States control. See also effective United States-controlled ships. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| United States-Mexico Border Area - the area located in the United States and Mexico within 100 kilometers of the border between the United States and Mexico. | DOS, US Code 22, §290n-6, Jan 17 |
| United States-supported microfinance institution - a financial intermediary that has received funds made available under subchapter I of this chapter for fiscal year 1980 or any subsequent fiscal year. | DOS, US Code 22, §2214a, Jan 17 |
| unity of command - Principle of management stating that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| unity of command - The operation of all forces under a single responsible commander who has the requisite authority to direct and employ those forces in pursuit of a common purpose. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| unity of command - The vesting of a single commander with the requisite authority to direct and coordinate the actions of all forces employed toward a common objective. Unity of command obtains the unity of effort that is essential to the decisive application of all available combat power. Subordinates are then focused on attaining the overall objectives as communicated from a single commander. In turn, this fosters freedom of action, decentralized control, and initiative. Hierarchical organization principle that no subordinate should report to more than one boss. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| unity of effort - 1. Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization - the product of successful unified action. (DOD) A cooperative concept, which refers to coordination and communication among USG organizations toward the same common goals for success; in order to achieve unity of effort, it is not necessary for all organizations to be controlled under the same command structure, but it is necessary for each agency's efforts to be in harmony with the short- and long-term goals of the mission. Unity of effort is based on four principles: Common understanding of the situation. Common vision or goals for the R&S mission. Coordination of efforts to ensure continued coherency. Common measures of progress and ability to change course if necessary. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| unity of effort - Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization, which is the product of successful unified action. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP , Sep 16 |
| unity of effort - harmonizing of activities among multiple organizations involves working toward a similar objective while respecting the chain of command and authorities of each participating organization. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| unity of purpose - 1. Coordination and cooperation among civilian and military actors from one or more nations toward mutually agreed, common objectives or outcomes. 2. Authorities, institutions, processes, and other means that can be used to direct all elements of national power in pursuit of a common understanding of the situation and common vision or goals for the mission. | DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17 |

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| universal design - a concept or philosophy for designing and delivering products and services that are usable by people with the widest possible range of functional capabilities, which include products and services that are directly accessible (without requiring assistive technologies) and products and services that are interoperable with assistive technologies. | DOL, US Code 29, §3002, Mar 17 |
| universal design for learning - a scientifically valid framework for guiding educational practice that (A) provides flexibility in the ways information is presented, in the ways students respond or demonstrate knowledge and skills, and in the ways students are engaged; and (B) reduces barriers in instruction, provides appropriate accommodations, supports, and challenges, and maintains high achievement expectations for all students, including students with disabilities and students who are limited in English proficiency. | ED, US Code 20, §1003, Mar 17 |
| universal joint task list - A menu of mission-derived assignments, including associated conditions and standards, from which a joint force commander may select. These mission-essential tasks are reflected within the command joint mission essential task list. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| Universal Joint Task List - A menu of tasks that may be selected by a joint force commander to accomplish the assigned mission. Also called UJTL. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| Universal Task List - A menu of unique tasks that link strategies to prevention, protection, response, and recovery tasks for the major events represented by the National Planning Scenarios. It provides a common vocabulary of critical tasks that support development of essential capabilities among organizations at all levels. The List was used to assist in creating the Target Capabilities List. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| universal testing of newborns - HIV/AIDS testing that is administered within 48 hours of delivery to - (A) all infants born in the State; or (B) all infants born in the State whose mother's HIV/AIDS status is unknown at the time of delivery. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-33, Jan 17 |
| Universal Time - A measure of time that conforms, within a close approximation, to the mean diurnal rotation of the Earth and serves as the basis of civil timekeeping. Also called ZULU time. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| universal waste - hazardous waste subject to universal waste requirements includes; spent or discarded lead-acid (“wet cell”) batteries, mercury thermostats and other mercury-containing equipment, small amounts of recalled pesticides or waste pesticides being managed through a collection program, and whole fluorescent light bulbs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| universities - those colleges or universities in each State, territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, benefits under the Act of July 2, 1862 (known as the First Morrill Act), or the Act of August 30, 1890 (known as the Second Morrill Act), which are commonly known as “land-grant” universities; institutions now designated or which may hereafter be designated as sea-grant colleges under the Act of October 15, 1966 (known as the National Sea Grant College and Program Act), which are commonly known as sea-grant colleges; Native American land-grant colleges as authorized under the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994; and other United States colleges and universities which - (1) have demonstrable capacity in teaching, research, and extension (including outreach) activities in the agricultural sciences; and (2) can contribute effectively to the attainment of the objective of this title. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 296, Mar 17 |
| unknown - 1. A code meaning “information not available.” 2. An unidentified target. An aircraft or ship that has not been determined to be hostile, friendly, or neutral using identification friend or foe and other techniques, but that must be tracked by air defense or naval engagement systems. 3. An identity applied to an evaluated track that has not been identified. See also assumed friend; friend; neutral; suspect. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, Sep 16 |
| unknown bulk explosive - unidentified explosive found in the main charge of an improvised explosive device (IED) (after exploitation, it will be categorized). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| unlimited rights - The ability to use, disclose, reproduce, prepare derivative works, distribute copies to the public, and perform and display publicly, in any manner and for any purpose, and to have or permit others to do so. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 318, May 18 |

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| unliquidated obligation balance - An amount that has been obligated but not disbursed/expensed and remains as uninvoiced and/or unpaid. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, 631, May 18 |
| unliquidated obligations - For financial reports prepared on a cash basis, this is the amount of obligations incurred by the recipient that have not been paid. For reports prepared on an accrued expenditure basis, they represent the amount of obligations incurred by the recipient for which an outlay has not been recorded. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| unliquidated obligations - the amount of obligations incurred by the recipient that have not been paid. For reports prepared on an accrued expenditure basis, they represent the amount of obligations incurred by the recipient for which an outlay has not been recorded. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| unmanned aircraft - A device used or intended to be used for flight in the air that has no onboard pilot. This includes all classes of airplanes, helicopters, airships, and powered-lift aircraft without an onboard pilot. Unmanned aircraft may range from micro vehicles measuring inches in size and ounces in weight to large aircraft weighing more than 30,000 pounds. Traditional balloons, tethered aircraft and un-powered gliders do not fall within the UAS definition and are therefore not subject to the requirements of the FAM but may be subject to other applicable regulations and guidelines for safety and airspace deconfliction. Also called UA. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 8171, Mar 17 |
| unmanned aircraft - An aircraft that does not carry a human operator and is capable of flight with or without human remote control. Also called UA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30, Sep 16 |
| unmanned aircraft - an aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft. | DOT, US Code 49, §40101, Mar 17 |
| unmanned aircraft system - A UA and its associated elements related to safe operation, which may include control stations, control links, support equipment, payloads, flight termination systems, and launch/recovery equipment. Also called UAS. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 8171, Mar 17 |
| unmanned aircraft system - an unmanned aircraft and associated elements (including communication links and the components that control the unmanned aircraft) that are required for the pilot in command to operate safely and efficiently in the national airspace system. | DOT, US Code 49, §40101, Mar 17 |
| unmarried - an individual who at such time is not married, whether or not previously married. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| unobligated balance - The portion of budget authority that has not yet been obligated. The unobligated balance for unexpired accounts is still available for new obligations. The unobligated balance for expired accounts is not available for new obligations. However, valid obligations may be adjusted, unrecorded obligations may be added, and payments may be made from expired accounts. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, 635, May 18 |
| unobligated balance - the portion of the funds authorized by the Federal awarding agency that has not been obligated by the recipient and is determined by deducting the cumulative obligations from the cumulative funds authorized. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| unobligated balance - The portion of the funds authorized by the Federal-awarding agency that has not been obligated by the recipient and is determined by deducting the cumulative obligations from the cumulative funds authorized. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| unofficial - Speaking, writing, or teaching is unofficial when conducted in a private capacity outside U.S. Government property, work hours, or orders and concerns such matters as the employee or former employee may be involved in by virtue of unofficial, personal, or avocational interests. These activities fall into two categories - (1) Unofficial but of official concern; or (2) Unofficial and of no official concern. These are all activities and subjects that do not require clearance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 1314, Mar 17 |
| unofficial - Speaking, writing, or teaching is unofficial when conducted in a private capacity outside U.S. Government property, work hours, or orders. An activity can be unofficial but still be of official concern. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823, Mar 17 |
| unofficial travel - travel other than official travel, undertaken at the personal discretion of an individual. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| U-nonimmigrant status - nonimmigrant status set aside for those who are or have been victims of criminal activity designated in INA (qualifying crimes) who have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse as a result of being a victim of criminal activity, possess relevant information concerning the crime, and have been helpful, are being helpful, or are likely to be helpful to law enforcement or government officials in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity. allows victims to remain in the United States for up to four years (or longer if a limited exception applies), receive work authorization, and, if certain conditions are met, apply for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident (LPR). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| unprocessed agricultural products - food, fiber, and other agricultural products that have not been packaged or otherwise prepared for retail sale, including animal products and unfinished cotton, wool, leather, or any other unfinished natural material. | USDA, US Code 7, §3702, Mar 17 |
| unreasonable price - point when a recycled product's cost is greater than the cost of a product made from virgin material. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| unrecovered indirect cost - the difference between the amount awarded and the amount which could have been awarded under the recipient's approved negotiated indirect cost rate. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| unrecovered indirect cost - The difference between the amount awarded and the amount, which could have been awarded, under the recipient's approved negotiated indirect cost rate. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| unregulated hazardous substance - a hazardous substance - (A) for which no standard, requirement, criteria, or limitation is in effect under the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean Air Act, or the Clean Water Act; and (B) for which no water quality criteria are in effect under any provision of the Clean Water Act. | DOD, US Code 10, §2704, Jan 17 |
| unresolved - An unresolved recommendation occurs when the action office - (1) Has not responded to OIG; (2) Has failed to address the recommendation in a manner satisfactory to OIG; (3) Disagrees with the recommendation and did not suggest an alternative acceptable to OIG; or (4) Requests OIG to refer the matter to impasse, and the impasse official has not yet issued a decision. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 0561, Mar 17 |
| unresolved abduction case - an abduction case that remains unresolved for a period that exceeds 12 months after the date on which the completed application for return of the child is submitted for determination to the judicial or administrative authority, as applicable, in the country in which the child is located. | DOS, US Code 22, §9101, Jan 17 |
| unrestricted reporting - A process that a Service member uses to disclose, without requesting confidentiality or restricted reporting, that he or she is the victim of a sexual assault. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| unrestricted space - An area where storage, processing, discussion, and handling of classified material is not authorized. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 565, May 18 |
| unsafeguarded nuclear fuel-cycle activity - research on, or development, design, manufacture, construction, operation, or maintenance of - (A) any existing or future reactor, critical facility, conversion plant, fabrication plant, reprocessing plant, plant for the separation of isotopes of source or special fissionable material, or separate storage installation with respect to which there is no obligation to accept IAEA safeguards at the relevant reactor, facility, plant, or installation that contains source or special fissionable material; or (B) any existing or future heavy water production plant with respect to which there is no obligation to accept IAEA safeguards on any nuclear material produced by or used in connection with any heavy water produced therefrom. | DOS, US Code 22, §8008, Jan 17 |
| unsafeguarded special nuclear material - special nuclear material which is held in violation of IAEA safeguards or not subject to IAEA safeguards (excluding any quantity of material that could, if it were exported from the United States, be exported under a general license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission). | DOS, US Code 22, §6305, Jan 17 |
| unscheduled discrete organic chemical - any chemical not listed on any schedule contained in the Annex on Chemicals of the Convention that belongs to the class of chemical compounds consisting of all compounds of carbon, except for its oxides, sulfides, and metal carbonates. | DOS, US Code 22, §6701, Jan 17 |

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| unscheduled record - documentary material that has not been included on a Standard Form 115, "Request for Records Disposition Authority," approved by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); those described but not authorized for disposal on an SF 115 approved prior to May 14, 1973; and those described on an SF 115 but not approved by NARA (withdrawn, canceled, or disapproved). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Unscheduled Records - Records (including AV records) for which a disposition has not been assigned, because the records don't fit any of the existing categories, or because they represent a new AV medium. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| unscheduled records - Records whose final disposition has not been determined by NARA are unscheduled; they are treated as permanent records until NARA determines what their final disposition should be. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 4151, Mar 17 |
| unscheduled target - A target of opportunity that is known to exist in the operational environment. See also operational area; target; target of opportunity. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| unscheduled telework - Situational or ad hoc telework arrangements that can be used on a temporary basis for allowing telework-ready employees to work from alternative worksites during periods of inclement weather or other emergency situations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 405, May 18 |
| unscheduled telework - Telework on an unscheduled basis in response to snow or other unexpected emergencies and in accordance with OPM notifications and guidance. Unscheduled telework may be performed when an unscheduled telework announcement is issued, irrespective of whether the employee was scheduled to telework. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23614, Mar 17 |
| unsolicited proposal - a written proposal for a new or innovative idea that is submitted to an agency on the initiative of the offeror for the purpose of obtaining a contract with the Government, and that is not in response to a request for proposals, Broad Agency Announcement, Small Business Innovation Research topic, Small Business Technology Transfer Research topic, Program Research and Development Announcement, or any other Government-initiated solicitation or program. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| unstable patient - A patient whose physiological status is in fluctuation and for whom emergent, treatment, and/or surgical intervention are anticipated during treatment or evacuation, and the patient's rapidly changing status and requirements are beyond the standard en route care capability and requires medical/surgical augmentation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, May 18 |
| unstructured data - This term is used to describe data that does not reside within a database or information system. Some examples of unstructured data would be word documents, PowerPoints, email messages, and excel spreadsheets. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| unstuffing - The removal of cargo from a container. Also called stripping. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, Sep 16 |
| unsupported costs - Costs questioned by the auditor because, at the time of the audit, the auditor found that such costs were not supported by adequate documentation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 591, 592, May 18 |
| untied aid - Refers to procurement actions that, as an operational matter, have been assigned a source/origin code of 935 and are loans or grants that are freely and fully available to finance procurement from substantially all developing countries and from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 221, May 18 |
| untreated sewage - sewage that is not treated sewage. | DHS, US Code 33, §1901, Mar 17 |
| unusual hours - Work hours that are frequently required to be varied and do not coincide with any regular work schedule. This category includes individuals who regularly work significantly more than eight (8) hours per day. It does not include shift workers, those on alternate work schedules, and those granted exceptions to the normal work schedule (e.g., flextime). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| unusual work hours - work hours that are frequently varied and do not coincide with any regular work schedule, and regularly reach significantly beyond an 8 hour work day excludes employees working shift hours, alternative work schedules or who work an approved exception to normal work hours, such as a flex schedule. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| unwitting co-optees - group or person who provide support to terrorism without knowing that their actions are contributing to terrorism. Such persons may suspect that they are being used. Not all unwitting co-optees are engaging in criminal behavior. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| up to three months - Not more than six biweekly pay periods. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-5151, Mar 17 |
| upgrade - a new version of a website or web page designed to replace an older version of the same product. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| upgrading - The determination that particular unclassified or classified information requires a higher degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure than currently provided. Such determination shall be coupled with a marking of the material with the new designation. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| upper atmosphere - that portion of the Earth's sensible atmosphere above the troposphere. | SPACE, US Code 51, §20162, Mar 17 |
| upstream subsidy - any countervailable subsidy, other than an export subsidy, that - (1) is paid or bestowed by an authority with respect to a product that is used in the same country as the authority in the manufacture or production of merchandise which is the subject of a countervailing duty proceeding; (2) in the judgment of the administering authority bestows a competitive benefit on the merchandise; and (3) has a significant effect on the cost of manufacturing or producing the merchandise. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677-1, Mar 17 |
| upward adjustment - To increase the amount of a previously recorded obligation when the actual amount is determined and it is larger than the estimated amount. An upward adjustment may require an amendment to the original obligating document. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 621, May 18 |
| urban area - (A) a geographical area within the jurisdiction of an incorporated city, town, borough, village, or other unit of general local government, except a county or parish, having a population of at least 10,000 inhabitants; (B) that portion of the geographical area within the jurisdiction of a county, town, township, or similar governmental entity which contains no incorporated unit of general local government but has a population density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per square mile; and (C) that portion of a geographical area having a population density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per square mile and situated adjacent to the boundary of an incorporated unit of general local government which has a population of at least 10,000. | GSA, US Code 40, §902, Mar 17 |
| urban area - an area that includes a municipality or other built-up place that the Secretary, after considering local patterns and trends of urban growth, decides is appropriate for a local public transportation system to serve individuals in the locality. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces - A framework for structuring local emergency services personnel into integrated disaster response task forces. The 28 National US&R Task Forces, complete with the necessary tools, equipment, skills, and techniques, can be deployed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to assist State and local governments in rescuing victims of structural collapse incidents or to assist in other search and rescue missions. Also called US&R Task Forces. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| urbanized area - an area encompassing a population of not less than 50,000 people that has been defined and designated in the most recent decennial census as an urbanized area by the Secretary of Commerce. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| urgency [measure] - measure of how long it will be until an incident, problem or change has a significant impact. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| urgent - An urgent circumstance is when failure to issue a passport would impede the applicants ability to travel, e.g., cause her/him to delay and/or miss a trip. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 17113, Mar 17 |
| US forces - All Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard) of the United States, any person in the Armed Forces of the United States, and all equipment of any description that either belongs to the US Armed Forces or is being used (including Type I and II Military Sealift Command vessels), escorted, or conveyed by the US Armed Forces. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |

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| US national - US citizen and US permanent and temporary legal resident aliens. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, Sep 16 |
| USA PATRIOT Act - the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT ACT) Act of 2001. | DHS, US Code 8, §1701, Jan 17 |
| usable water - water of a high quality suitable for environmental enhancement, agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive or nonconsumptive uses. | DOE, US Code 42, §10301, Mar 17 |
| USAID - For purposes of this Directive, USAID is the term used to describe any overseas USAID organization including an USAID Mission (USAID), Office of the USAID Representative (USAID/REP), Regional Economic Development Service Office (REDSO), Regional Housing and Urban Development Office (RHUDO), Office of the Regional Inspector General (RIG) and Field Office (FO). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| USAID 300i Decision Request - Budget justification and reporting requirements for IT acquisitions under \$1 million in value, established by USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 577, May 18 |
| USAID Employee Memorial - The memorial, currently placed in the agency main lobby entrance, that includes the names of USAID-associated employees who died while in direct performance of his/her duty. The memorial may include other such plaques and items as the USAID SMC may deem appropriate from time to time. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 492, May 18 |
| USAID Form - A form initiated by USAID. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 505, May 18 |
| USAID Geographic Code - A three digit code in the USAID Geographic Code Book which designates a country, a group of countries, or an otherwise defined area. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 310, May 18 |
| USAID Graphic Standards Manual - USAID-produced publication that is provided free of charge to recipients of USAID- funded contracts or other acquisition awards or subawards, that details recommended marking practices and provides examples of USAID-funded programs, projects, activities, public communications, and commodities marked with the USAID Identity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 320, May 18 |
| USAID IT investments - IT initiatives or projects funded at Missions or USAID/W, regardless of funding source, that are owned or leased by USAID and operated by USAID or by contractors for Agency operations. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 548, 577, May 18 |
| USAID Library - A USAID/W resource collection, staffed by professionals who manage and provide a wide range of (DIC): development information books, journals, and other resources to USAID staff and contractors and the public who need ready access to information sources on international development. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 540, May 18 |
| USAID Network (USAIDNET) - This includes: a) electronic mail (e-mail), the development and dissemination of directory management procedures; b) network design and features; c) coordination of installation of local area networks (LANs); and d) utilization monitoring and performance management. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, 550, May 18 |
| USAID Partner Co-Branding Guide - USAID-produced publication that is provided free of charge to recipients of USAID- funded grants or cooperative agreements or other assistance awards or subawards, that details recommended marking practices and provides examples of USAID-funded programs, projects, activities, public communications, and commodities marked with the USAID Identity. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 320, May 18 |
| USAID Principal Geographic Code - A three-digit code in the USAID Geographic Code Book which designates a country, a group of countries, or an otherwise defined area. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 310, May 18 |
| USAID Responsible Officer - The USAID official listed with the Department of State as assuming the responsibilities described in Code of Federal Regulations pertaining to exchange visitor programs, and designates Alternate Responsible Officers as appropriate. Both the Responsible Officer and Alternate Responsible Officers must be United States citizens. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18 |
| USAID Special Memorial Committee - A committee, chaired by the Agency's Counselor, that provides the mechanism to vet and approve individuals for inclusion on the USAID Employee Memorial. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 492, May 18 |

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| USAID Standard Graphic Identity or USAID Identity - Official marking for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) comprised of the USAID logo or seal and brandmark with the tagline that clearly communicates our assistance is “from the American people,” The USAID Identity is available on the USAID Web site at www.usaid.gov/branding and is provided without royalty, license or other fee to recipients of USAID funded grants or cooperative agreements or other assistance awards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 320, May 18 |
| USAID system - A system funded by the Agency and operated by or for the Agency and located in space owned or directly leased by the Agency or another agency of the U.S. Government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| USAID/W - Refers to all Washington, D.C. office locations, including but not limited to the Ronald Reagan Building, SA-44, and Potomac Yards. | USAID, ADS Glossary, , May 18 |
| USAID/W Duty Officer - An USAID/W employee, designated by a bureau/independent office Administrative Management Services and senior staff, who ensures immediate response on a 24/7 basis to important Agency business that may occur before or after the business hours of 8:45 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 107, May 18 |
| USAIDAC - This term is used when the subject of the outgoing telegram has to do with USAID programs or projects, or other substantive matters that are of interest to other U.S. Government Agencies. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| USAID-associated Employee - USAID staff, including General Schedule (GS), Foreign Service (FS), Senior Foreign Service (SFS), Senior Executive Service (SES), Foreign Service National direct hires including Cooperating Country Nationals (CCN) and Third Country National (TCN) Direct Hires, Foreign Service National Personal Services Contractors (FSNPSCs), U.S. Personal Services Contractors (USPSCs), Administratively Determined (AD), non- career SES employees and Resident Hires. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 492, May 18 |
| use agreement - An interagency agreement covering the use by one or more agencies of all or part of a property under short-term lease to another agency. Normally, United States Government agencies do not sublease real property to one another. Instead, their understandings on use of the property, including funding and other responsibilities, are stated in a use agreement signed at post by all involved agencies. The use agreement is administered in the manner of a short-term lease. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 535, May 18 |
| use case - technique for capturing functional requirements of business systems and, potentially, of an IT system to support the business system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| use of force policy - Policy guidance issued by the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, on the use of force and weapons. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03, May 18 |
| used for commercial purposes - the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit. | DOJ, US Code 18, §31, Mar 17 |
| used fur - fur in any form which has been worn or used by an ultimate consumer. | DOC, US Code 15, §69, Mar 17 |
| used oil - any oil which has been - (A) refined from crude oil, (B) used, and (C) as a result of such use, contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. | DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17 |
| used oil - any oil which has been refined from crude oil, has been used, and as a result of such use has been contaminated by physical or chemical impurities | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6363, Jan 17 |
| used oil - oil that has been refined from crude oil or synthetic oil that has been used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| useful and efficient service - (1) Acceptable performance of the critical or essential elements of the job; and (2) A satisfactory conduct and attendance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 61612, Mar 17 |
| useful life - An estimate of how long an item of property can be expected to be usable in trade or business or to produce income. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 4114, Mar 17 |

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| useful life - The estimated period of economic usefulness of a capital asset. | White House, OMB, Circular A-76, Mar 17 |
| useful life - Useful life is the normal operating life of the asset in terms of utility to the owner. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| user - anyone who enters into an agreement with the Administration for use of all or a portion of a space vehicle, who owns or provides property to be flown on a space vehicle, or who employs a person to be flown on a space vehicle. | SPACE, US Code 51, §20138, Mar 17 |
| user - entity that requires services for performance of a specific function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| user - Individual, or (system) process acting on behalf of an individual, authorized to access an information system. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| user - The terms “user” or “users” refers to any USAID employee or contractor, or other individual, with authorized access to USAID’s information systems. A user can also be someone who uses information processed by USAID’s information systems. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 545, May 18 |
| user [IT services] - person issued information technology (IT) equipment and/or has access to information systems to facilitate their job duties. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| user [IT services] [international] - person issued information technology (IT) equipment for use during international travel. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| user activity monitoring - technical capability to observe and record the actions and activities of an individual, at any time, on any device accessing U.S. Government information from information technology in order to detect insider threats activities include but are not limited to keystrokes, copy and paste, printing, viewing document content, web browser use, emailing (government and non-government accounts), messaging, and use of removable media. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| user classifications - Users, Systems Administrators, Information System Security Officers, Functional Management/Managers, and Executive Management/Managers. A user classification is a group of users with similar roles and responsibilities. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| user ID - Unique character string used by an information system to identify a specific user. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| user's guide - A package of descriptive and technical documentation prepared for use with a data file. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| usual commercial quantities - in any case in which the subject merchandise is sold in the et under consideration at different prices for different quantities, means the quantities in which such merchandise is there sold at the price or prices for one quantity in an aggregate volume which is greater than the aggregate volume sold at the price or prices for any other quantity. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2), Mar 17 |
| Usually Traveled Route - One or more routes which are essentially the same in travel time and cost to the Government. Selection of usually traveled routes will depend on the authorized mode or combination of modes. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 522-525, May 18 |
| utility - any person, State agency (including any municipality), or Federal agency, which sells electric or gas energy to retail customers. | DHHS/HUD/EPA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6349, Jan 17 |
| utility - Refers to the usefulness of the information to its intended users, including the public. In assessing the usefulness of information that the agency disseminates to the public, the agency needs to consider the uses of the information not only from the perspective of the agency but also from the perspective of the public. As a result, when reproducibility and transparency of information are relevant for assessing the information's usefulness from the public's perspective, the agency must take care to ensure that reproducibility and transparency have been addressed in its review of the information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 578, May 18 |

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| utility energy services contract - contract between a Component and a local utility providing energy, water, or sewage services includes the provision of technical services and/or upfront project financing for energy efficiency, water conservation, and renewable energy investments that allows federal agencies to pay for the services over time either through their utility bills or through a separate agreement | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| utility/service door - An area secured by a locked door to preclude unauthorized access to non-public areas such as water closets, telephone closets, electrical areas, and ventilation systems. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| Utilization - The identification, processing, reporting and transfer of excess personal property among Federal agencies. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 536, May 18 |
| VA health care facility - a facility under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs. | DVA, US Code 38, §8111, Mar 17 |
| VA National Rules of Behavior - a set of Department rules that describes the responsibilities and expected behavior of personnel with regard to information system usage. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| VA sensitive data - all Department data, on any storage media or in any form or format, which requires protection due to the risk of harm that could result from inadvertent or deliberate disclosure, alteration, or destruction of the information and includes information whose improper use or disclosure could adversely affect the ability of an agency to accomplish its mission, proprietary information, and records about individuals requiring protection under applicable confidentiality provisions. | DVA, US Code 38, §5727, Mar 17 |
| vacancy - A competitive service position which the agency is filling for a total of 121 days or more, including all extensions, regardless of whether the agency issues a specific vacancy announcement. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914, Mar 17 |
| vacancy rate, workforce - measurement of the time necessary to fill vacancies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| vacancy, workforce - vacant position in the competitive service, regardless of whether the position will be filled by permanent or time-limited appointment, for which an agency is seeking applications from outside its current permanent competitive service workforce. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| vaccine-related injury or death - an illness, injury, condition, or death associated with one or more of the vaccines set forth in the Vaccine Injury Table, except that the term does not include an illness, injury, condition, or death associated with an adulterant or contaminant intentionally added to such a vaccine. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300aa-33, Jan 17 |
| valid (validity) - The term used to describe those directives placed in force through proper issuance. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114, Mar 17 |
| validate - Execution procedure used by combatant command components, supporting combatant commanders, and providing organizations to confirm to the supported commander and United States Transportation Command that all the information records in a time-phased force and deployment data not only are error-free for automation purposes, but also accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, Sep 16 |
| validation - 1. A process associated with the collection and production of intelligence that confirms that an intelligence collection or production requirement is sufficiently important to justify the dedication of intelligence resources, does not duplicate an existing requirement, and has not been previously satisfied. (JP 2-01) 2. A part of target development that ensures all candidate targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and ensures compliance with the law of war and rules of engagement. (JP 3-60) 3. In the context of time-phased force and deployment data validation, it is an execution procedure whereby all the information records in the timephased force and deployment data are confirmed error-free and accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. (JP 3-35) 4. A global force management procedure for assessing combatant command requirements to determine viability, for sourcing, with respect to risk and prioritization between competing needs and the nature of the requirement. See also time-phased force and deployment data; verification. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, JP 3-60, JP 2-0, May 19 |

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| validation - process of evaluating a system or component (including software) during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies the specified user's needs. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| validation - The generic term that applies to the whole range of data quality issues, from elimination of duplicate records to compliance with format standards to matching values with reference tables. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| validation - The process of applying specialized security test and evaluation procedures, tools, and equipment needed to establish acceptance for use of an information system. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| value capture - recovering the increased property value to property located near public transportation resulting from investments in public transportation. | DOT, US Code 49, §5302, Mar 17 |
| value engineering - a systematic process of reviewing and analyzing the requirements, functions and elements of systems, project, equipment, facilities, services, and supplies for the purpose of achieving the essential functions at the lowest life-cycle cost consistent with required levels of performance, reliability, quality, or safety. The process is generally performed in a workshop environment by a multidisciplinary team of contractor and/or in-house agency personnel (such as an IPT), which is facilitated by agency or contractor staff that is experienced, trained and/or certified in leading VE teams through the following phases: information phase where the team gathers information to understand the project and constraints that may be impeding performance; functional analysis phase where the team identifies basic project functions and goals and identifies any performance shortcomings or mismatches between identified functions and customer needs for further study; creative phase where the team conducts brainstorming to generate new ideas and alternatives for improvement in a project, product, or process, with particular focus on high cost variables, speed of execution, quality and performance; evaluation phase where the team ranks ideas to find the best to meet the project value objectives; development and presentation phase where the team develops best ideas into viable alternatives with net life-cycle cost savings and implementation details and presents them to stakeholders; and implementation phase where the agency incorporates selected alternatives into the project. Also called VE. | White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17 |
| value engineering - an analysis of the functions of a program, project, system, product, item of equipment, building, facility, service, or supply of an executive agency, performed by qualified agency or contractor personnel, directed at improving performance, reliability, quality, safety, and life-cycle costs. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| value engineering change proposal - (1) a proposal that - (i) Requires a change to the instant contract to implement; and (ii) Results in reducing the overall projected cost to the agency without impairing essential functions or characteristics, provided, that it does not involve a change - (A) In deliverable end item quantities only; (B) In research and development (R&D) items or R&D test quantities that are due solely to results of previous testing under the instant contract; or (C) To the contract type only. Also called VECP. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| value engineering change proposal - A proposal submitted by a contractor consistent with the VE clause(s) in the contract that, through a change in the contract, would lower the project's life-cycle cost to the Government without impairing essential functions, characteristics, or performance. The contract change requirement can be the addition of the VECP to the contract with attendant savings. VECPs are applicable to all contract types, including contracts with performance-based specifications. Also called VECP. | White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17 |
| value Engineering proposal - An in-house agency-developed proposal, or a proposal developed by a contractor under contract to provide VE services, to provide VE studies for a Government project/program. Also called VEP. | White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17 |
| value engineering study - the formal process of applying VE on an individual project or program. VE studies may be tailored to meet the individual needs of the project or program. For example, the level of effort for each phase of VE may be scaled (truncated, eliminated, etc.), as appropriate, based on factors such as the cost or complexity of the project, the stage of project planning or development, and project schedule. Also called VE study. | White House, OMB, Circular A-131, Mar 17 |
| value of statistical life - amount people are willing to pay to reduce risk so that on average one less person is expected to die from the risk. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| Value-Added Telecommunication Services - This includes activities such as video conferencing, database sharing, and bulletin board access. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| vanpool - A group of eight (8) to fifteen (15) passengers using a van specifically designed to carry passengers, for transportation to and from work in a single daily round trip. This excludes automobiles and buses. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 10412, Mar 17 |
| vanpool - A group of eight to 15 persons using a van, specifically designed to carry passengers, for transportation to and from work in a single daily round trip. This excludes automobiles and buses. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 514, May 18 |
| vanpool member - individual that commutes to and from work with a group of at least 8 individuals using a passenger van or a commuter bus for transportation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| variable costs - the costs that are expected to fluctuate directly with the volume of sales and - (A) in the case of articles, the volume of production necessary to satisfy the sales orders; or (B) in the case of services, the extent of the services sold. | DOD, US Code 10, §2563, Jan 17 |
| variola virus - a virus that can cause human smallpox or any derivative of the variola major virus that contains more than 85 percent of the gene sequence of the variola major virus or the variola minor virus. | DOJ, US Code 18, §175c, Mar 17 |
| vault - An area meeting Department of State standards as a vault. Defined by DS/PSP/PSD (Physical Security Division) in State 090433 of March 23, 1988 (confidential cable). Also includes Mosler and Hamilton Modular Vaults with approved Mosler vault door. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| vector - a living organism, or molecule, including a recombinant or synthesized molecule, capable of carrying a biological agent or toxin to a host. | DOJ, US Code 18, §175c, Mar 17 |
| vector - any organism capable of transmitting the causative agent of human disease or capable of producing human discomfort or injury, including mosquitoes, flies, fleas, cockroaches, or other insects and ticks, mites, or rats. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| vegetation - Vegetation data describe a collection of plants or plant communities with distinguishable characteristics that occupy an area of interest. Existing vegetation covers or is visible at or above the land or water surface and does not include abiotic factors that tend to describe potential vegetation. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| vehicle - every carriage or other contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on land, but does not include aircraft. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17 |
| vehicle cargo - Wheeled or tracked equipment, including weapons, that require certain deck space, head room, and other definite clearance. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| vehicle identification number - a unique identification number (or derivative of that number) assigned to a passenger motor vehicle by a manufacturer in compliance with applicable regulations. | DOT, US Code 49, §33110, Mar 17 |
| vehicle registration - the registration of any commercial motor vehicle under the International Registration Plan or any other registration law or regulation of a jurisdiction. | DOT, US Code 49, §14504a, Mar 17 |
| vehicle rental facility - any person or entity that provides vehicles for rent, lease, loan, or other similar use to the public or any segment thereof. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1861, Jan 17 |
| vehicle summary and priority table - A table detailing all vehicles by priority of debarkation from a combat-loaded ship. Also called VS&PT. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, Sep 16 |
| vehicle-borne improvised explosive device - A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner on a vehicle incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. Also called VBIED. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-1, Sep 16 |
| vehicle-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivered by any small ground-based vehicle (e.g., passenger vehicle, motorcycle, moped, bicycle, etc.) and/or serves as the concealment means for explosives with an initiating device | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| vendor - a dealer, distributor, merchant, or other seller providing goods or services that are required for the conduct of a Federal program. These goods or services may be for an organization's own use or for the use of beneficiaries of the Federal program. Additional guidance on distinguishing between a subrecipient and a vendor. | White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_105, Mar 17 |
| vendor - An entity that sells products and services. It may be a Government agency or organization, a contractor, or a retail merchant. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| vendor - Used synonymously with supplier of material or services for sale through catalog, reverse auction, and/or price quote. (Certain laws apply for funding thresholds between \$2,500.00 - \$25,000.00.) | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613, Mar 17 |
| venue - A statement identifying the geographical location where an act is performed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| venue - The place where an event is held, such as a hotel or convention center. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 580, May 18 |
| venue - to the geographic specification of the proper court or courts for the litigation of a civil action that is within the subject-matter jurisdiction of the district courts in general, and does not refer to any grant or restriction of subject-matter jurisdiction providing for a civil action to be adjudicated only by the district court for a particular district or districts. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1390, Jan 17 |
| verification - 1. In arms control, any action, including inspection, detection, and identification, taken to ascertain compliance with agreed measures. 2. In computer modeling and simulation, the process of determining that a model or simulation implementation accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specifications. See also configuration management; validation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41, Sep 16 |
| verification - process of confirming that a system or system element is designed and/or built as intended; in other words, that the system or element meets design-to or build-to specifications. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| verification - The process of comparing two levels of an IS [information system] specification for proper correspondence, e.g., security policy model with top-level specification, top-level specification with source code, or source code with object code. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| Verification and Validation - The process of determining whether the requirements for a product are complete and correct, the work products of each development phase fulfill the requirements or conditions imposed by the previous phase and the final product complies with specified requirements. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 548, May 18 |
| verification, primary source [health care] - confirming specific credential with the identified institution or entity that provided the credential (Primary Source) to determine the accuracy of a qualification reported by an individual health care practitioner. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| version - particular form of something differing in certain respects from an earlier form or other forms of the same type of thing | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| vertical replenishment - The use of a helicopter for the transfer of materiel to or from a ship. Also called VERTREP. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| vertical stowage - A method of stowage in depth within a single compartment by which loaded items are continually accessible for unloading and the unloading can be completed without corresponding changes or prior unloading of other cargo. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| very important person support [technical surveillance countermeasure] - security-enhancing measure intended for dignitaries who, while traveling, must use facilities and infrastructure whose integrity and exclusivity cannot be guaranteed involves performing technical surveillance countermeasure inspections in hotel suites, temporary office premises, and conference facilities. Also called Very Important Person support. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| very low-income families - low-income families whose incomes do not exceed 50 per centum of the median family income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that the Secretary may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50 per centum of the median for the area on the basis of the Secretary's findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a, Mar 17 |

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| very low-income veteran family – (A) a veteran family whose income does not exceed 50 percent of the median income for an area specified by the Secretary, as determined by the Secretary. (B) The Secretary shall make appropriate adjustments to the income requirement based on family size. (C) The Secretary may establish an income ceiling higher or lower than 50 percent of the median income for an area if the Secretary determines that such variations are necessary because the area has unusually high or low construction costs, fair market rents or family incomes. | DVA, US Code 38, §2023, Mar 17 |
| very poor - (A) living in the bottom 50 percent below the poverty line established by the national government of the country in which those individuals live; or(B) living on less than the equivalent of \$1 per day (as calculated using the purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rate method). | DOS, US Code 22, §2214a, Jan 17 |
| very poor - those individuals - (A) living in the bottom 50 percent below the poverty line established by the national government of the country in which those individuals live; or (B) living on less than the equivalent of \$1 per day (as calculated using the purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rate method). | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195, Sec 281, Mar 17 |
| vessel - any type of vessel, whether in existence or under construction, including - (A) a cargo vessel;(B) a passenger vessel;(C) a combination cargo and passenger vessel;(D) a tanker;(E) a tug or towboat;(F) a barge;(G) a dredge;(H) a floating drydock with a capacity of at least 35,000 lifting tons and a beam of at least 125 feet between the wing walls;(I) an oceanographic research vessel;(J) an instruction vessel;(K) a pollution treatment, abatement, or control vessel;(L) a fishing vessel whose ownership meets the citizenship requirements for documenting vessels to operate in the coastwise trade; and(M) an ocean thermal energy conversion facility or plantship that is or will be documented under the laws of the United States. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §53701, Mar 17 |
| vessel - craft designed for water transportation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| vessel - every description of watercraft and aircraft capable of being used as a means of transportation on, under, or over water. | DOS, US Code 22, §456, Jan 17 |
| vessel - every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used as a means of transportation on or through the water. | DHS, US Code 33, §1502, Mar 17 |
| vessel - every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| vessel - every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, exclusive of aircraft and amphibious contrivances. | DHHS, US Code 42, §201, Jan 17 |
| vessel - every kind of water craft used as a means of transportation by water except seaplanes or other aircraft. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |
| vessel - every water craft or other contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation in water, but does not include aircraft. | DHS, US Code 19, §1401, Mar 17 |
| vessel - for the purpose of statutes and regulations concerning this manual, includes every kind of water craft used as a means of transportation by water except seaplanes or other aircraft. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721 , Mar 17 |
| vessel identification system - identification system that contains boat registration and ownership information on vessels documented by the Coast Guard or registered or titled by a participating state or territory government data use is restricted in accordance with state and federal laws; data is available in a single database, and only accessible to Numbering and Titling, Registration, and Law Enforcement personnel of VIS participating states and federal Agencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| vessel in the naval service - (1) any vessel of the Navy, manned by the Navy, or chartered on bareboat charter to the Navy; or(2) when the Coast Guard is operating as a service in the Navy, any vessel of the Coast Guard, manned by the Coast Guard, or chartered on bareboat charter to the Coast Guard. | DOD, US Code 10, §7621, Jan 17 |
| vessel of interest - vessel identified by the National Maritime Intelligence Center (NMIC), area maritime intelligence fusion centers, district intelligence office or other agency at the regional/port level as posing a potential security or criminal threat. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| vessel of the Armed Forces - (A) any vessel owned or operated by the Department of Defense, other than a time or voyage chartered vessel; and(B) any vessel owned or operated by the Department of Transportation that is designated by the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating as a vessel equivalent to a vessel described in subparagraph (A). | DHS, US Code 33, §1322, Mar 17 |
| vessel of the United States - a vessel that is documented or numbered under the laws of the United States. A documented vessel and those vessels that are numbered by a State or Federal authority are afforded the protection of the laws of the United States. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| vessel of the United States (also known as a United States flag vessel) - a vessel documented or numbered under the laws of the United States or titled under the law of a state. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659, Mar 17 |
| vessel of war - a vessel - (A) belonging to the armed forces of a country;(B) bearing the external marks distinguishing vessels of war of that country;(C) under the command of an officer commissioned by the government of that country and whose name appears in the appropriate service list or its equivalent; and (D) staffed by a crew under regular armed forces discipline. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §2101, Mar 17 |
| vessels of the United States - Every vessel which is documented, owned, or controlled in the United States, and every vessel of foreign registry which is, directly or indirectly, substantially owned or controlled by any citizen of, or corporation incorporated, owned, or controlled in, the United States, shall, be deemed a vessel of the United States. | DHS, US Code 19, §1703, Mar 17 |
| vested liabilities - the present value of the immediate or deferred benefits available at normal retirement age for participants and their beneficiaries which are nonforfeitable. | DOL, US Code 29, §1002, Mar 17 |
| veteran - a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| veteran - a person, or the family of a person, who has served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time (i) on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to July 26, 1947, (ii) on or after April 6, 1917, and prior to November 11, 1918, or (iii) on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date thereafter as shall be determined by the President, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable or who shall be still serving therein. The term shall also include the family of a person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States within any such period and who shall have died of causes determined by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to have been service-connected. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1592n, Mar 17 |
| veteran (deceased) - a person who died in the active military, naval, or air service. (2) The term period of war includes, in the case of any veteran (A) any period of service performed by such veteran after November 11, 1918, and before July 2, 1921, if such veteran served in the active military, naval, or air service after April 5, 1917, and before November 12, 1918; and (B) any period of continuous service performed by such veteran after December 31, 1946, and before July 26, 1947, if such period began before January 1, 1947. | DVA, US Code 38, §713, Mar 17 |
| veteran [military] - person who has served in the military forces and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| veteran family – includes a veteran who is a single person and a family in which the head of household or the spouse of the head of household is a veteran. | DVA, US Code 38, §2023, Mar 17 |
| veteran of any war - any veteran who served in the active military, naval, or air service during a period of war. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| veteran of the Vietnam era - a person (A) who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam era, and who was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (B) who was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam era. | DVA, US Code 38, §3741, Mar 17 |
| veteran-owned small business concern - a small business concern - (1) Not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more veterans or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more veterans; and (2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more veterans. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |

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| veterans organization - any organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the representation of veterans. | DOD, US Code 10, §2790, Jan 17 |
| Veterans' Preference - A retention preference for employees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 454, May 18 |
| veterans preference - Additional credit given to employees based upon military service. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583, Mar 17 |
| veterans service organization - any organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the representation of veterans. | DVA, US Code 38, §1710, Mar 17 |
| veterans transition assistance and benefits program - any program of the Government the purpose of which is (A) to assist, by rehabilitation or other means, members of the Armed Forces in readjusting or otherwise making the transition to civilian life upon their separation from service in the Armed Forces; or (B) to assist veterans in making the transition to civilian life. | DVA, US Code 38, §545, Mar 17 |
| veterans treatment court program - a court program involving collaboration among criminal justice, veterans, and mental health and substance abuse agencies that provides qualified veterans with - (i) intensive judicial supervision and case management, which may include random and frequent drug testing where appropriate; (ii) a full continuum of treatment services, including mental health services, substance abuse services, medical services, and services to address trauma; (iii) alternatives to incarceration; or (iv) other appropriate services, including housing, transportation, mentoring, employment, job training, education, or assistance in applying for and obtaining available benefits. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa, Jan 17 |
| vetting - A part of target development that assesses the accuracy of the supporting intelligence to targeting. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, Sep 16 |
| VFP Office - the Office of Volunteers for Prosperity of the United States Agency for International Development. | DOS, US Code 22, §8302, Jan 17 |
| VFPserve - a program established by the VFP Office, in cooperation with the USA Freedom Corps, to provide eligible skilled professionals with fixed amount stipends to offset the travel and living costs of volunteering abroad. | DOS, US Code 22, §8302, Jan 17 |
| VFR military training routes – Routes by the DOD and associated reserve and air guard units for the purpose of conducting low-altitude navigation and tactical training under VFR below 10,000 feet MSL at airspeeds in excess of 250 knots IAS. | DOT/FAA, AIM, PCG, May 19 |
| vibrations sensor - Passive, covert or visible detection device that detects movement of the surface to which they are attached. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| vicinity of the terminal facilities - that geographical area surrounding the environment of terminal facilities which is directly affected or may be directly affected by the operation of the terminal facilities. | DHS, US Code 33, §2732, Mar 17 |
| victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons - a person - (i) who has been subjected to an act or practice as in effect on October 28, 2000; and (ii)(I) who has not attained 18 years of age; or(II) who is the subject of a certification. | DOS, US Code 22, §7104d, Jan 17 |
| victim operated switch - switch that is activated by the actions of an unsuspecting person relies on the target to carrying out some form of action that will cause the device to function. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| video arcade facility - any facility, legally accessible to persons under 18 years of age, intended primarily for the use of pinball and video machines for amusement containing a minimum of ten pinball and/or video machines. | USDA, US Code 21, §860, Mar 17 |
| video monitoring system - video system in which an analog or digital video signal travel from the camera to video monitoring stations on or off the premises. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Video Program Office - IRMs program office for the central management and administration of video conferencing over the Departments OpenNet and ClassNet. Also called VPO. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593, Mar 17 |
| video remote interpreting service - interpreting service using video conference technology over dedicated lines or wireless technology offering high-speed, wide-bandwidth video connection that delivers high-quality video images. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| Video TeleConference - General term used interchangeably with, and as an abbreviated form of, video-conference i.e., VTC equipment, VTC session. Also called VTC. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593, Mar 17 |
| Vienna Convention - the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961, entered into force with respect to the United States on December 13, 1972. | DOS, US Code 22, §254a, Jan 17 |
| Vienna Convention - The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which sets forth law and practice on diplomatic rights and privileges. Couriers must follow these guidelines to ensure that diplomatic rights and privileges are not infringed upon. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| Vietnam conflict - to the period beginning February 28, 1961, and ending on such date as shall thereafter be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4104Interne es, Jan 17 |
| Vietnam era - the following: (A) The period beginning on February 28, 1961, and ending on May 7, 1975, in the case of a veteran who served in the Republic of Vietnam during that period. (B) The period beginning on August 5, 1964, and ending on May 7, 1975, in all other cases. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| Vietnam veteran - an individual who performed active military, naval, or air service in the Republic of Vietnam during the Vietnam era, without regard to the characterization of that individual's service. | DVA, US Code 38, §1831, Mar 17 |
| views letter - An agency's written comments provided at the request of OMB on a pending bill or on another agency's proposed legislation, report, or testimony. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-19, Mar 17 |
| violation - 1) any knowing, willful, or negligent action that could reasonably be expected to result in an unauthorized disclosure of classified information; ¹ _{SEP} (2) any knowing, willful, or negligent action to classify or continue the classification of information contrary to the requirements of this order or its implementing directives; or ¹ _{SEP} (3) any knowing, willful, or negligent action to create or continue a special access program contrary to the requirements of this order. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3161, Jan 17 |
| violations - a. security violation: Any failure to comply with the requirements and regulations regarding the security of classified information and material. b. deliberate security violation: An intentional failure or conscious effort to circumvent or disregard the requirements and regulations regarding the security of classified information and material. c. security infraction: Any failure to comply with the requirements and regulations regarding the security of sensitive information. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 562, May 18 |
| violations of religious freedom - violations of the internationally recognized right to freedom of religion and religious belief and practice, as set forth in the international instruments, including violations such as - (A) arbitrary prohibitions on, restrictions of, or punishment for - i) assembling for peaceful religious activities such as worship, preaching, and prayer, including arbitrary registration requirements;(ii) speaking freely about one's religious beliefs;(iii) changing one's religious beliefs and affiliation;(iv) possession and distribution of religious literature, including Bibles; or(v) raising one's children in the religious teachings and practices of one's choice; or (B) any of the following acts if committed on account of an individual's religious belief or practice: detention, interrogation, imposition of an onerous financial penalty, forced labor, forced mass resettlement, imprisonment, forced religious conversion, beating, torture, mutilation, rape, enslavement, murder, and execution. | DOS, US Code 22, §6402, Jan 17 |
| Violence Against Women Act cancellation of removal - type of waiver that allows certain qualified immigrants in deportation or removal proceedings to be granted permanent residence application for relief with the immigration court for victims of domestic violence who are in removal proceedings applicants must demonstrate before the immigration judge their having suffered abuse as the spouse or intended spouse or child of a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident, or, in the case of a child, status as the child's non-abusive parent. Also called Violence Against Women Act cancellation of removal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| <p>Violence Against Women Act self petitioner - certain persons who have been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by a qualifying relative may self-petition for lawful permanent resident status, allowing them to remain in the United States and eventually apply for naturalization include: the spouse, child or parent of an abusive U.S. citizen; the spouse or child of an abusive LPR; the conditional resident spouse or child of an abusive U.S. citizen or LPR; the spouse or child of an alien eligible for relief under the Cuban Adjustment Act, the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act, or the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act; and the spouse or child eligible for suspension of deportation due to abuse by a U.S. citizen or LPR.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>violent extremism - Violent extremism refers to advocating, engaging in, preparing, or otherwise supporting ideologically motivated or otherwise supporting ideologically motivated or justified violence to further social, economic or political objectives.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>violent offender - person who - (1) is charged with or convicted of an offense that is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year, during the course of which offense or conduct - (A) the person carried, possessed, or used a firearm or dangerous weapon;(B) there occurred the death of or serious bodily injury to any person; or(C) there occurred the use of force against the person of another, without regard to whether any of the circumstances described in subparagraph (A) or (B) is an element of the offense or conduct of which or for which the person is charged or convicted; or (2) has 1 or more prior convictions for a felony crime of violence involving the use or attempted use of force against a person with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm.</p> | <p>DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §3797u-2, Jan 17</p> |
| <p>virgin material - (1) Previously unused raw material, including previously unused copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, iron, other metal or metal ore; or (2) Any undeveloped resource that is, or with new technology will become, a source of raw materials.</p> | <p>GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>virgin material - a raw material, including previously unused copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, iron, or other metal or metal ore, any undeveloped resource that is, or with new technology will become, a source of raw materials.</p> | <p>DOE, US Code 42, §6903, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>virgin material - previously unused raw material includes previously unused copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, iron, or other metal or metal ore, or any undeveloped resource that is, or with new technology may become, a source of raw materials.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>virtual locality pay - Only applicable to Foreign Service employees. Under this provision, an employees service overseas will be credited for retirement purposes at the Washington, DC basic pay rate (including locality pay), rather than at the overseas basic pay rate.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23682, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>virus - A computer program or a portion of a computer program that is self-replicating when executed. The self-replicating capability permits the virus to spread throughout a computer system or network without detection. A virus is generally used to perform an unauthorized, visible, and sometimes destructive function such as displaying a message on computer terminals or erasing disk files. Typically, a small computer program that has the capability to self execute and replicate on the infected machine as well as other machines. Viruses can cause damage to data, make computer(s) crash, display messages, provide backdoors, or any number of other things. Viruses, as opposed to worms, are meant to replicate themselves on a given system. The term virus is sometimes used to generically describe not only viruses, but also to include worms and Trojans collectively.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18</p> |
| <p>Visa Compliance System - The Agency's web-based application, which interfaces between TraiNet and SEVIS, in which Exchange Visitors are verified and approved. Also called VCS.</p> | <p>USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 252, May 18</p> |
| <p>visa fraud - The fraudulent procuring, forging, or fraudulent use of visas or other entry documents.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>visa incident - A terrorist act causing serious injury, loss of life, or significant destruction of property in the United States when there is probable cause to believe that an alien participated in the act, and when the alien was issued a visa contrary to applicable visa lookout procedures established by the Department.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 0413, Mar 17</p> |

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| visa overstay rate - (I) the total number of nationals of that country who were admitted to the United States on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa whose periods of authorized stays ended during a fiscal year but who remained unlawfully in the United States beyond such periods; to (II) the total number of nationals of that country who were admitted to the United States on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa during that fiscal year. | DHS, US Code 8, §1187, Jan 17 |
| Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Team - Transportation Security Administration team that provide an unannounced, high-visibility presence in a mass transit or passenger rail environment by working along-side federal, state and local law enforcement agencies during periods of high alert or special events. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| visible sensor - detecting device that are in plain view of an intruder. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Visiting Scholars include Lecturers and Research Scholars - The term Lecturer designates a national of a foreign country who comes to the United States to teach or lecture at an approved U.S. institution, usually at the postdoctoral level - Senior scholars are established postdoctoral academics with substantial professional accomplishments, status at their home institutions, and qualifications for instruction at the graduate level; and Junior scholar are qualified for instruction at the undergraduate level. They may meet academic qualifications but lack the professional experience normally expected of lecturers for graduate courses. Research Scholar are nationals of a foreign country who come to the United States to engage in full-time advanced research at an approved U.S. institution, usually at the postdoctoral level. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2242, Mar 17 |
| visitor - Any person not issued a permanent building pass, who seeks to enter any Department facility for work, consultation, or other legitimate reason. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| visitor - guest or temporary employee who presents themselves or is presented by a sponsor, for entry to a secured facility that is not their primary work location for less than 6 months. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| visitor - This is an individual, who is not authorized to access the USAID facility, to which they have gained access, and who is being escorted by an authorized individual. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| visitor badge - locally devised temporary badge issued for a limited time. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| visitor passes - Passes of limited duration that DS issues to visitors at designated Department facilities. These also include conference or other special function passes. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| visual distraction - Task that requires the driver to look away from the roadway and/or vehicle mirrors to visually obtain information or perform a non-driving manual task (such as reading a road map or GPS). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| visual distraction - Task that requires the driver to look away from the roadway and/or vehicle mirrors to visually obtain information or perform a non-driving manual task (such as reading a road map or GPS). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 19461-1, Mar 17 |
| visual impairment including blindness - an impairment in vision that, even with correction, adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes both partial sight and blindness. | ED, CFR 34, §3008, Mar 17 |
| visual information - Various visual media with or without sound that generally includes still and motion photography, audio video recording, graphic arts, and visual presentations. Also called VI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61, Sep 16 |
| visual meteorological conditions - Weather conditions in which visual flight rules apply; expressed in terms of visibility, ceiling height, and aircraft clearance from clouds along the path of flight. Also called VMC. See also instrument meteorological conditions. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| visual observation - action or process of observing attained or maintained by sight, done or executed by sight only and relating to, or employing visual aids. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| visualization - technique used to create a visual image. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |

Terms and Definitions

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| visualization - technique used to create a visual image. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| vital record - documentary material essential to the continued functioning or reconstitution of an organization during and after an emergency, including records essential to protecting the legal and financial rights of an organization and of the persons directly affected by the organization's activities includes electronic and hardcopy documents, references, and records that are needed to support essential functions during a continuity situation; the two basic categories of vital records are (1) emergency operating records and (2) rights and interests records (e.g., birth certificates, marriage licenses, records of civil unions, records of domestic partnerships, death certificates). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Vital Records - Essential Agency records that are needed to meet operational responsibilities and to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and those affected by Government activities during a national security emergency or disaster. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, 511, May 18 |
| vital records - Information systems and applications, electronic and hardcopy documents, references, and records needed to support PMEFs and MEFs during a continuity event. The two basic categories of vital records are (1) Emergency operating records; and (2) Legal and financial rights records. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| vital records inventory - list which identifies the documentary materials that have been designated as vital includes other identifying information such as where the documentary materials are located, who is responsible for the documentary materials when the documentary materials are cycled, and similar information | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| vital records program - policies, plans, and procedures developed and implemented and the resources needed to identify, use, and protect the essential records needed to meet operational responsibilities under national security emergencies or other emergency or disaster conditions or to protect the Government's rights or the rights of its citizens. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| vocational goal - a gainful employment status consistent with a veteran's abilities, aptitudes, and interests. | DVA, US Code 38, §3101, Mar 17 |
| vocational rehabilitation program - (A) the services provided for in this chapter that are needed for the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter, including such counseling, diagnostic, medical, social, psychological, independent living, economic, educational, vocational, and employment services as are determined by the Secretary to be needed - (i) in the case of a veteran for whom the achievement of a vocational goal has not been determined not to be currently reasonably feasible, (I) to determine whether a vocational goal is reasonably feasible, (II) to improve such veteran's potential to participate in a program of services designed to achieve a vocational goal, and (III) to enable such veteran to achieve maximum independence in daily living, and (ii) in the case of a veteran for whom the achievement of a vocational goal is determined to be reasonably feasible, to enable such veteran to become, to the maximum extent feasible, employable and to obtain and maintain suitable employment, and (B) the assistance authorized by this chapter for a veteran receiving any of the services described in clause (A) of this paragraph. | DVA, US Code 38, §3101, Mar 17 |
| Voice Communication - This includes telephones, pagers, long-distance calling, facsimile machines, and voice mail for USAID/W sites. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 549, May 18 |
| Voice Over Internet Protocol - a technology that allows telephone calls to be made over computer networks like the Internet. VoIP converts analog voice signals into digital data packets and supports real-time, two-way transmission of conversations using Internet Protocol (IP). Also called VoIP. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513, Mar 17 |
| voice terminal - A generic term describing any device that, regardless of whatever other functions it performs, provides an intentional transmit and/or receive interface between a human talker and/or listener and an electric or electronic communications system. All voice terminals contain transducers; a microphone is necessary for transmitting; a speaker is necessary for receiving. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| volatile memory - Memory that requires power to maintain the stored information. Volatile memory retains the information as long as there is a power supply, but when there is no power supply, the stored information is lost. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |

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| volumetric sensor - detecting device that detects intrusion in a volume of space. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| voluntary - the submittal thereof in the absence of such agency's exercise of legal authority to compel access to or submission of such information and may be accomplished by a single entity or an Information Sharing and Analysis Organization on behalf of itself or its members. | DHS, US Code 6, §131, Jan 17 |
| voluntary building energy code - a building energy code developed and updated through a consensus process among interested persons, such as that used by the Council of American Building Officials; the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers; or other appropriate organizations. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6831, Jan 17 |
| voluntary consensus standard - a standard developed or used by a standard setting organization. | ED, US Code 20, §1018b, Mar 17 |
| voluntary consensus standard - a type of standard developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies, through the use of a voluntary consensus standards development process. These bodies often have intellectual property rights (IPR) policies that include provisions requiring that owners of relevant patented technology incorporated into a standard make that intellectual property available to implementers of the standard on nondiscriminatory and royalty-free or reasonable royalty terms (and to bind subsequent owners of standards essential patents to the same terms). In order to qualify as a “voluntary consensus standard”, a standard that includes patented technology needs to be governed by such policies, which should be easily accessible, set out clear rules governing the disclosure and licensing of the relevant intellectual property, and take into account the interests of all stakeholders, including the IPR holders and those seeking to implement the standard. | White House, OMB, Circular A-119, Mar 17 |
| voluntary consensus standards - common and repeated use of rules, conditions, guidelines or characteristics for products, or related processes and production methods and related management systems. Voluntary Consensus Standards are developed or adopted by domestic and international voluntary consensus standard making bodies (e.g., International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and ASTM-International). | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| voluntary consensus standards body - a type of association, organization, or technical society that plans, develops, establishes, or coordinates voluntary consensus standards using a voluntary consensus standards development process that includes the following attributes or elements. | White House, OMB, Circular A-119, Mar 17 |
| voluntary contributions - Refers to discretionary financial assistance provided to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings or projects. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| voluntary family planning program - studies, medical and psychological research, personnel training, the construction and staffing of clinics and rural health centers, specialized training of doctors and paramedical personnel, the manufacture of medical supplies, and the dissemination of family planning information, medical assistance, and supplies to individuals who desire such assistance. | DOS/USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, Sec 612, Mar 17 |
| Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement - An agreement that provides the Department of Defense with assured access to United States flag assets, both vessel capacity and intermodal systems, to meet Department of Defense contingency requirements. Also called VISA. See also intermodal. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |
| voluntary opt-out testing - HIV/AIDS testing - (A) that is administered to an individual seeking other health care services; and (B) in which - (i) pre-test counseling is not required but the individual is informed that the individual will receive an HIV/AIDS test and the individual may opt out of such testing; and (ii) for those individuals with a positive test result, post-test counseling (including referrals for care) is provided and confidentiality is protected. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff-33, Jan 17 |
| voluntary preparedness standards - a common set of criteria for preparedness, disaster management, emergency management, and business continuity programs, such as the American National Standards Institute's National Fire Protection Association Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs. | DHS, US Code 6, §101, Jan 17 |
| voluntary tanker agreement - An agreement established by the Maritime Administration to provide for United States commercial tanker owners and operators to voluntarily make their vessels available to satisfy the Department of Defense to meet contingency or war requirements for point-to-point petroleum, oils, and lubricants movements. Also called VTA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, Sep 16 |

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| voluntary visitor - Individuals or groups nominated by missions to participate in short-term projects of 2 to 10 days. The Office of International Visitors cannot pay international airfare costs for voluntary visitors but may provide funds for domestic travel and per diem. Also called VolVis. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 2165, Mar 17 |
| volunteer - Any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency (which has authority to accept volunteer services) when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. | DHS/FEMA, NRF, Glossary, Apr 17 |
| volunteer - person who renders aid, performs a service, or assumes an obligation that is done of one's own free will without valuable consideration or legal obligation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Volunteer Community Service - Non-obligatory service to a public entity or a private nonprofit organization that is representative of a community or a significant segment of a community and this is engaged in meeting human, educational, or environmental community needs includes churches and other religious entities and community action agencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| Volunteer Intern Program - An intern program of ten weeks to six months in duration for college undergraduate and graduate students who will continue their education upon completion of the internship. Their work upon completion of assignment are related to their field of study. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 462, May 18 |
| volunteer service - Service performed without compensation by a full or half-time student, including graduate student, with the written permission of the institution at which the student is enrolled. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 413, May 18 |
| vote or voting - all action necessary to make a vote effective in any primary, special, or general election, including, but not limited to, registration, listing pursuant to this chapter, or other action required by law prerequisite to voting, casting a ballot, and having such ballot counted properly and included in the appropriate totals of votes cast with respect to candidates for public or party office and propositions for which votes are received in an election. | FEC, US Code 52, §10310, Mar 17 |
| voter registration lists - the official records maintained by State or local election officials of persons registered to vote in either the most recent State or the most recent Federal. | DOJ, US Code 28, §1869, Jan 17 |
| voting security - any security presently entitling the owner or holder thereof to vote in the direction or management of the affairs of a person, or any security issued under or pursuant to any trust, agreement, or arrangement whereby a trustee or trustees or agent or agents for the owner or holder of such security are presently entitled to vote in the direction or management of the affairs of a person; and a specified percentage of the voting securities of a person means such amount of the outstanding voting securities of such person as entitles the holder or holders thereof to cast such specified percentage of the aggregate votes which the holders of all the outstanding voting securities of such person are entitled to cast in the direction or management of the affairs of such person. | DOC, US Code 15, §77ccc, Mar 17 |
| voucher - An invoice or document used to authorize a payment. The document can be a form prescribed by a U.S. Government agency and approved by the U.S. Treasury Department (e.g., domestically, Form SF-1034, Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other than Personal; and overseas, Form DS-2076, Purchase Order, Receiving Report and Voucher) or an invoice, if it has all the required information. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414, Mar 17 |
| vulnerability - 1. The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight diminished. (JP 3-01) 2. The characteristics of a system that can cause it to be degraded (incapability to perform the designated function or mission) as a result of being subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (man-made) hostile environment. (JP 3-60) 3. In information operations, a weakness in information system security design, procedures, implementation, or internal controls that could be exploited to gain unauthorized access to information or an information system. See also information operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| vulnerability - A weakness (or weaknesses) in an IS [information system], system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| vulnerability - physical feature or operational attribute that renders an entity open to exploitation or susceptible to a given hazard includes characteristic of design, location, security posture, operation, or any combination thereof, that renders an asset, system, network, or entity susceptible to disruption, destruction, or exploitation. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| vulnerability - Weakness in a facility, equipment, information system, system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited or triggered by a threat source. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| vulnerability [degree] - qualitative or quantitative expression of the level to which an entity is susceptible to harm when it experiences a hazard | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| vulnerability assessment - A Department of Defense, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability of an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site to a terrorist attack. Also called VA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07, Sep 16 |
| vulnerability assessment - A systematic examination of an IS [information system] or product to determine the adequacy of security measures, identify security deficiencies, provide data from which to predict the effectiveness of proposed security measures, and confirm the adequacy of such measures after implementation. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| vulnerability assessment - product or process of identifying susceptibility or exposure to hazards of an area of concern includes entities, assets, systems, networks, or geographic areas. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| vulnerability assessment - the identification of weaknesses in the security of a chemical facility of interest. | DHS, US Code 6, §621, Jan 17 |
| vulnerability assessment - the process of identifying and quantifying vulnerabilities in a major system and its significant items of supply. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §3099, Jan 17 |
| wages - the money rate at which the service rendered by an employee is compensated by an employer under the contract of hiring in force at the time of the injury, including the reasonable value of any advantage which is received from the employer and included for purposes of any withholding of tax under subtitle C of title 26 (relating to employment taxes). The term wages does not include fringe benefits, including (but not limited to) employer payments for or contributions to a retirement, pension, health and welfare, life insurance, training, social security or other employee or dependent benefit plan for the employee's or dependent's benefit, or any other employee's dependent entitlement. | DHS, US Code 33, §902, Mar 17 |
| waiting period - the period that must pass with respect to the individual before the individual is eligible to be covered for benefits under the terms of the plan. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg-3, Jan 17 |
| waiting period - with respect to a group health plan and an individual who is a potential participant or beneficiary in the plan, the period that must pass with respect to the individual before the individual is eligible to be covered for benefits under the terms of the plan. | DOL, US Code 29, §1181, Mar 17 |
| waived special access program - unacknowledged special access program to which the access is further restricted and the Secretary or Deputy Secretary has waived full congressional reporting requirements. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| waiver - The cancellation, remission, forgiveness, or non-recovery of a debt allegedly owed by an employee to an agency. The written permission required to eliminate the requirements of a specific policy. Authorized individuals may grant waivers to meet specific business needs. An exemption from established rules. A Purchase Cardholder must write an explanation to justify a waiver request when making an open market purchase if a required source also offers the product or service. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| walk-in - An unsolicited contact who provides information. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, Sep 16 |
| walk-through - individual walking and/or standing through system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| walk-through - individual walking and/or standing through system. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| war activities - activities directly relating to military operations. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1651, Mar 17 |

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| war crime - any conduct - (1) defined as a grave breach in any of the international conventions signed at Geneva 12 August 1949, or any protocol to such convention to which the United States is a party; (2) prohibited by Article 23, 25, 27, or 28 of the Annex to the Hague Convention IV, Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, signed 18 October 1907; (3) which constitutes a grave breach of common Article 3 when committed in the context of and in association with an armed conflict not of an international character; or (4) of a person who, in relation to an armed conflict and contrary to the provisions of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended at Geneva on 3 May 1996, when the United States is a party to such Protocol, willfully kills or causes serious injury to civilians. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2441, Mar 17 |
| war material - arms, armament, ammunition, livestock, forage, forest products and standing timber, stores of clothing, air, water, food, foodstuffs, fuel, supplies, munitions, and all articles, parts or ingredients, intended for, adapted to, or suitable for the use of the United States or any associate nation, in connection with the conduct of war or defense activities. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2151, Mar 17 |
| war material - arms, armament, ammunition, stores, supplies, and equipment for ships and airplanes, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §82, Jan 17 |
| war premises - all buildings, grounds, mines, or other places wherein such war material is being produced, manufactured, repaired, stored, mined, extracted, distributed, loaded, unloaded, or transported, together with all machinery and appliances therein contained; and all forts, arsenals, navy yards, camps, prisons, or other installations of the Armed Forces of the United States, or any associate nation. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2151, Mar 17 |
| war risks - (A) any part of a loss excluded from marine insurance coverage under a free of capture or seizure clause or analogous clause; and (B) any other loss from a hostile act, including confiscation, expropriation, nationalization, or deprivation. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §53901, Mar 17 |
| war utilities - all railroads, railways, electric lines, roads of whatever description, any railroad or railway fixture, canal, lock, dam, wharf, pier, dock, bridge, building, structure, engine, machine, mechanical contrivance, car, vehicle, boat, aircraft, airfields, air lanes, and fixtures or appurtenances thereof, or any other means of transportation whatsoever, whereon or whereby such war material or any troops of the United States, or of any associate nation, are being or may be transported either within the limits of the United States or upon the high seas or elsewhere; and all air-conditioning systems, dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, water and gas mains and pipes, structures and buildings, whereby or in connection with which air, water or gas is being furnished, or may be furnished, to any war premises or to the Armed Forces of the United States, or any associate nation, and all electric light and power, steam or pneumatic power, telephone and telegraph plants, poles, wires, and fixtures, and wireless stations, and the buildings connected with the maintenance and operation thereof used to supply air, water, light, heat, power, or facilities of communication to any war premises or to the Armed Forces of the United States, or any associate nation. | DOJ, US Code 18, §2151, Mar 17 |
| warden system - An informal method of communication used to pass information to United States citizens living in affected areas overseas during emergencies. See also noncombatant evacuation operation. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| warehouse - a structure or other approved storage facility, as determined by the Secretary, in which any agricultural product may be stored or handled for the purposes of interstate or foreign commerce. | USDA, US Code 7, §241, Mar 17 |
| warehouse - building or facility used for storage includes buildings or facilities identified for materials, vehicle storage, or ammunition storage (also includes underground or earth covered storage bunkers and magazines); excludes water reservoirs and petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) storage tanks which are considered storage structures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| warehouse operator - a person that is lawfully engaged in the business of storing or handling agricultural products. | USDA, US Code 7, §241, Mar 17 |
| warning - process of alerting is an advance notice of something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| warning - process of alerting is an advance notice of something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, |

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| warning [message] - message providing notice of an imminent threat, or sign of impending hazard, risk or incident posing a threat to life or property is specific and actionable rather than merely stating a general concern about a potential event; provides notice for emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and related effects that specific hazards may cause. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| warning intelligence - Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that forewarn of hostile actions or intention against United States entities, partners, or interests. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, Sep 16 |
| warning order - 1. A preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow. 2. A planning directive that initiates the development and evaluation of military courses of action by a commander. Also called WARNORD. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, May 18 |
| Warrant - A Certificate of Appointment (SF-1402) used to re-delegate purchasing authority. All warrants issued shall be available for examination by the public or USAID personnel. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 331, May 18 |
| warrant - An official document issued by the Secretary of the Treasury that reflects an amount of money authorized and appropriated by public law to be withdrawn from the Department of Treasury. Warranted amounts are established in Treasury Department accounts and subsequent fiscal activity reported by administering departments and agencies is reflected against those amounts for consolidated Federal accounting. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| warrant officer - a member of the naval service serving in a warrant officer grade. It includes, unless otherwise specified, a member who holds a permanent enlisted grade and a temporary appointment in a warrant officer grade. | DOD, US Code 10, §5001, Jan 17 |
| warrant officer - a person who holds a commission or warrant in a warrant officer grade. | DOD, US Code 10, §101, Jan 17 |
| warranty - a promise or affirmation given by a contractor to the Government regarding the nature, usefulness, or condition of the supplies or performance of services furnished under the contract. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| war-risk hazard - any hazard arising during a war in which the United States is engaged; during an armed conflict in which the United States is engaged, whether or not war has been declared; or during a war or armed conflict between military forces of any origin, occurring within any country in which a person covered by this chapter is serving; from - (1) the discharge of any missile (including liquids and gas) or the use of any weapon, explosive, or other noxious thing by a hostile force or person or in combating an attack or an imagined attack by a hostile force or person; or (2) action of a hostile force or person, including rebellion or insurrection against the United States or any of its Allies; or (3) the discharge or explosion of munitions intended for use in connection with a war or armed conflict with a hostile force or person as defined herein (except with respect to employees of a manufacturer, processor, or transporter of munitions during the manufacture, processing, or transporting thereof, or while stored on the premises of the manufacturer, processor, or transporter); or (4) the collision of vessels in convoy or the operation of vessels or aircraft without running lights or without other customary peacetime aids to navigation; or (5) the operation of vessels or aircraft in a zone of hostilities or engaged in war activities. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1711, Mar 17 |
| wartime reserve modes - Characteristics and operating procedures of sensor, communications, navigation aids, threat recognition, weapons, and countermeasures systems that will contribute to military effectiveness if unknown to or misunderstood by opposing commanders before they are used, but could be exploited or neutralized if known in advance. Also called WARM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13, Sep 16 |
| Washington Funded Costs - A standard cost covering expenses paid for centrally but budgeted locally. Washington funded costs include the cost of U.S. direct-hire salaries and benefits paid centrally, the cost of post assignment and travel, certain regional bureau costs and contributions to the Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund. Washington Funded Costs are approved by the ICASS Working Group annually and provided to post. Washington Funded amounts are entered into quasi sub-object codes by the post when preparing its ICASS budget. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041, Mar 17 |
| Washington Interagency Telecommunications System - A network of GSA owned and operated PBXs that provide telecommunications services within the Washington, DC, Metropolitan area to U.S. Government agencies on a time and materials contract basis. Also called WITS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |

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| Washington Liaison Group - An organization consisting of members of Department of State and Department of Defense, chaired by a representative of Department of State, which has basic responsibility for the coordination and implementation of plans for the protection and evacuation in emergencies of persons abroad for whom the Secretaries of State or Defense are responsible. Also called WLG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, Sep 16 |
| Washington metropolitan region - the District of Columbia, the counties of Montgomery and Prince Georges in Maryland, and the counties of Arlington and Fairfax and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia. | GSA, US Code 40, §8301, Mar 17 |
| washington, dc metropolitan area flight restricted zone - area bounded by a line beginning at the Washington VOR/DME (DCA) 311° radial at 15 nautical miles (NM) (Lat. 38°59'31" N., Long. 077°18'30" W.); then clockwise along the DCA 15 nautical mile arc to the DCA 002° radial at 15 NM (Lat. 39°06'28" N., Long 077°04'32" W.); then southeast via a line drawn to the DCA 049° radial at 14 NM (Lat. 39°02'18" N., Long. 076°50'38" W.); thence south via a line drawn to the DCA 064° radial at 13 NM (Lat. 38°59'01" N., Long. 076°48'32" W.); thence clockwise along the 13 NM arc to the DCA 276° radial at 13 NM (Lat.38°50'53" N., Long 077°18'48" W.); thence north to the point of beginning, excluding the airspace within a one nautical mile radius of the Freeway Airport, W00, Mitchellville, MD from the surface up to but not including flight level (FL) 180. The DC FRZ is within and part of the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area SFRA. Also called DC FRZ. | DOT/FAA, 14 CFR 93.335, Definitions, May 19 |
| washington, dc metropolitan area special flight rules area - area of airspace over the surface of the earth where the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft is required in the interests of national security. Specifically, the DC SFRA is that airspace, from the surface to, but not including, FL 180, within a 30-mile radius of Lat. 38°51'34" N., Long. 077°02'11" W., or the DCA VOR/DME. The DC SFRA includes the DC FRZ. Also called DC SFRA. | DOT/FAA, 14 CFR 93.335, Definitions, May 19 |
| Wassenaar Arrangement - the multilateral export control regime in which the United States participates that seeks to promote transparency and responsibility with regard to transfers of conventional armaments and sensitive dual-use items. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| waste diversion - activity that diverts solid waste from landfill disposal. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| waste energy - (A) exhaust heat or flared gas from any industrial process;(B) waste gas or industrial tail gas that would otherwise be flared, incinerated, or vented; (C) a pressure drop in any gas, excluding any pressure drop to a condenser that subsequently vents the resulting heat; and(D) such other forms of waste energy as the Administrator may determine. | DHHS/HUD/E PA/FEMA, US Code 42, §6341, Jan 17 |
| waste fur - the ears, throats, or scrap pieces which have been severed from the animal pelt, and shall include mats or plates made therefrom. | DOC, US Code 15, §69, Mar 17 |
| waste minimization - practice of source reduction or recycling. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| waste prevention - process and policy in the design, manufacturing, purchase, or use of materials or products, including packaging, to reduce the amount of those materials or products or their toxicity before they are discarded. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| waste reduction - preventing or decreasing the amount of waste being generated through waste prevention, recycling, or purchasing recycled and environmentally preferable products. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| wastewater - water that has been used and that contains dissolved or suspended waste materials. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| watch [message] - message by the National Weather Service indicating that, in a defined area, conditions are favorable for a specified type of severe weather used when the risk of a hazardous weather or hydrologic event has increased significantly, but its occurrence, location, and/or timing is still uncertain. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| watch list - compilation of identified data attributes necessary to support activities addressing specific issues of concern information is published or disseminated on a regular basis to appropriate entities for action. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| water consumption intensity - water consumption measured in gallons per gross square foot of building space includes the square footage of industrial and laboratory facilities and surrounding land. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| water consumption intensity - water consumption per square foot of building space. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| water resources - all usable water, from all sources, within the jurisdiction of the United States, that can be managed, controlled, and allocated to meet emergency requirements, except water resources does not include usable water that qualifies as food resources. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4552, Jan 17 |
| water supply system - a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals and a draw and fill system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption. Such term does not include a system owned by a Federal agency. Such term includes (A) any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system, and (B) any collection or pretreatment facilities not under such control that are used primarily in connection with such system. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300j-3c, Jan 17 |
| water use - water used that is obtained from public water systems or from natural freshwater sources, such as lakes, streams, and aquifers, and that is classified or permitted for human consumption includes; potable water used for drinking bathing, toilet flushing, laundry, cleaning and food services, watering of landscaping, irrigation, and process applications, such as water used in cooling towers, boilers, and fire suppression systems. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| water-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivered by floating, drifting, anchored, or propelled on or below the water and/or serves as the concealment means for explosives with an initiating device. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| waters of the United States - navigable waters; tributaries of navigable waters; and interstate and intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams that are regulated by the USCG, U.S. EPA, U.S. Department of the Interior, and other cognizant federal agencies. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| watershed boundaries - This data theme encodes hydrologic, watershed boundaries into topographically defined sets of drainage areas, organized in a nested hierarchy by size, and based on a standard hydrologic unit coding system. | White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17 |
| waterspace management - The allocation of waterspace in terms of antisubmarine warfare attack procedures to permit the rapid and effective engagement of hostile submarines while preventing inadvertent attacks on friendly submarines. Also called WSM. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32, Sep 16 |
| wave - A formation of forces, including landing craft, amphibious vehicles, or aircraft, required to beach or land about the same time. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02, May 19 |
| waybill - A document prepared by the carrier of a shipment of goods or freight (including shipment of remains), containing the details of the shipment, route, and charges. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2131, Mar 17 |
| weakness - A flaw in the proposal that increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-1241, Mar 17 |
| weapon engagement zone - In air and missile defense, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with a particular weapon system. Also called WEZ. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| weapon main charge configuration - arrangement or design of the main charge and other materials (usually metal) to create an effective weapon to attack personnel, vehicles, or structures. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| weapon of mass destruction - (1) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas device that is designed, intended, or has the capability to cause a mass casualty incident; (2) any weapon that is designed, intended, or has the capability to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of persons through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a biological agent, toxin, or vector that is designed, intended, or has the capability to cause death, illness, or serious bodily injury to a significant number of persons; or (4) any weapon that is designed, intended, or has the capability to release radiation or radioactivity causing death, illness, or serious bodily injury to a significant number of persons. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| weapon of mass destruction - any weapon or device that is intended, or has the capability, to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through the release, dissemination, or impact of - (A) toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (B) a disease organism; or (C) radiation or radioactivity. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2302, Jan 17 |
| weapon of mass destruction - weapon capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people or an amount of property. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| weapon of mass destruction detection technology - electronic and/or mechanical means used to assist in the discovery and identification of a weapon of mass destruction or components thereof includes sensory gathering, imaging, radiation detection, etc. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| weapon 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. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-, Sep 16 |
| weaponeer - An individual who has completed requisite training to determine the means required to create a desired effect on a given target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| weaponeeing - The process of determining the specific means required to create a desired effect on a given target. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, May 19 |
| weaponize or weaponization - to incorporate into, or the incorporation into, usable ordnance or other militarily useful means of delivery. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2368, Jan 17 |
| weapons activities - each activity within the budget category of weapons activities in the budget of the Administration. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2523, Jan 17 |
| weapons control status - An air and missile defense control measure declared for a particular area and time by an area air defense commander, or delegated subordinate commander, based on the rules of engagement that establish the conditions under which fighters and surface air defense weapons are permitted to engage threats. Also call WCS. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| weapons free zone - An air defense zone established for the protection of key assets or facilities, other than air bases, where weapon systems may be fired at any target not positively recognized as friendly. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, Sep 16 |
| weapons of mass destruction - chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, and chemical, biological, and nuclear materials used in the manufacture of such weapons. Also called WMD. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2902, Jan 17 |
| weapons of mass destruction - Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties, and excluding the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. Also called WMD. See also special operations. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| weapons of mass destruction - Nuclear, chemical, biological, or radiological weapons. Also called WMD. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 4513, Mar 17 |
| weapons of mass destruction information - information that could reasonably be expected to assist in the development, proliferation, or use of a weapon of mass destruction (including a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon) that could be used by a terrorist or a terrorist organization against the United States includes information about the location of any stockpile of nuclear materials that could be exploited for use in such a weapon. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| weapons of mass destruction information - information that could reasonably be expected to assist in the development, proliferation, or use of a weapon of mass destruction (including a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon) that could be used by a terrorist or a terrorist organization against the United States, including information about the location of any stockpile of nuclear materials that could be exploited for use in such a weapon that could be used by a terrorist or a terrorist organization against the United States. | DHS, US Code 6, §485, Jan 17 |
| weapons of mass destruction information - The term weapons of mass destruction information, IRTPA, means information that could reasonably be expected to assist in the development, proliferation, or use of a weapon of mass destruction (including a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon) that could be used by a terrorist or a terrorist organization against the United States, including information about the location of any stockpile of nuclear materials that could be exploited for use in such a weapon that could be used by a terrorist or a terrorist organization against the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 7631-4, Mar 17 |
| weapons of mass destruction proliferation - The transfer of weapons of mass destruction or related materials, technology, and expertise from suppliers to state or non-state actors. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-4, Sep 16 |
| weapons readiness state - The degree of readiness of air defense weapons which can become airborne or be launched to carry out an assigned task and normally expressed in numbers of weapons and numbers of minutes. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| weapons release authority - The authority originating from the President to engage or direct engagement of ballistic missile threats using the ground-based midcourse defense system. Also call WRA. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, May 18 |
| weapons technical intelligence - A subcategory of technical intelligence derived from the technical and forensic collection and exploitation of improvised explosive devices, associated components, improvised weapons, and other systems. Also called WTI. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1, May 19 |
| weapons technical intelligence - intelligence derived from the processes and capabilities that collect, exploit and analyze asymmetric threat weapons systems to enable material sourcing, support to prosecution, force protection and targeting of threat networks. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| weapons-related activities - each activity under the Department of Energy that involves nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons technology, or fissile or radioactive materials, including activities related to - (A) nuclear nonproliferation; (B) nuclear forensics; (C) nuclear intelligence; (D) nuclear safety; and (E) nuclear incident response. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §2523, Jan 17 |
| Web 2.0 - Another term to describe social media. Term that refers to sites on the internet that contain mobile-based tools or applications that are used for sharing and discussing information. Social media is broken into three categories: File Sharing/Storage, Social Networking and Web Publishing. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 502, May 18 |
| web applications - program for accessing, manipulating, and downloading a very large set of hypertext-linked documents and other files located on computers connected through the Internet | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| web browser - Software that communicates with web servers via the HTTP protocol and translates HTML pages and image data into a nicely formatted, on-screen display, or in the case of browsers for the vision-impaired, other alternative interface technologies. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| web conferencing - Conferencing over the Internet can be conducted in a number of ways - Web Audio conferencing. The distinction here is the use of Internet instead of traditional phone lines. Web Casting or Video conferencing. These can be directed to a select audience by means of pass worded or protected sites or cast wide to anyone with access to the Web site. Web Chat. Text-based, question and answer dialogue over the Internet. These can be directed to a select audience by means of pass worded or protected sites or open to anyone with access to the IIP Intranet site. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 355, Mar 17 |
| web content management system - information technology providing website authoring, collaboration, and administration tools designed to allow users to create and manage website content | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| web content manager - individual who has authority to accept, or modify content for a Web site, Web application, or other Web components may be a content creator, but may also be the point of contact for getting information posted on the Web. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| web content publisher - person responsible for reviewing and posting content on the web. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| web liaison - person designated to manage web content. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| web page - single document or resource of information connected to the web and accessible via a web browser | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| web portal - term used to describe a website that is intended to be the first place people see when using the web. Typically, a portal site has a catalog of websites, a search engine, or both. A portal site may also offer e-mail and other service to entice people to use that site as their main point of entry (hence portal) to the web. A web portal is commonly referred to as simply a portal. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| web technology - The software and services including Telnet, file Transfer Protocol (FTP) and Web servers used to build applications, other than e-mail, that work on the Internet or OpenNet. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| website - A website is a related collection of files and information that includes a beginning file called a home page. An organization or individual tells you how to get to its website by giving you the IP address (e.g., 192.168.0.1) or domain name (e.g., companyname.com or office.gov) of its home page (e.g., http -//www.companyname.com). Upon arrival at a home page you can navigate to all the other pages or information on that website. Multiple websites can cross-link to files on each others sites or even share the same files. Websites on the Internet first appeared in the form of HTML-based files. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| website - collection of hypertext markup language (HTML) web pages and subordinate documents typically accessible from the same uniform resource locator (URL) via the web and normally residing on the same server, forming a coherent, usually interlinked whole. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| weed - any plant which grows where not wanted. | USDA, US Code 7, §136, Mar 17 |
| week of unemployment - a week of total, part-total, or partial unemployment as determined under the applicable State law or Federal unemployment insurance law. | DHS, US Code 19, §2319, Mar 17 |
| weight of the overload - the amount obtained by multiplying the number of inches that the vessel is submerged below the applicable assigned freeboard by the tons-an-inch immersion factor for the vessel at the assigned minimum safe freeboard. | DOT/Maritime , US Code 46, §5101, Mar 17 |
| weighted average dumping margin - the percentage determined by dividing the aggregate dumping margins determined for a specific exporter or producer by the aggregate export prices and constructed export prices of such exporter or producer. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2, Mar 17 |
| weighted-average - A periodic inventory costing method where ending inventory and cost of goods sold are priced at the weighted-average cost of all items available for sale. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, May 18 |
| Weingarten rights - Rights afforded to an employee who is a member of a collective bargaining unit for which a union representative has exclusive representation rights. When the employee is to be personally interviewed and reasonably believes the interview may result in disciplinary action against him or her, the investigating official must give the employee the opportunity to be represented by the exclusive representative, if the employee so requests. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| wellness - Force health protection program that consolidates and incorporates physical and mental fitness, health promotion, and environmental and occupational health. See also force health protection. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, Sep 16 |
| well-qualified candidate - A merit promotion, CTAP, or ICTAP eligible whose job-related competencies/possession of KSAs clearly exceed the minimum qualification requirements for the announced position. The Department defines well qualified as scoring at least 85 on the self-assessment occupational questionnaire. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 23197, Mar 17 |

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| <p>well-qualified employee - An eligible employee who possesses the knowledge, skills, and abilities, which clearly exceed the minimum qualification requirements for the position. A well-qualified employee will not necessarily meet the agency's definition of highly or best qualified, when evaluated against other candidates who apply for a particular vacancy, but must satisfy the following criteria, as determined and consistently applied by the agency - Meets the basic qualification standards and eligibility requirements for the position, including any medical qualifications, suitability, and minimum educational and experience requirements; and Satisfies one of the following qualifications requirements - o Meets all selective factors, where applicable. Meets appropriate quality rating factor levels as determined by the agency. Selective and quality ranking factors cannot be so restrictive that they run counter to the goal of placing displaced employees. In the absence of selective and quality ranking factors, selecting officials will document the job-related reason(s) the eligible employee is or is not considered to be well qualified; or o Is rated by the agency to be above minimally qualified in accordance with the agency's specific rating and ranking process. Generally, this means that the individual may or may not meet the agency's test for highly qualified, but would in fact, exceed the minimum qualifications for the position. Is physically qualified, with reasonable accommodation where appropriate, to perform the essential duties of the position; Meets any special qualifying condition(s) that OPM has approved for the position; and Is able to satisfactorily perform the duties of the position upon entry.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>wet signature - A wet signature is a traditional pen-and-ink signature. For the purposes of this policy, faxed signatures and non-electronic signatures included in pdf files will be considered wet signatures.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1424, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>wetland - area that is inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support (and under normal circumstances do or would support) a prevalence of vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.</p> | <p>DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>wetlands - The wetlands data layer provides the classification, location, and extent of wetlands and deepwater habitats. There is no attempt to define the proprietary limits or jurisdictional wetland boundaries of any federal, state, or local agencies.</p> | <p>White House, OMB, Circular No A-16 Revised, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>when actually employed - A work schedule on an as-needed basis as determined by the supervisor. The employees hours of duty may be intermittent and irregular. For WAE work, a temporary appointment is the mechanism used for AEFMs; a direct-hire appointment, PSA, or PSC, is used for LE staff. Also called WAE.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>whistleblower - any individual, or 2 or more individuals acting jointly, who provides information relating to a violation of this chapter to the Commission, in a manner established by rule or regulation by the Commission.</p> | <p>USDA, US Code 7, §26, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>whitelisting - The process used to identify - (i) software programs authorized to execute on an information system; or (ii) authorized Universal Resource Locators (URL)/Web sites.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>whole-of-government planning - WOG planning is an ongoing and iterative process to support decision makers in coordinating and unifying the actions of disparate actors in a given situation from the policy level down through implementation. (CSO) Whole-of-government planning refers to NSC/HSC-sponsored processes by which multiple USG departments and agencies come together to develop plans that address critical challenges to U.S. national interests. The Department supports and is helping to develop the USG's whole-of-government planning capabilities. (GEF 2010) Also called WOG planning.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>wide area network - A computer network covering multiple buildings, often across the world, such as the Internet, or, in the Department context, OpenNet and ClassNet. Also called WAN.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>wide area network - A data communication function that connects geographically disparate Local Area Networks using long-haul networking facilities and protocols. Also called WAN.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814, Mar 17</p> |
| <p>wide area network - A data transmission facility that connects geographically dispersed sites using long-haul networking facilities. Also called WAN.</p> | <p>DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17</p> |

Terms and Definitions

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| widow - the surviving wife of a judicial official, who: (A) has been married to him for at least one year on the day of his death; or (B) is the mother of issue by that marriage. | DOJ, US Code 28, §376, Jan 17 |
| widow or widower - a person who is the lawful spouse of the insured member at the time of his death. | DVA, US Code 38, §1965, Mar 17 |
| widow or widower - a person who was the lawful spouse of the insured at the maturity of the insurance. | DVA, US Code 38, §1901, Mar 17 |
| widow or widower - the decedent's wife or husband living with or dependent for support upon him or her at the time of his or her death; or living apart for justifiable cause or by reason of his or her desertion at such time. | DHS, US Code 33, §902, Mar 17 |
| widower - the surviving husband of a judicial official, who: (A) has been married to her for at least one year on the day of her death; or (B) is the father of issue by that marriage. | DOJ, US Code 28, §376, Jan 17 |
| wiegand - one-way communication protocol consisting of a formatted bit string used from the access reader to the controller can be used with any media, including proximity, bar code, magnetic strip, and smart cards. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| wi-fi - technology that allows an electronic device to exchange data wirelessly over a computer network. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| wildfire - any forest or range fire. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1856m, Mar 17 |
| wildfire protection resources - any personnel, supplies, equipment, or other resources required for wildfire suppression and suppression activities. | DOD/DOJ, US Code 42, §1856m, Mar 17 |
| wildlife - any species of wild, free-ranging fauna including fish, and also fauna in captive breeding programs the object of which is to reintroduce individuals of a depleted indigenous species into previously occupied range. | DOI, US Code 16, §669a, Mar 17 |
| wildlife and wildlife resources - birds, fishes, mammals, and all other classes of wild animals and all types of aquatic and land vegetation upon which wildlife is dependent. | DOI, US Code 16, §666b, Mar 17 |
| wildlife conservation education - projects, including public outreach, intended to foster responsible natural resource stewardship. | DOI, US Code 16, §669a, Mar 17 |
| wildlife-associated recreation - projects intended to meet the demand for outdoor activities associated with wildlife including, but not limited to, hunting and fishing, wildlife observation and photography, such projects as construction or restoration of wildlife viewing areas, observation towers, blinds, platforms, land and water trails, water access, field trialing, trail heads, and access for such projects. | DOI, US Code 16, §669a, Mar 17 |
| wildlife-dependent recreation and wildlife-dependent recreational use - a use of a refuge involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation. | DOI, US Code 16, §668ee, Mar 17 |
| wildlife-restoration project - the wildlife conservation and restoration program and means the selection, restoration, rehabilitation, and improvement of areas of land or water adaptable as feeding, resting, or breeding places for wildlife, including acquisition of such areas or estates or interests therein as are suitable or capable of being made suitable therefor, and the construction thereon or therein of such works as may be necessary to make them available for such purposes and also including such research into problems of wildlife management as may be necessary to efficient administration affecting wildlife resources, and such preliminary or incidental costs and expenses as may be incurred in and about such projects. | DOI, US Code 16, §669a, Mar 17 |
| will - A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his/her will as to disposal of his/her estate and effects after his/her death. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| will - A written instrument by which a person makes a disposition of his or her property, to take effect after death. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 2132, Mar 17 |

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| willful misconduct - denote an act or omission that is taken - (i) intentionally to achieve a wrongful purpose; (ii) knowingly without legal or factual justification; and (iii) in disregard of a known or obvious risk that is so great as to make it highly probable that the harm will outweigh the benefit. | DHHS, US Code 42, §247d-6d, Jan 17 |
| willingness to pay - The maximum amount an individual would be willing to give up in order to secure a change in the provision of a good or service. | White House, OMB, Circular A-94, Mar 17 |
| willingness-to-accept - amount an individual is willing to accept to forgo a benefit. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| willingness-to-pay - amount an individual would be willing to pay, sacrifice, or exchange for a benefit. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| wind energy system - a system of components which converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electricity or mechanical power, and which comprises all necessary components, including energy storage, power conditioning, control systems, and transmission systems, where appropriate, to provide electricity or mechanical power for individual, residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, utility, or governmental use. | DOE, US Code 42, §9202, Mar 17 |
| window of opportunity - A situation whereby either success or failure is possible, but where an opening exists to shift the situation in favor of success. Political, social, or economic circumstances could likely eliminate this opportunity in a short period of time. The windows can be fleeting, but offer an opportunity to create a perception of forward momentum that is critical to shoring up public opinion and political progress. | DOS/USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary, Mar 17 |
| wing - 1. An Air Force unit composed normally of one primary mission group and the necessary supporting organizations. 2. A fleet air wing is the basic organizational and administrative unit for naval-, land-, and tender-based aviation. 3. A balanced Marine Corps task organization of aircraft groups and squadrons, together with appropriate command, air control, administrative, service, and maintenance units. 4. A flank unit; that part of a military force to the right or left of the main body. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-093, Sep 16 |
| wire communication - any communication while it is being carried by a wire, cable, or other like connection furnished or operated by any person engaged as a common carrier in providing or operating such facilities for the transmission of interstate or foreign communications. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §1801, Jan 17 |
| wire communication facility - any and all instrumentalities, personnel, and services (among other things, the receipt, forwarding, or delivery of communications) used or useful in the transmission of writings, signs, pictures, and sounds of all kinds by aid of wire, cable, or other like connection between the points of origin and reception of such transmission. | DOJ, US Code 18, §1081, Mar 17 |
| wireless communications - Radio, cellular telephone, and satellite communications, including Tactical Satellite (TACSAT), and International Maritime Satellite (INMARSAT). | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2714, Mar 17 |
| wireless tail circuit - a local communication circuit that connects two or more separate compounds, buildings, or locations. Traditionally, tail circuits have utilized physical cabling, such as copper wire or fiber optic cable. Technology now supports the use of the wireless tail circuit that typically utilizes transceivers and antennae that facilitate a wireless signal, instead of physical cabling. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513, Mar 17 |
| wireless technology - Technology that permits the transfer of information between separated points without physical connection. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| withdrawal - withholding an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry, under some or all of the general land laws, for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program; or transferring jurisdiction over an area of Federal land, other than property governed by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. | DOL, US Code 43, §1702, Mar 17 |
| Within Class Increase - A periodic increase in an employee's rate of basic pay from one step of the class of his or her position to the next higher step of that class. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 463, May 18 |
| within grade increase - A periodic increase in an employee's rate of basic pay from one step of the grade of his/her position to the next higher step of that grade. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH |

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| withholding order - Any order for withholding or garnishment of pay issued by USAID or a judicial or administrative body. Wage garnishment order and garnishment order have the same meaning as withholding order. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| witness - A person who attests to a fact or event, or who provides evidence or proof to establish a fact or event. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813, Mar 17 |
| woman-owned bank - A bank that is owned at least 50 percent by women. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 636, May 18 |
| women-owned small business concern - (1) A small business concern - (i) That is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women; or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more women; and (ii) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women; or 2) A small business concern eligible under the Women-Owned Small Business Program | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| Women-Owned Small Business Program - a program that authorizes contracting officers to limit competition, including award on a sole source basis, to - (i) Economically disadvantaged women-owned small business (EDWOSB) concerns eligible under the WOSB Program for Federal contracts assigned a North American Industry Classification Systems (NAICS) code in an industry in which the Small Business Administration (SBA) has determined that WOSB concerns are underrepresented in Federal procurement; and (ii) WOSB concerns eligible under the WOSB Program for Federal contracts assigned a NAICS code in an industry in which SBA has determined that WOSB concerns are substantially underrepresented in Federal procurement. (2) “Economically disadvantaged women-owned small business (EDWOSB) concern” means a small business concern that is at least 51 percent directly and unconditionally owned by, and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by, one or more women who are citizens of the United States and who are economically disadvantaged. It automatically qualifies as a women-owned small business (WOSB) concern eligible under the WOSB Program. (3) “Women-owned small business (WOSB)” concern eligible under the WOSB Program means a small business concern that is at least 51 percent directly and unconditionally owned by, and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by, one or more women who are citizens of the United States. Also called WOSB program. | GSA/DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A, Mar 17 |
| women's health conditions - (1) unique to, significantly more serious for, or significantly more prevalent in women; and (2) for which the factors of medical risk or type of medical intervention are different for women, or for which there is reasonable evidence that indicates that such factors or types may be different for women. | DHHS, US Code 42, §242q-4, Jan 17 |
| wool - the fiber from the fleece of the sheep or lamb or hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat (and may include the so-called specialty fibers from the hair of the camel, alpaca, llama, and vicuna) which has never been reclaimed from any woven or felted wool product. | DOC, US Code 15, §68, Mar 17 |
| wool product - any product, or any portion of a product, which contains, purports to contain, or in any way is represented as containing wool or recycled wool. | DOC, US Code 15, §68, Mar 17 |
| work breakdown schedule activity - task or step performed in producing and delivering products and services as reflected in a structured schedule. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| work breakdown structure - An actual plan and account of all the elements involved in building a project from the beginning to the end by defining, organizing, scheduling, budgeting, and controlling each task associated with the project. Also called WBS. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-1115, Mar 17 |
| work breakdown structure - deliverable-oriented hierarchical decomposition of the work to be executed by the project team to accomplish the project objectives and create the required deliverables used to organize and define the total scope of a project. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |

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| work college - an eligible institution that (A) has been a public or private nonprofit, four-year, degree-granting institution with a commitment to community service; (B) has operated a comprehensive work-learning-service program for at least two years; (C) requires students, including at least one-half of all students who are enrolled on a full-time basis, to participate in a comprehensive work-learning-service program for at least five hours each week, or at least 80 hours during each period of enrollment, except summer school, unless the student is engaged in an institutionally organized or approved study abroad or externship program; and (D) provides students participating in the comprehensive work-learning-service program with the opportunity to contribute to their education and to the welfare of the community as a whole. | ED, US Code 20, §1087-58, Mar 17 |
| work objectives - Expectations for an employee established by management for a particular rating period. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 450, 461-3, May 18 |
| work of preparing the coal - the breaking, crushing, sizing, cleaning, washing, drying, mixing, storing, and loading of bituminous coal, lignite, or anthracite, and such other work of preparing such coal as is usually done by the operator of the coal mine. | DOL, US Code 30, §802, Mar 17 |
| work sample - observation of a specific performance or job product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| work sample - observation of a specific performance or job product. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| work schedule - The regularly established tour of duty for an employee to work in a week (i.e., full-time or part-time). | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 452, May 18 |
| work schedule - the time basis on which an employee is paid, either full-time, part-time or intermittent. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 82213, Mar 17 |
| work supplementation or support program - a program under which, as determined by the Secretary, public assistance (including any benefits provided under a program established by the State and the supplemental nutrition assistance program) is provided to an employer to be used for hiring and employing a public assistance recipient who was not employed by the employer at the time the public assistance recipient entered the program. | USDA, US Code 7, §2025, Mar 17 |
| work unit - An office, staff, or other unit below the Bureau or independent office. Those hours which comprise in sequence the employee's regularly scheduled tour of duty within any 24-hour period, whether falling entirely within one calendar day or not. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 479, 480, May 18 |
| workaround - method to circumvent a problem without eliminating it when the usual or planned method isn't working. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| workbag - A larger diplomatic pouch used to consolidate smaller classified diplomatic pouches. It is usually secured with a pouch seal or the couriers personal lock. Only other diplomatic pouches, official correspondence, or documents intended exclusively for official use may be transported inside the workbag. Personal items are not allowed. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091, Mar 17 |
| worker - The holder of a Social Security number, male or female, living or deceased, who engaged in employment or self-employment covered under the Social Security Act and acquired coverage credits toward Social Security benefits for self and dependents. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533, Mar 17 |
| worker efficiency - measure, usually computed as a percentage of worker performance, compared to a standard (quantity and/or quality). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| worker efficiency - measure, usually computed as a percentage of worker performance, compared to a standard (quantity and/or quality). | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| workforce development activity - an activity carried out through a workforce development program. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| workforce development program - a program made available through a workforce development system. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| workforce development system - a system that makes available the core programs, the other one-stop partner programs, and any other programs providing employment and training services as identified by a State board or local board. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| workforce investment activity - an employment and training activity, and a youth workforce investment activity. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| workforce member - Department employees, contractors (commercial and personal service contractors), U.S. Government personnel detailed or assigned to the Department, and any other personnel (i.e. locally employed staff) who perform work for or on behalf of the Department. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463, Mar 17 |
| workforce preparation activities - activities, programs, or services designed to help an individual acquire a combination of basic academic skills, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, and self-management skills, including competencies in utilizing resources, using information, working with others, understanding systems, and obtaining skills necessary for successful transition into and completion of postsecondary education or training, or employment. | DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17 |
| working capital advance - a procedure where by funds are advanced to the recipient to cover its estimated disbursement needs for a given initial period. | White House, OMB, Circular A-110, Mar 17 |
| working capital advance - A procedure where by funds are advanced to the recipient to cover the estimated disbursement needs for a given initial period. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-6123, Mar 17 |
| Working Capital Fund - A no-year fund that permits unobligated money to be carried over from one fiscal year to the next, providing fiscal flexibility. Funds may be authorized for expenses and equipment necessary for maintenance and operation in Washington, DC and elsewhere. These include centralized services for reproduction, editorial, data processing, audiovisual, library, and administrative support services; supplies and equipment; and other administrative services the Secretary determines may be performed more advantageously and more economically as central services (with OMB approval). Also called WCF. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 6215, Mar 17 |
| working capital fund - A revolving fund established to finance inventories of supplies and other stores, or to provide working capital for industrial-type activities. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0, Sep 16 |
| working capital fund - A revolving fund that operates as an accounting entity. In these funds, the assets are capitalized and all income is in the form of offsetting collections derived from the funds' operations and available in their entirety to finance the funds' continuing cycle operations without fiscal limitation. A working capital fund is a type of intragovernmental revolving fund. (Source: GAO Glossary of Budget Terms) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 629, 635, May 18 |
| working email - A Department message that does not have long-term record value, and, therefore, not stored in the archive. They require markings for classification and sensitivity. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213, Mar 17 |
| working group - An enduring or ad hoc organization within a headquarters consisting of a core functional group and other staff and component representatives whose purpose is to provide analysis on the specific function to users. Also called WG. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33, May 18 |
| working papers - These set forth the principal support for the auditors' audit report and provide the documentation allowing others to review the quality of the audit work. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 590, May 18 |
| working percentage [employment] - percentage of full-time equivalent employment equal to the quotient obtained by dividing - 1) the number of officially established hours per pay period to be worked by a phased retiree, by (2) the number of hours per pay period to be worked by an employee serving in a comparable position on a fulltime basis. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| workout - Workouts are actions undertaken to maximize the repayments to USAID under existing direct loans or to minimize claim payments that USAID would make under loan guarantees. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, May 18 |

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| workplace adult education and literacy activities - adult education and literacy activities offered by an eligible provider in collaboration with an employer or employee organization at a workplace or an off-site location that is designed to improve the productivity of the workforce. | DOL, US Code 29, §3272, Mar 17 |
| workplace health and wellness program - coordinated and comprehensive set of strategies designed to meet the health and safety needs of all employees includes programs, policies, environmental supports, and links to related agency programs and the surrounding community. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| workplace learning advisor - an individual employed by an organization who has the knowledge and skills necessary to advise other employees of that organization about the education, skill development, job training, career counseling services, and credentials, including services provided through the workforce development system, required to progress toward career goals of such employees in order to meet employer requirements related to job openings and career advancements that support economic self-sufficiency. | DOL, US Code 29, §3102, Mar 17 |
| World Bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. | DOS, US Code 22, §262p-10, Jan 17 |
| world communism - a revolutionary movement, the purpose of which is to establish eventually a Communist totalitarian dictatorship in any or all the countries of the world through the medium of an internationally coordinated Communist political movement. | DHS, US Code 8, §1101, Jan 17 |
| World Trade Organization - the organization established pursuant to the WTO Agreement. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| World Trade Organization - the organization established pursuant to the WTO Agreement. Also called WTO. | DHS, US Code 19, §4210, Mar 17 |
| World Trade Organization Agreement - the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization entered into on April 15, 1994. Also called WTO Agreement | DHS, US Code 19, §4210, Mar 17 |
| World Trade Organization Agreement - the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization entered into on April 15, 1994. Also called WTO Agreement. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4565, Jan 17 |
| World Trade Organization member and member country - a state, or separate customs territory (within the meaning of Article XII of the WTO Agreement), with respect to which the United States applies the WTO Agreement. Also called WTO member and WTO member country. | DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2), Mar 17 |
| World Trade Organization member market - the market of any country which is a WTO member. Also called WTO member market. | DHS, US Code 19, §1677, Mar 17 |
| World War I - (A) the period beginning on April 6, 1917, and ending on November 11, 1918, and (B) in the case of a veteran who served with the United States military forces in Russia, the period beginning on April 6, 1917, and ending on April 1, 1920. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| World War II - the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on December 31, 1946. | DVA, US Code 38, §101, Mar 17 |
| World War II - the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on September 2, 1945. | ODNI/CIA/DO D, US Code 50, §4232, Jan 17 |
| World Wide Web - global computer network that offers text, graphics, sound, and animation resources through the hypertext transfer protocol includes Internet, intranet, and extranet networks | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, Mar 17 |
| World Wide Web Consortium - An association of corporations, research groups, nonprofit organizations, and governmental agencies that are working together to define a web infrastructure based on open, interoperable standards. Also called W3C. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116, Mar 17 |
| worldwide - A Department activity carried out both domestically and abroad. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 11512, Mar 17 |
| worldwide - This refers to all Department of State locations, both in and out of the United States and its territories. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 2313, Mar 17 |

Terms and Definitions

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| worldwide - Within and outside the United States. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 5113, Mar 17 |
| Worldwide Maintenance Program - A contract that USAID awarded in which missions have computer hardware repaired. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 547, May 18 |
| worm - A computer program which replicates itself and is self-propagating across networks. Worms, as opposed to viruses, are meant to spawn in network environments. Worms usually are designed to slow down a network or even crash it. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 545, May 18 |
| worst case discharge - (A) in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo; and (B) in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. | DHS, US Code 33, §1321, Mar 17 |
| worst forms of child labor - (A) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, or forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (B) the use, procuring, or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic purposes; (C) the use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and (D) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children. | DHS, US Code 19, §2467, Mar 17 |
| wounded warrior programs - A system of support and advocacy to guide and assist the wounded, ill, and injured Service members and family or designated caregiver through treatment, rehabilitation, return to duty, or military retirement into the civilian community. Each Military Department has a unique wounded warrior program that addresses its Service members' needs. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 60252, Sep 16 |
| Write-Down - An action taken, rather than write-off, where an agency reduces the value of a debt for accounting purposes to its collateral's net realizable value. The agency may not writedown non-collateralized debts. (TFM/DMS Managing Federal Receivables) | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 625, May 18 |
| write-in vote - a vote cast for a person whose name does not appear on the official ballot by writing in the name of such person on such ballot or by any other method prescribed by the law of the State in which the election is held. | Congress, US Code 2, §381, Mar 17 |
| write-off - A disallowed cost determined by Agency management to be uncollectible. An action to remove an amount from USAID's assets. A write-off of a loan occurs when an agency official determines, after all appropriate collection tools have been used, that a debt is uncollectible. Active collection on an account ceases, and the account is removed from USAID's receivables. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 623, 591, May 18 |
| write-off - An accounting procedure that results in reporting a debt or receivable as having no value on the agency's accounting and financial reports. | DOS/USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 4913, Mar 17 |
| write-off of administrative receivables - Removal of the debt from the agency's accounting records based on a determination by the CFO or the Treasury Department that a debt or a portion of a debt is uncollectible. If a debt is compromised, the amount no longer due must be reported as written off. All write-offs must be made through the allowance account. Generally, write-off is mandatory for delinquent debt older than two years unless documented and justified to OMB in consultation with Treasury. Once the debt is written-off, the agency must either classify the debt as currently not collectible (CNC) or close out the debt. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 6625, May 18 |
| x-ray - image produced through the use of an electromagnetic wave of high energy and very short wavelength is able to pass through many materials opaque to light and being absorbed to different degrees by different materials and produce a photographic or digital image of the internal composition of something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| x-ray - image produced through the use of an electromagnetic wave of high energy and very short wavelength is able to pass through many materials opaque to light and being absorbed to different degrees by different materials and produce a photographic or digital image of the internal composition of something. | DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms, May 18 |
| XWeb - A website created and maintained by LPA/PIPOS to assist USAID Web site content providers navigate the technical and content requirements of USAID and the Federal Government. | USAID, ADS Glossary, CH 557, May 18 |
| youth - persons under the age of 21. | DHHS, US Code 42, |

Terms and Definitions

§290bb–25b,
Jan 17

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| youth center - any recreational facility and/or gymnasium (including any parking lot appurtenant thereto), intended primarily for use by persons under 18 years of age, which regularly provides athletic, civic, or cultural activities. | USDA, US Code 21, §860, Mar 17 |
| youth offender - an individual who is 21 years of age or younger who has been discharged from a State or local juvenile or criminal justice system, except that if the individual is between the ages of 18 and 21 years, such individual has had contact with the State or local juvenile or criminal justice system prior to attaining 18 years of age and is under the jurisdiction of such a system at the time services are sought. | DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–35, Jan 17 |
| youth with a disability - an individual with a disability who - (i) is not younger than 14 years of age; and (ii) is not older than 24 years of age. | DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17 |
| youth with disabilities - more than 1 youth with a disability. | DOL, US Code 29, §705, Mar 17 |
| youth with HIV - individuals who are 13 through 24 years old and who have HIV/AIDS. | DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–88, Jan 17 |
| Z signal - an operating signal used in U.S. and allied communications procedures (ACP-131) and composed of a three-letter combination beginning with the letter Z. | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |
| zero emission vehicle - a low or no emission vehicle that produces no carbon or particulate matter. | DOT, US Code 49, §5312, Mar 17 |
| zone - a foreign-trade zone as provided in this chapter. | DHS, US Code 19, §81a, Mar 17 |
| zone of action - A tactical subdivision of a larger area. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| zone of fire - An area into which a designated ground unit or fire support ship delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fire support. Also called ZF. | DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09, May 19 |
| zulu time - Phonetic for zone Z time. Military time has 24 zones lettered A thru Z, except for I and O. Z or Zulu time is the time in zone Z and is used in date-time-groups (DTG); it corresponds to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). | DOS/USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114, Mar 17 |

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PART II - THEMATIC LISTS

The USG Compendium is separated into two parts (I - alphabetization of terms, and II - thematic lists.) The requirement is on the reader to analyze individual terms by viewing the original source placed in the document following each term and definition before comparing with similar terms or using in other documents. Part II's four thematic lists are categorized as follows to expose readers to terms and definitions related to foreign and domestic activities:

- 1) **Domestic Support - All-Hazard Emergency Management** which includes:
 - law enforcement; fire and medical health services related to preparedness, protection, mitigation, response, recovery and continuation of essential public and private services
- 2) **Domestic Support - Homeland Security** which includes:
 - terrorism, intelligence, cybersecurity, critical infrastructure protection, national all-hazard emergency planning and response to include civil-military coordination
- 3) **Foreign Support - Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Assistance** which includes
 - foreign disaster response and humanitarian relief, youth, resilience and climate change as well as sectoral: health, agriculture, education, et al.
- 4) **Foreign Support - Stabilization and Security Assistance** which includes:
 - fragility, defense and governance, counterterrorism, counter violent extremism, peace keeping operations, atrocity prevention, civil-military coordination and transition
- 5) **Administrative Terms** which includes:
 - those commonly used in interagency discussions

Thematic lists are accompanied by three coordination mechanisms figures that show arranged interaction and potential cooperation between workforces:

- 1) Domestic Coordination - National Response Framework and its Emergency Support Functions show the domestic mandated interaction between USG workforces for all hazards emergency management and homeland security:

National Response Framework
Domestic Coordination—Emergency Support Functions

| Agency | #1 - Transportation | #2 - Communications | #3 - Public Works and Engineering | #4 - Firefighting | #5 - Emergency Management | #6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services | #7 - Logistics Management and Resource Support | #8 - Public Health and Medical Services | #9 - Search and Rescue | #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response | #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources | #12 - Energy | #13 - Public Safety and Security | #14 - Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure | #15 - External Affairs |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|------------------------|--|---|--------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| USDA | | | S | | S | S | S | S | | | C | S | | S | S |
| USDA/FS | S | S | S | C | | S | S | S | S | S | | | S | | |
| DOC | S | S | S | S | S | | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| DOD | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | P | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| DOD/USACE | S | | C | S | | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | |
| ED | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | S |
| DOE | S | | S | | S | | S | S | S | S | S | C | | S | S |
| DHHS | | | S | | S | S | S | C | S | S | S | | | S | S |
| DHS | S | S | S | | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | C | C |
| DHS/FEMA | S | P | P | S | C | C | C | S | C | S | S | | | P | P |
| DHS/NCS | | C | | | | | S | | | | | | S | | |
| DHS/USCG | S | | S | S | | | | S | P | P | | | S | | |
| HUD | | | | | S | S | | | | | | | | S | S |
| DOI | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | P | S | P | S | S | | S |
| DOJ | S | | | | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | | C | | S |
| DOL | | | S | | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | | S | S |
| DOS | S | | S | S | S | | | S | | S | S | S | | S | S |
| DOS/USAID | | | | | S | S | | | | | | | | | S |
| DOT | C | | S | | S | S | S | S | | S | S | S | | S | S |
| Treasury | | | | | S | S | | | | | | | S | S | S |
| VA | | | S | | S | S | S | S | | | | | S | | S |
| EPA | | | S | S | S | | | S | | C | S | S | S | S | S |
| GSA | S | S | S | | S | S | C | S | | S | S | | | S | S |

Legend

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| C | ESF coordinator | GSA | General Services Administration |
| DHHS | Department of Health and Human Services | HUD | Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| DHS | Department of Homeland Security | NCS | National Communications System |
| DOC | Department of Commerce | P | primary agency |
| DOD | Department of Defense | S | support agency |
| DOE | Department of Energy | USACE | United States Army Corps of Engineers |
| DOI | Department of the Interior | USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| DOJ | Department of Justice | USCG | United States Coast Guard |
| DOL | Department of Labor | USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| DOS | Department of State | VA | US Department of Veterans Affairs |
| DOT | Department of Transportation | | |
| ED | Department of Education | | |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency | | |
| ESF | emergency support function | | |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency | | |
| FS | Forest Service | | |

Other Federal Agencies may not be depicted for the purposes of this figure.

- 2) Domestic Coordination - National Disaster Recovery Framework and its Recovery Support Functions show the domestic mandated interaction between USG workforces for all hazards emergency management and homeland security:

Domestic Coordination—Recovery Support Functions

| Agency | #1 - Community Planning and Capacity Building | #2 - Economic | #3 - Health and Social Services | #4 - Housing | #5 - Infrastructure Systems | #6 - Natural and Cultural Resources |
|-----------|---|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| USDA | S | S | S | P | S | S |
| DOC | S | C | | S | S | S |
| DOD | | | | | S | |
| DOD/USACE | | | | | C | S |
| ED | S | | P | | S | |
| DOE | | | | S | P | |
| DHHS | P | | C | S | S | |
| DHS | S | | | | S | |
| DHS/FEMA | C | P | P | S | P | P |
| HUD | S | | | S | | |
| DOI | S | | P | | S | C |
| DOJ | S | | P | P | | |
| DOL | | P | P | | | |
| DOT | S | | S | | P | |
| Treasury | S | S | S | | S | |
| VA | | | P | S | | |
| EPA | S | | P | S | S | P |
| GSA | | | | | S | |
| CNCS | S | | P | S | | S |
| SBA | S | P | S | S | | |
| ARC | | | S | S | | |

Legend

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|------|--|-------|---|
| ARC | American Red Cross | ED | Department of Education |
| C | coordinator | EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| CNCS | Corporation for National Community Service | FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| DHHS | Department of Health and Human Services | HUD | Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| DHS | Department of Homeland Security | P | primary agency |
| GSA | General Services Administration | S | support agency |
| DOC | Department of Commerce | RSF | recovery support function |
| DOD | Department of Defense | SBA | Small Business Administration |
| DOE | Department of Energy | USACE | United States Army Corps of Engineers |
| DOI | Department of the Interior | USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| DOJ | Department of Justice | VA | US Department of Veterans Affairs |
| DOL | Department of Labor | | |
| DOT | Department of Transportation | | |
| ED | Department of Education | | |

Other Federal Agencies may not be depicted for the purposes of this figure.

- 3) Foreign Coordination - Notional United States Government Provide Support to Foreign United States Government Activities (potential structure for a United States Government International Response Force) shows the international cooperation between USG workforces for humanitarian and sustainable development assistance and stabilization and security assistance.

| Notional United States Government Provider Support to Foreign United States Government Activities | | |
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| Potential USG Provider | USG - Domestic Activity Notional Linkage | USG - Foreign Support to USAID Humanitarian Sectors |
| USDA, DOC, DOD, DOE, DHHS, DHS, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, EPA, GSA | ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources | Agriculture Food and Security |
| USDA, DOC, DOD, ED, DOE, DHHS, DHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, USAID, DOT, Treasury, VA, EPA, GSA | ESF #5 Emergency Management | Economic Recovery and Market Systems |
| USDA, DOC, DOD, DOE, DHHS, DHS, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, VA, EPA, GSA | ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services | Health |
| USDA, DOC, DOD, ED, DOE, DHHS, DHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOT, Treasury, VA, EPA, GSA | National Disaster Recovery Framework | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management |
| USDA, DOC, DOD, ED, DOE, DHHS, DHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, USAID, DOT, Treasury, VA, EPA, GSA | ESF #15 External Affairs | Humanitarian Studies, Analysis or Applications |
| USDA, DOC, DOD, DOE, DHHS, DHS, DOI, DOL, DOT, VA, GSA | ESF #7 Logistics Management and Resource Support | Logistics and Relief Commodities |
| USDA, DOC, DOD, DHS, DOI, GSA | ESF #2 Communications | Natural and Technological Risks |
| USDA, DOC, DOD, DOE, DHHS, DHS, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, EPA, GSA | ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources | Nutrition |
| USDA, DOC, DOD, DHS, DOI, DOJ, Treasury, VA, EPA | ESF #13 Public Safety and Security | Protection |
| USDA, DOD, DHHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, USAID, DOT, Treasury, VA, GSA | ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services | Shelter and Settlements |
| USDA, DOC, DOD, DOE, DHHS, DHS, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, VA, EPA, GSA | ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |

Legend

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| DHHS | Department of Health and Human Services | ESF | Emergency Support Function |
| DHS | Department of Homeland Security | GSA | General Services Administration |
| DOC | Department of Commerce | HUD | Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| DOD | Department of Defense | USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| DOE | Department of Energy | USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| DOI | Department of the Interior | USG | United States Government |
| DOJ | Department of Justice | VA | US Department of Veterans Affairs |
| DOL | Department of Labor | | |
| DOT | Department of Transportation | | |
| ED | Department of Education | | |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency | | |

Other Federal Agencies may not be depicted for the purposes of this figure.

DOMESTIC SUPPORT - ALL HAZARDS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Terms and Definitions – Includes terms related to law enforcement; fire; medical and public-health services; emergency management operations; in regards to preparedness, protection, mitigation, response, recovery and continuation of essential public and private services.

| TERMS AND DEFINITIONS | SOURCE |
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| act of God - an unanticipated grave natural disaster or other natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible character the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight. | DHS |
| administrative control - Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON. | DOD |
| administrative control - Special handling, transmission, mailing, safeguards, storage, and/or destruction provided to sensitive but unclassified (SBU) material. See the definition for SBU. | DOS/ USAID |
| agent - a nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological substance that causes agricultural disease or the adulteration of products regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture under any provision of law. | USDA |
| agent - any person charged with responsibility for the operation of all or a part of a coal or other mine or the supervision of the miners in a coal or other mine. | DOL |
| agricultural countermeasure - (A) a product, practice, or technology that is intended to enhance or maintain the agricultural biosecurity of the United States; and (B) does not include a product, practice, or technology used solely in response to a human medical incident or public health emergency not related to agriculture. | USDA |
| agricultural disease emergency - an incident of agricultural disease that requires prompt action to prevent significant damage to people, plants, or animals. | USDA |
| agricultural operation - all eligible land, whether or not contiguous, that is - (A) under the effective control of a producer at the time the producer enters into a contract under the program; and (B) operated with equipment, labor, management, and production or cultivation practices that are substantially separate from other agricultural operations, as determined by the Secretary. | DOI |
| air-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device held aloft by aerodynamic means or buoyancy and/or serves as concealment means for explosives with an initiating device. Also called IED. | DHS |
| all hazards - a threat or an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, the environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities. It includes natural disasters, cyber incidents, industrial accidents, pandemics, acts of terrorism, sabotage, and destructive criminal activity targeting critical infrastructure. | White House |
| all hazards - grouping classification encompassing all conditions, environmental or man-made, that have the potential to cause injury, illness, or death; damage to or loss of equipment, infrastructure services, or property; or alternately causing functional degradation to societal, economic or environmental aspects. | DHS |
| all-hazards - Describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities. | DHS/ FEMA |

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| all-hazards approach - An approach for prevention, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery that addresses a full range of threats and hazards, including domestic terrorist attacks, natural and manmade disasters, accidental disruptions, and other emergencies. | DHHS |
| all-hazards approach - of threats and hazards, including domestic terrorist attacks, natural and [human-caused] disasters, accidental disruptions, and other emergencies. | DHHS |
| animal-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivered to a target by means of an animal. | DHS |
| anti-aircraft improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or destroy aircraft and/or their payload. | DHS |
| anti-aircraft improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident primarily intended to damage or destroy an aircraft and/or their payload as well as to kill or wound individuals inside the aircraft. | DHS |
| anti-first responder improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to kill or wound first responders such as police/law enforcement, medics, and firefighters. | DHS |
| anti-infrastructure improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or destroy physical infrastructure such as pipelines, communications towers, bridges, buildings, utility lines and/or facilities such as electrical transformers or water pump houses. | DHS |
| anti-maritime improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or destroy maritime vessels and/or their payload. | DHS |
| anti-personnel improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to kill or wound people. | DHS |
| anti-vehicle improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or destroy vehicles – is not intended to penetrate a vehicle’s armor. | DHS |
| anti-vehicle improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident primarily intended to damage or destroy vehicles – excluding armored vehicles – and/or their cargo as well as to kill or wound individuals inside such vehicles. | DHS |
| area command - A command that is composed of elements of one or more of the Services, organized and placed under a single commander and designated to operate in a specific geographical area. See also command. | DOD |
| area command - An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged. An agency administrator/executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations. | DHS/ FEMA |
| area of operations - An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called AO. See also area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area. | DOD |
| area of responsibility - geographical area associated with a command within which the commander has the authority to plan and conduct operations - in addition to geographic delineation, an area of responsibility may also be relative to subject, mission, or other factors. | DHS |

Domestic Support – All Hazards Emergency Management

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| area of responsibility - The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a geographic combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called AOR. See also combatant command. | DOD |
| arming switch - switch that prevents arming until an acceptable set of criteria has occurred and subsequently effect arming and allows functioning. | DHS |
| armor vest - (A) body armor, no less than Type I, which has been tested through the voluntary compliance testing program operated by the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and found to meet or exceed the requirements of NIJ, or any subsequent revision of such standard; or (B) body armor that has been tested through the voluntary compliance testing program, and found to meet or exceed the requirements of NIJ, or any revision of such standard. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| assistance - a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. | DHHS |
| assistance - any loan or financial or technical assistance, or any other use of funds. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| assistance - Financial support to accomplish a public purpose, including grants, cooperative agreements and other agreements in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government to an eligible recipient. The term does not include technical assistance, the provision of services instead of money; other assistance in the form of loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, or insurance; direct payments of any kind to individuals; or contracts which are required to be entered into and administered under procurement laws and regulations. | USAID |
| assistance - operational, training, intelligence, logistical, technical, and administrative assistance. | DOS |
| assistance - personnel, services, supplies, equipment, facilities, and other assistance if such assistance is provided by the Department of Defense or any other United States Government agency. | DOS |
| assistance - the direct provision of any course of advanced education by the Secretary concerned, reimbursement by the Secretary concerned for any course of advanced education provided by another department or agency of the Federal Government, or the payment, in whole or in part, by the Secretary concerned for any course of advanced education provided by any public or private educational institution or other entity, but such term does not include the payment for any course of advanced education which is paid for under chapter 106 or 107 of this title. | DOD |
| assistance - The President is authorized to provide assistance, including providing such assistance through international or nongovernmental organizations, for programs in developing countries to provide basic care and services for orphans and other vulnerable children. Such programs should provide assistance. | DOS |
| assistance - the provision of, or the provision of access to, information (including communication contents, communications records, or other information relating to a customer or communication), facilities, or another form of assistance. | DOD/ DHS |
| assistance - the provision of, or the provision of access to, information (including communication contents, communications records, or other information relating to a customer or communication), facilities, or another form of assistance. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| assistance - the transfer of anything of value for a public purpose of support or stimulation that is - (A) authorized by a law of the United States; (B) provided by the United States Government through grant or contractual arrangements (including technical assistance programs providing assistance by loan, loan guarantee, or insurance); and (C) not an annual payment by the United States Government to the District of Columbia government. | Treasury |
| attack geography - description of the geography surrounding the improvised explosive device (IED) incident, such as road segment, buildings, foliage, etc. | DHS |

Domestic Support – All Hazards Emergency Management

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| attack method - manner and means, including the weapon and delivery method, an adversary may use to cause harm on a target. | DHS |
| behavioral health aftercare - those activities and resources used to support recovery following inpatient, residential, intensive substance abuse, or mental health outpatient plan has been developed with the client. An aftercare plan may use such resources as a community-based therapeutic group, transitional living facilities, a 12-step sponsor, a local 12-step or other related support group, and other community-based providers or outpatient treatment. The purpose is to help prevent or deal with relapse by ensuring that by the time a client or patient is discharged from a level of care, such as outpatient treatment, an after care. | DOI |
| bioterrorism - use of, or threatened use of, biological agents, such as manmade or natural disease pathogens, for terrorist purposes. | DHS |
| blasting accessory - devices and materials used in blasting includes; cap crimpers, tamping bags, blasting machines, blasting galvanometers, and det cord. | DHS |
| blasting agent - explosive material which meet prescribed criteria for insensitivity to initiation. | DHS |
| blasting cap/detonator - device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave can be either electric or non-electric (plain). | DHS |
| booby trap - explosive or non-explosive device or other material deliberately placed to cause casualties when an apparently harmless object is disturbed or a normally safe act is performed. | DHS |
| bulk-power system - (A) facilities and control systems necessary for operating an interconnected electric energy transmission network (or any portion thereof); and (B) electric energy from generation facilities needed to maintain transmission system reliability. | DOI |
| canine inspection - use of a dog team to detect specific substances or the presence of property or persons that may pose a threat, are not in compliance with laws, or are at risk. | DHS |
| cast explosive - manufactured explosive poured in liquid form and allowed to harden. | DHS |
| catastrophic emergency - Any incident, regardless of location, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the U.S. population, infrastructure, environment, economy, or government functions. | DOS/ USAID |
| catastrophic event - Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. | DOD |
| catastrophic incident - any natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster that results in extraordinary levels of casualties or damage or disruption severely affecting the population (including mass evacuations), infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions in an area. | DHS |
| catastrophic incident - Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. | DHS/ FEMA |
| catastrophic incident - natural disaster or act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster that results in extraordinary levels of casualties or damage or disruption severely affecting the population (including mass evacuations), infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions in an area. | DHS |
| chain of command - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority. | DHS/ FEMA |

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| chain of command - The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel. | DOD |
| change in control - (A) for a corporation, the sale or transfer of a controlling interest in the corporation; (B) for a partnership or limited liability company, the sale or transfer of a controlling interest in the partnership or limited liability company; and ⁽¹⁾ _{SEP} (C) for an individual, the sale or transfer or an organizational camp subject to this chapter to another party. | DOI |
| chemical hazard - Any chemical manufactured, used, transported, or stored that can cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those materials, including chemical agents and chemical weapons prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention as well as toxic industrial chemicals. | DOD |
| chemical improvised explosive device enhancement - chemical agent specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS |
| chemical timing switch - timing switch using the reaction of chemical compounds as a switch to provide a delay before starting the initiation train. | DHS |
| chemical warfare - All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating chemical munitions/agents and the warning and protective measures associated with such offensive operations. Also called CW. See also chemical agent; chemical weapon; riot control agent. | DOD |
| chemical weapon - the following, together or separately: (A) A toxic chemical and its precursors, except where intended for a purpose not prohibited under this chapter as long as the type and quantity is consistent with such a purpose. (B) A munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device. (C) Any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices. | DOJ |
| chemical weapon - the following, together or separately: (A) A toxic chemical and its precursors, except where intended for a purpose not prohibited under this chapter as long as the type and quantity is consistent with such a purpose.(B) A munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device. (C) Any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in subparagraph (B). | DOS |
| chemical weapon - together or separately - (A) toxic chemicals and their precursors, except where intended for - i) industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical, or other peaceful purposes; (ii) protective purposes, namely those purposes directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and to protection against chemical weapons; (iii) military purposes not connected with the use of chemical weapons and not dependent on the use of the toxic properties of chemicals as a method of warfare; or (iv) law enforcement including domestic riot control purposes, as long as the types and quantities are consistent with such purposes; (B) munitions and devices, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munitions and devices; and (C) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions and devices. | DOJ |

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| chemical weapon - Together or separately, (a) a toxic chemical and its precursors, except when intended for a purpose not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention; (b) a munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those chemicals specified in (a), above, which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device; (c) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in (b), above. See also chemical agent; chemical warfare; riot control agent. | DOD |
| chemical weapon - toxic chemical or its precursor that can cause death, injury, temporary incapacitation or sensory irritation through its chemical action. | DHS |
| chemical weapons - (1) Toxic chemicals and their precursors, except where intended for purposes not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention, as long as the types and quantities are consistent with such purposes; (2) Munitions and devices, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (1) of this definition, which would be released as a result of employing such munitions or devices; and (3) Any equipment specifically designed to be used directly in connection with the employment of the munitions and devices. Also called CW. | DOS/ USAID |
| chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident - Any occurrence, resulting from the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons and devices; the emergence of secondary hazards arising from friendly actions; or the release of toxic industrial materials or biological organisms and substances into the environment, involving the emergence of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards. | DOD |
| citizen corps - A community-level program, administered by the Department of Homeland Security, that brings government and private-sector groups together and coordinates the emergency preparedness and response activities of community members. Through its network of community, State, and tribal councils, Citizen Corps increases community preparedness and response capabilities through public education, outreach, training, and volunteer service. | DHS/ FEMA |
| civil search and rescue - Search and/or rescue operations and associated civilian services provided to assist persons in potential or actual distress and protect property in a non-hostile environment. Also called civil SAR. | DOD |
| cleanup cost - cost of removing, containing, and/or disposing of hazardous waste from property, or material and/or property that consists of hazardous waste at a permanent or temporary closure or shutdown of associated property, plant, and equipment (PP&E). | DHS |
| coast line - the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters. | DOI |
| coastal environment - the physical atmospheric, and biological components, conditions, and factors which interactively determine the productivity, state, condition, and quality of the terrestrial ecosystem from the shoreline inward to the boundaries of the coastal zone. | DOI |
| coastal fishery resource - any fishery, any species of fish, or any stock of fish that moves among, or is broadly distributed across, waters under the jurisdiction of two or more States or waters under the jurisdiction of one or more States and the exclusive economic zone. | DOI |
| combatant command - a unified combatant command or a specified combatant command. | DOD |
| combatant command - A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called CCMD. See also specified combatant command; unified command. | DOD |

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| combatant command (command authority) - Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces; assigning tasks; designating objectives; and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Also called COCOM. See also combatant command; combatant commander; operational control; tactical control. | DOD |
| command activating switch - switch that is activated by the individual in which the individual controls the device at the moment of initiation. | DHS |
| command center - facility from which a commander and his or her representatives direct operations and control forces organized to gather, process, analyze, display, and disseminate planning and operational data and perform other related tasks. | DHS |
| command projectile switch - small arms bullet used to close the circuit by penetrating two metal plates provides standoff between firing point and contact point. | DHS |
| command pull improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) initiated by an individual using a “command pull” action. | DHS |
| command relationships - The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command; defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support. See also chain of command; combatant command (command authority); command; operational control; support; tactical control. | DOD |
| command staff - An incident command component that consists of a Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. | DHS/ FEMA |
| command wire improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) where the firing point and contact point are separate but joined together by a length of wire. | DHS |
| commercial chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear improvised explosive device enhancement - Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) materials available for purchase on the open market for commercial purposes that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED) | DHS |
| common operating picture - A continuously updated overview of an incident compiled throughout an incident's life cycle from data shared between integrated systems for communication, information management, and intelligence and information sharing. The common operating picture allows incident managers at all levels to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions. The common operating picture also helps ensure consistency at all levels of incident management across jurisdictions, as well as between various governmental jurisdictions and private-sector and nongovernmental entities that are engaged. | DHS/ FEMA |
| common operational picture - A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. Also called COP. | DOD |
| communicable disease - a disease that is ruled as subject to quarantine, and requires isolation or restriction of movement by the patient for a specified period, as prescribed by the health authorities having jurisdiction. | DOS/ USAID |
| complex catastrophe - Any natural or man-made incident, including cyberspace attack, power grid failure, and terrorism, which results in cascading failures of multiple, interdependent, critical, life-sustaining infrastructure sectors and caused extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, environment, economy, public health, national morale, response efforts, and/or government functions. | DOD |

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| concept of operations - A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS. | DOD |
| concept of operations - formal document of an analysis that describes how an asset, system, or capability will be employed and supported includes program's mission, goals and objectives; may also include roles and responsibilities of the program's key stakeholders and the high-level processes to achieve program goals and objectives. | DHS |
| confinement vessel - vessel commonly used to hold the main charge together may also be used to add fragmentation. | DHS |
| consequence - effect of an event, incident, or occurrence. | DHS |
| consequence assessment - product or process of identifying or evaluating the potential or actual effects of an event, incident, or occurrence. | DHS |
| conservation - the use of methods and procedures necessary or desirable to sustain healthy populations of wildlife, including all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, monitoring of populations, acquisition, improvement and management of habitat, live trapping and transplation, wildlife damage management, and periodic or total protection of a species or population, as well as the taking of individuals within wildlife stock or population if permitted by applicable State and Federal law. | DOI |
| conservation - the use of methods and procedures necessary to bring a species of neotropical migratory bird to the point at which there are sufficient populations in the wild to ensure the long-term viability of the species, including - (A) protection and management of neotropical migratory bird populations; (B) maintenance, management, protection, and restoration of neotropical migratory bird habitat; (C) research and monitoring; (D) law enforcement; and (E) community outreach and education. | DOI |
| conservation - the use of methods and procedures necessary to preserve or sustain corals and associated species as diverse, viable, and self-perpetuating coral reef ecosystems, including all activities associated with resource management, such as assessment, conservation, protection, restoration, sustainable use, and management of habitat; mapping; habitat monitoring; assistance in the development of management strategies for marine protected areas and marine resources consistent with the National Marine Sanctuaries Act and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.); law enforcement; conflict resolution initiatives; <i>community outreach and education; and that promote safe and ecologically sound navigation.</i> | DOI |
| conservation activities - conservation systems, practices, or management measures. | DOI |
| conservation activities - i) structural measures, vegetative measures, and land management measures, including agriculture drainage management systems, as determined by the Secretary; and (ii) planning needed to address a priority resource concern. | DOI |
| contamination - 1. The deposit, absorption, or adsorption of radioactive material or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. Also called fallout radiation. 2. Food and/or water made unfit for consumption by humans or animals because of the presence of environmental chemicals, radioactive elements, bacteria or organisms, the byproduct of the growth of bacteria or organisms, or the decomposing material or waste in the food or water. | DOD |
| contamination mitigation - The planning and actions taken to prepare for, respond to, and recover from contamination associated with all chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards to continue military operations. | DOD |

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| contingency/incident personnel - category of essential personnel that are employees who are in positions identified for possible activation, as needed, depending on the emergency includes: a. Personnel designated in positions that ensure three-deep backup to mission critical or emergency personnel b. Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) c. Personnel in positions pre-identified as part of a Crisis Action Team, and other operational teams established in response to a specific incident or situation d. Federal Emergency Response Officials e. Reconstitution Personnel in positions identified as Reconstitution Staff f. Personnel in positions identified as Devolution Staff g. Persons in positions identified in an order of succession. | DHS |
| coordinating authority - A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. | DOD |
| corrective actions - Implementing procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises. | DHS/ FEMA |
| corrosive timing switch - timing switch using a corrosive chemical with a known decomposition rate that is designed to destroy a physical restraint on a triggering device to start the initiation train. | DHS |
| covert sensor - detecting device that are hidden from view. (e.g. buried sensors). | DHS |
| criminal improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident primarily intended to harass, disrupt, or extort as part of criminal activity. | DHS |
| critical action floodplain - area subject to inundation from a flood of a magnitude that occurs once every 500 years on the average a flood having a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. | DHS |
| critical electric infrastructure - a system or asset of the bulk-power system, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect national security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of such matters. | DOI |
| crush wire switch - switch where contact point(s) spanning a length of wire that function the IED when crushed. | DHS |
| daisy chain improvised explosive device - single improvised explosive device (IED) with one firing signal that can initiate multiple connected main charges. | DHS |
| declared event - a major disaster or emergency. | DHS |
| decontamination - The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. | DOD |
| Defense Coordinating Officer - Individual who serves as the Department of Defense (DOD)'s single point of contact at the Joint Field Office (JFO) for requesting assistance from DOD. With few exceptions, requests for Defense Support of Civil Authorities originating at the JFO are coordinated with and processed through the DCO. The DCO may have a Defense Coordinating Element consisting of a staff and military liaison officers to facilitate coordination and support to activated Emergency Support Functions. Also called DCO. | DHS/ FEMA |
| defense critical electric infrastructure - any electric infrastructure located in any of the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia that serves a facility designated by the Secretary but is not owned or operated by the owner or operator of such facility. | DOI |

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| defense support of civil authorities - civil support activities provided by U.S. military forces, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, DOD contract personnel, and DOD agency and component assets, in response to requests for assistance from civilian federal, state, local, and tribal authorities under the auspices of the national response framework (for domestic emergencies). | DHS |
| defense support of civil authorities - Support provided by U.S. military forces (Regular, Reserve, and National Guard), Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, DOD contract personnel, and DOD agency and component assets, in response to requests for assistance from civilian Federal, State, local, and tribal authorities for domestic emergencies, designated law enforcement support, and other domestic activities. Also called DSCA. | DHS/ FEMA |
| demobilization - 1. The process of transitioning a conflict or wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality. 2. The process necessary to release from active duty, or federal service, units and Reserve Component members who were ordered to active duty or called to federal service. See also mobilization. | DOD |
| demobilization - The orderly, safe, and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status. | DHS/ FEMA |
| development unit - a part of a project which, for purposes of orderly engineering or reclamation development, is designated as a development unit by order of the Secretary. | DOI |
| directional effect charge - main charge configuration where the explosive effect is channeled to an intended area. | DHS |
| disaster - An unexpected occurrence, manmade or natural, that causes loss of life, health, property or livelihood, inflicting widespread destruction and distress and having long- term, adverse effects on Agency operations. It is distinguished from an accident by its magnitude and by its damage to the community infrastructure or the resources required for recovery. | USAID |
| disaster area - an area in which the President has declared a major disaster during the period of such declaration. | DHHS |
| disaster area - an area that has suffered or in which has occurred an emergency or disaster. | DOL |
| disaster assistance response team - A team deployed by the United States Agency for International Development, if a large-scale, urgent, and/or extended response is necessary, to provide specialists to assist the chief of mission and the United States Agency for International Development mission (where present) with the management of the United States Government response to a disaster. Also called DART. See also foreign disaster; foreign disaster relief. | DOD |
| disaster county - a county included in the geographic area covered by a qualifying natural disaster declaration. | USDA |
| disaster declaration - The written determination by a U.S. Ambassador or designee of the Secretary of State that a disaster situation exists, with lives at risk, which exceeds local capacity and for which it is in the U.S. Government's interest to respond. | USAID |
| disaster or emergency - a major disaster or emergency, as declared by the President, that results in severe adverse effects for a substantial number of employees (e.g., loss of life or property, serious injury, or mental illness as a result of a direct threat to life or health). | DOS/ USAID |
| disaster reconstruction - Longer term activities designed to augment critical infrastructure and promote development goals; of tertiary priority to Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation. | USAID |
| disaster recovery center - A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid. Also called DRC. | DHS/ FEMA |

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| disaster recovery plan - An overview of the requirements necessary to ensure that USAID’s critical business functions that are handled by its information systems are resumed and restored after a natural or man-made disaster occurs. Also called DRP. | USAID |
| disaster recovery plan - A written plan for recovering one or more information systems at an alternate facility in response to a major hardware or software failure or destruction of facilities. | DOS/ USAID |
| disaster recovery plan - The detailed plan for restoring operations in CGFS financial service centers is rendered inoperable because of fire, natural disaster, acts of war, or other violence. | DOS/ USAID |
| disaster rehabilitation - Intermediate term activities to assist disaster stricken populations to return to a state of viability. A secondary priority to life sustaining Disaster Relief. | USAID |
| disaster relief - Immediate, life sustaining assistance provided to disaster victims. | USAID |
| Disaster Response Registry - a voluntary registry of contractors who are willing to perform debris removal, distribution of supplies, reconstruction, and other disaster or emergency relief activities established in accordance with the Registry of Disaster Response Contractors. The Registry contains information on contractors who are willing to perform disaster or emergency relief activities within the United States and its outlying areas. The Registry is accessed via https://www.acquisition.gov and alternately through the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/business/index.shtm . | GSA/ DOD |
| displacement switch - switch that utilizes a jug or other container, with two contacts, one fixed and one floating substance dissipates or fills the container, meet and complete the circuit. | DHS |
| disruptive event - occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena, that may cause harm and that may require action [incident]. | DHS |
| disturbance trigger - victim operated trigger that senses when objects or their wrappings are moved or disturbed, initiating a firing device sensitive mechanisms such as tilt, anti-lift, and trembler switches may be used. | DHS |
| domestic emergencies - Civil defense emergencies, civil disturbances, major disasters, or natural disasters affecting the public welfare and occurring within the United States and its territories. See also natural disaster. | DOD |
| dual tone multi frequency improvised explosive device - (See - dual tone multi frequency improvised explosive device) Also called dual tone multi frequency IED. | DHS |
| electric initiator - initiator whose functioning is started by an electrical impulse that creates heat or a spark. | DHS |
| electronic initiator - initiator controlled or operated by the controlled flow of electrons. | DHS |
| electronic timing switch - timing switch using a commercial or improvised electronic timer or integrated circuit to start the initiation train. | DHS |
| elevated improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced above the surface: hanging from an overpass, on a roof, etc. | DHS |
| emergency - a natural disaster affecting a wide area (such as a flood, hurricane, tidal wave, earthquake, severe storm, or landslide) or a catastrophic failure from any external cause, as a result of which: (A) the Governor of a State has declared an emergency and the Secretary has concurred; or(B) the President has declared a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. | DOT |
| emergency & evacuation network - A radio channel designated specifically for security of personnel at the U.S. Mission. An appropriation that is no longer available to incur new obligations, although it may still be available for recording and/or payment of obligations properly incurred before the period of availability expired. Also called E&E. | USAID |

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| emergency action - action needed to respond to the immediate impacts of an emergency does not include long-term recovery actions. | DHS |
| emergency management - As subset of incident management, the coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other manmade disasters. | DHS/ FEMA |
| emergency management - coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain and improve the capabilities to prepare for, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual disasters or emergencies, regardless of cause emergency management activities in response to an incident are a component of overall incident management and are aligned with parallel response processes associated with prevention and protection. | DHS |
| emergency management - Organized efforts to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an emergency. | DOS/ USAID |
| emergency management - the governmental function that coordinates and integrates all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters. | DHS |
| emergency management assistance compact - A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected State can request and receive assistance from other member States quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues up front - liability and reimbursement. Also called EMAC. | DHS/ FEMA |
| emergency management system - Coordination of systems and multidisciplinary personnel (e.g., police, fire, emergency managers) to address all phases of an incident. | DHHS |
| emergency manager - The person who has the day-to-day responsibility for emergency management programs and activities. The role is one of coordinating all aspects of a jurisdiction's mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities. | DHS/ FEMA |
| emergency medical condition - a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) such that a prudent layperson, who possesses an average knowledge of health and medicine, could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in a condition. | DHHS |
| emergency medical services - A system of coordinated response involving private and public agencies and organizations that provides emergency medical care after an incident that causes serious illness or injury. Also called EMS. | DHHS |
| emergency medical services - resources used by a public or nonprofit entity to deliver medical care outside of a medical facility under emergency conditions that occur as a result of - (A) the condition of a patient; or (B) a natural disaster or related condition. | USDA |

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| <p>emergency preparedness - all those activities and measures designed or undertaken to prepare for or minimize the effects of a hazard upon the civilian population, to deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by the hazard, and to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by the hazard. Such term includes the following: (A) Measures to be undertaken in preparation for anticipated hazards (including the establishment of appropriate organizations, operational plans, and supporting agreements, the recruitment and training of personnel, the conduct of research, the procurement and stockpiling of necessary materials and supplies, the provision of suitable warning systems, the construction or preparation of shelters, shelter areas, and control centers, and, when appropriate, the non-military evacuation of the civilian population). (B) Measures to be undertaken during a hazard (including the enforcement of passive defense regulations prescribed by duly established military or civil authorities, the evacuation of personnel to shelter areas, the control of traffic and panic, and the control and use of lighting and civil communications). (C) Measures to be undertaken following a hazard (including activities for firefighting, rescue, emergency medical, health and sanitation services, monitoring for specific dangers of special weapons, unexploded bomb reconnaissance, essential debris clearance, emergency welfare measures, and immediately essential emergency repair or restoration of damaged vital facilities).</p> | <p>DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>emergency preparedness - Measures taken in advance of an emergency to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect a nation’s institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive emergency management program of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Also called EP.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>emergency response providers - Federal, State, and local governmental and nongovernmental emergency public safety, fire, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>emergency services sector - A system of preparedness, response, and recovery elements that form the nation's first line of defense for preventing and mitigating the risk from physical and cyber attacks, and manmade and natural disasters. The sector consists of emergency services facilities and associated systems, trained and tested personnel, detailed plans and procedures, redundant systems, and mutual-aid agreements that provide life safety and security services across the Nation via a first-responder community comprised of federal, state, local, tribal, territorial and private sector partners.</p> | <p>DHHS</p> |
| <p>Emergency Support Function Annexes - Present the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of Federal agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support to States, tribes, and other Federal agencies or other jurisdictions and entities when activated to provide coordinated Federal support during an incident. Also called ESF Annexes.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>Emergency Support Function Coordinator - The entity with management oversight for that particular ESF. The coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management. Also called ESF Coordinator.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>Emergency Support Function Primary Agency - A Federal agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. A Federal agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission. Also called ESP Primary Agency.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>Emergency Support Function Support Agency - An entity with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agencies in executing the mission of the ESF. Also called ESP Support Agency.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |

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| emergency support functions - Used by the Federal Government and many State governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. ESFs align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. ESFs utilize standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident. Also called ESFs. | DHS/ FEMA |
| emergency support functions - Government and certain private-sector capabilities grouped into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. Also called ESFs. | DOD |
| emergency work - clearance and removal of debris and wreckage and temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| endemic - The constant presence and/or usual presence of a disease or condition found in a population within a geographic area. This may also be thought of as the baseline. | USAID |
| epidemic - The increase of cases of a disease, often occurring suddenly, than what would be expected for that population in that area or at that time. Even one or two cases of certain diseases (such as cholera) can be considered an epidemic. In other circumstances, an epidemic is defined by where the cases occur (e.g., West Nile virus in the United States) or when the cases occur (e.g., influenza in the summer). | USAID |
| estimated net explosives weight - reference to the estimated weight of the main charge derived from observations of the blast effects and crater characteristics. | DHS |
| evacuation - 1. Removal of a patient by any of a variety of transport means from a theater of military operation, or between health services capabilities, for the purpose of preventing further illness or injury, providing additional care, or providing disposition of patients from the military health care system. 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, United States or foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. 4. The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatant evacuees from a specific area to another in the same or different countries by Department of State, Department of Defense, or appropriate military commander. See also evacuee; noncombatant evacuation operation. | DOD |
| evacuation - An action taken that requires all persons in a Department facility to leave the facility and move to a safe area. Evacuations are generally ordered under emergency conditions and may occur with little or no warning. Evacuations may be local (e.g., evacuation of a building) or regional (e.g., evacuation of a city or an area). | DOS/ USAID |
| evacuation - organized and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from hazardous or potentially hazardous areas, and their reception and care in designated safe areas. | DHS |
| evacuation - Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas. | DHS/ FEMA |
| evacuation, relocation, and internment period - that period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on June 30, 1946. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| evacuee - A civilian removed from a place of residence by military direction for reasons of personal security or the requirements of the military situation. See also displaced person; refugee. | DOD |

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| evacuee - person subject to an organized and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal from a hazardous or potentially hazardous area. | DHS |
| explosive train - succession of initiating and igniting elements arranged to cause a charge to function. | DHS |
| explosive weapon - reactive substance that contains a great amount of potential energy that can produce an explosion if released suddenly usually accompanied by the production of light, heat, sound, and pressure. | DHS |
| explosively formed projectile charge - specially designed main charge configuration incorporating an explosive charge with a machined or pressed concave metal plate which by the force of the charge reshapes the plate into a high temperature, high velocity metal slug capable of penetrating armored vehicles. | DHS |
| explosives detection canine team - a canine and a canine handler that are trained to detect explosives, radiological materials, chemical, nuclear or biological weapons, or other threats as defined by the Secretary. | DHS |
| extraordinary operation and maintenance work - major, nonrecurring maintenance to Reclamation-owned or operated facilities, or facility components, that is - (A) intended to ensure the continued safe, dependable, and reliable delivery of authorized project benefits; and (B) greater than 10 percent of the contractor's or the transferred works operating entity's annual operation and maintenance budget for the facility, or greater than \$100,000. | DOI |
| false improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident that is incorrectly identified though reported in good faith as an improvised explosive device, subsequently categorized as a false alarm after positive action. | DHS |
| Federal Coordinating Officer - The official appointed by the President to execute Stafford Act authorities, including the commitment of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) resources and mission assignment of other Federal departments or agencies. In all cases, the FCO represents the FEMA Administrator in the field to discharge all FEMA responsibilities for the response and recovery efforts underway. For Stafford Act events, the FCO is the primary Federal representative with whom the State Coordinating Officer and other State, tribal, and local response officials interface to determine the most urgent needs and set objectives for an effective response in collaboration with the Unified Coordination Group. Also called FCO. | DHS/ FEMA |
| Federal Resource Coordinator - Official who may be designated by the Department of Homeland Security in non-Stafford Act situations when a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary of Homeland Security to obtain support from other Federal departments and agencies. In these situations, the FRC coordinates support through interagency agreements and memorandums of understanding. The FRC is responsible for coordinating timely delivery of resources to the requesting agency. Also called FRC. | DHS/ FEMA |
| federally declared disaster - major disaster declared by the President that warrants supplemental federal aid when the state or local governments clearly cannot handle them on their own. | DHS |
| find improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) related incident that involves the discovery and/or recovery of an IED not yet emplaced or employed, IED components, and/or IED paraphernalia. | DHS |
| finishing action - tactical operational action taken in direct response to an incident. | DHS |
| firing switch - component that initiates the explosive train. | DHS |
| first responder - a firefighter, law enforcement officer, paramedic, emergency medical technician, or other individual (including an employee of a legally organized and recognized volunteer organization, whether compensated or not), who, in the course of his or her professional duties, responds to fire, medical, hazardous material, or other similar emergencies. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |

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| first responder - Anyone who provides initial and immediate treatment to self or others. See also essential care; evacuation. | DOD |
| first responder - designation for an individual who, in the course of their professional duties of responding to emergencies, and in the early stages of an incident, is responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, the environment, and for meeting basic human needs may be a member of a Federal, State or local emergency public safety, emergency response, emergency medical, law enforcement, fire and rescue, military, or other recognized agency and authority, including a volunteer or private organization, as well as other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators, administrators, security personnel, etc.) who provide immediate support services during, response and protection operations. | DHS |
| flame fougasse improvised explosive device enhancement - mixture of petrol (gasoline) and oil in a 40/60 ratio (also known as Improvised Napalm) that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS |
| flood hazards - National Flood Insurance Program has prepared flood hazard data for approximately 18,000 communities. The primary information prepared for these communities is for the 1 percent annual chance (100-year) flood, and includes documentation of the boundaries and elevations of that flood. | White House |
| floodplain - lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters that is naturally subject to recurring flooding at a minimum, areas subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. | DHS |
| floodplain management - the operation of a community program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage. | DHS |
| food security - access by all people at all times to sufficient food and nutrition for a healthy and productive life. | USDA |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Also called FP. See also force; force protection condition; protection. | DOD |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against federal personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. | DHS |
| found/cleared improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) that has been identified by any method and removed from the battlefield before it can be used as intended. | DHS |
| fragmentation improvised explosive device enhancement - shrapnel and small objects designed to be accelerated by explosive forces that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED) | DHS |
| frontline employee - an employee of a public transportation agency who is a transit vehicle driver or operator, dispatcher, maintenance and maintenance support employee, station attendant, customer service employee, security employee, or transit police, or any other employee who has direct contact with riders on a regular basis, and any other employee of a public transportation agency that the Secretary determines should receive security training. | DHS |
| fuel improvised explosive device enhancement - incendiary material designed to enhance the burning and visual effect of the device that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS |
| fuel oxidizer explosive mixture - explosive mixture of fuel and oxidizer that deflagrates (very rapid burning) or detonates creating a blast wave. | DHS |

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| grid security emergency - the occurrence or imminent danger of - (A)(i) a malicious act using electronic communication or an electromagnetic pulse, or a geomagnetic storm event, that could disrupt the operation of those electronic devices or communications networks, including hardware, software, and data, that are essential to the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure; and (ii) disruption of the operation of such devices or networks, with significant adverse effects on the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure, as a result of such act or event; or (B)(i) a direct physical attack on critical electric infrastructure or on defense critical electric infrastructure; and (ii) significant adverse effects on the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure as a result of such physical attack. | DOI |
| hazard - A condition with the potential to cause injury, illness, or death of personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; or mission degradation. See also injury; risk. | DOD |
| hazard - an emergency or disaster resulting from- (A) a natural disaster; or(B) an accidental or man-caused event. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| hazard - Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome. | DHS/ FEMA |
| hazard - source or cause of harm or difficulty may be natural, technological, or human-caused. | DHS |
| heat initiator - initiator that serves as an igniting element through the application of heat may include direct heat to a sensitive explosive. | DHS |
| high explosive - chemical compound or mixture that is capable of supporting or sustaining a detonation wave. | DHS |
| hoax improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident involving a device fabricated to look like an improvised explosive device, and is intended to purposely simulate one in order to elicit a response. | DHS |
| homemade explosive - non-standard explosive mixtures / compounds which have been formulated / synthesized from available ingredients most often utilized in the absence of commercial / military explosives. | DHS |
| human consequence - effect of an incident, event, or occurrence that results in injury, illness, or loss of life. | DHS |
| human environment - the physical, social, and economic components, conditions, and factors which interactively determine the state, condition, and quality of living conditions, employment, and health of those affected, directly or indirectly, by activities occurring on the outer Continental Shelf. | DOI |
| Hurricane Liaison Team - A small team designed to enhance hurricane disaster response by facilitating information exchange between the National Hurricane Center in Miami and other National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration components, as well as Federal, State, tribal, and local government officials. Also called HLT. | DHS/ FEMA |
| hydrostatic switch - switch designed to complete a circuit or force a mechanical action with the change of fluid pressure. | DHS |
| ignitor - device designed to produce a flame or a spark to initiate an explosive train. | DHS |
| immediate response - Any form of immediate action taken in the United States and territories to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage in response to a request for assistance from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority. | DOD |
| imminent danger - the existence of any condition or practice in a coal or other mine which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm before such condition or practice can be abated. | DOL |

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| imminent danger to the health and safety of the public - the existence of any condition or practice, or any violation of a permit or other requirement of this chapter in a surface coal mining and reclamation operation, which condition, practice, or violation could reasonably be expected to cause substantial physical harm to persons outside the permit area before such condition, practice, or violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of death or serious injury before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same conditions or practices giving rise to the peril, would not expose himself or herself to the danger during the time necessary for abatement. | DOI |
| imminent hazard - a situation which exists when the continued use of a pesticide during the time required for cancellation proceeding would be likely to result in unreasonable adverse effects on the environment or will involve unreasonable hazard to the survival of a species declared endangered or threatened by the Secretary pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973. | USDA |
| imminent hazard - the existence of a condition relating to hazardous material that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable completion date of a formal proceeding begun to lessen the risk of that death, illness, injury, or endangerment. | DOT |
| improvised claymore - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to explosively propel a fan shaped pattern of ball bearings or other fragmentation in an aimed direction. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device - A weapon that is fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals. Also called IED. | DOD |
| improvised explosive device - device placed or fabricated in an unconventional manner that incorporates in its design explosives or destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals generally consists of an explosive; power supply; switch or timer; and detonator or initiator; may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device associated components - components that are: 1) part of an improvised explosive device or improvised weapon system; 2) the tools required to produce the components; or 3) precursors to the manufacture of improvised explosive device components to include explosives. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device container - item or vessel that commonly houses the whole improvised explosive device (IED) or principle components of an improvised explosive device. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device enhancement - optional additional component deliberately added as opposed to a secondary hazard that modifies the effects of the improvised explosive device. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device explosion incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident that results in a partial or complete functioning of an improvised explosive device occurs when gaseous products are rapidly produced from a single substance (high explosives or low explosives with a fuel and oxidant). | DHS |
| improvised explosive device incident atmospherics - description of the demeanor of the civilian population at an IED event to include mood, absence or presence, changes in previously experienced interactions, etc. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device incident geometry - description of how the improvised explosive device (IED) system was emplaced, including the angle of the device, the distance to target, line of sight (if necessary), etc. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device intended outcome - immediate and direct goal or objective of an enemy's improvised explosive device (IED) attack objectives include anti-armor, anti-vehicle, anti-infrastructure, anti-personnel, anti-aircraft, tactics - techniques - procedures (TTP) identification, and criminal. | DHS |

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| improvised explosive device main charge - bulk explosive component of an improvised explosive device (IED) capable of providing an explosion by its own energy when initiated. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device post blast analysis - process of systemic photographing and collecting forensic material involved in an improvised explosive device (IED) incident. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device power source - source of power – that either stores or releases electrical energy – for the initiation of an improvised explosive device (IED) or improvised weapon. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device related incident - occurrence that involves one or more of the following types of improvised explosive device-related actions/activities: Improvised Explosive Device, Explosion, Find, Cache, False, Hoax. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device sourcing - process of determining the origination point (such as a production facility or person, a geographic location, or a specific country of origin) for IED components. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device tactical characterization - description of how an improvised explosive device (IED) incident was conducted or planned (tactical design) to be conducted provides context for how a specific device is used/intended (purpose of device) to be used. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device tactical design - specific design of an improvised explosive device (IED) attack includes but not limited to: position of the IED, the type of IED, method of actuation, intended target, type of road segment used, concealment technique, use of secondary devices, the time of day, etc. | DHS |
| improvised explosive device technical categorization - description of an improvised explosive device (IED) using a hierarchical construct to identify its key components. | DHS |
| improvised grenade - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to explode when a restraint is removed (usually handheld, but can be projected). | DHS |
| improvised mortar - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to launch an explosive charge to the target. | DHS |
| improvised nuclear device - A device incorporating fissile materials designed or constructed outside of an official government agency that has, appears to have, or is claimed to be a nuclear weapon that is no longer in the control of a competent authority or custodian or has been modified from its designated firing sequence. Also call IND. | DOD |
| improvised nuclear device - A device incorporating fissile materials designed or constructed outside of an official government agency that has, appears to have, or is claimed to be a nuclear weapon that is no longer in the control of a competent authority or custodian or has been modified from its designated firing sequence. Also call IND.. | DOD |
| improvised rocket - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to propel an explosive charge to the target. | DHS |
| improvised weapons - weapons constructed in an improvised manner designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. | DHS |
| in/on improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced inside or directly on an item, vehicle, building, etc. | DHS |
| incendiary - chemical mixtures which are capable of causing fire. | DHS |
| incident - a crash, natural disaster, work zone activity, special event, or other emergency road user occurrence that adversely affects or impedes the normal flow of traffic. | DHS/ DOT |
| incident - A security-related incident or a visa incident. | DOS/ USAID |

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| incident - An occurrence or event, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response. | DHS/ FEMA |
| incident - an occurrence that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information or an information system; or constitutes a violation or imminent threat of violation of law, security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies. | White House |
| incident - an occurrence that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information on an information system, or actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, an information system; | DHS |
| incident - An occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena, that requires action to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to, loss of, or other risks to property, information, and/or natural resources. See also information operations. | DOD |
| incident - An occurrence, natural or human-caused, that requires a response to protect life or property. | DHHS |
| incident - An occurrence, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. | DHHS |
| incident - An occurrence, other than an accident, associated with the operation of an aircraft which affects or could affect the safety of operation. | DOS/ USAID |
| incident - any occurrence or series of occurrences having the same origin, involving one or more vessels, facilities, or any combination thereof, resulting in the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil. | DHS |
| incident - either an accident or a deliberate act. | SPACE |
| incident - natural, technological, or human-caused occurrence that may cause harm and that may require action could expand into an emergency predicated upon occurrence, and/or a disaster based on the effectiveness of existing public safety resources. | DHS |
| Incident Action Plan - An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods. Also called IAP. | DHS/ FEMA |
| incident management - management and coordination of prevention, protection, and emergency management activities associated with a specific threat, or an actual occurrence includes, for example, major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, specific threats of terrorist attacks, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, cyber attacks, and any other occurrences. | DHS |
| Incident management - Refers to how incidents are managed across all homeland security activities, including prevention, protection, and response and recovery. | DHS/ FEMA |
| industrial development agency - any agency which is permitted to issue obligations the interest on which is excludable from gross income. | DOI |
| interagency coordination - Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense and participating United States Government departments and agencies for the purpose of achieving an objective. | DOD |

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| interagency coordination - Within the context of DoD involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of DoD, and engaged USG organizations for the purpose of achieving an objective. | DOS/ USAID |
| intervention - action performed to direct or influence behavior. | DHS |
| irrigation block - an area of arid or semiarid lands in a project in which, in the judgment of the Secretary, the irrigable lands should be reclaimed and put under irrigation at substantially the same time, and which is designated as an irrigation block by order of the Secretary. | DOI |
| irrigation water - water made available for agricultural purposes from the operation of reclamation project facilities pursuant to a contract with the Secretary. | DOI |
| landholding - total irrigable acreage of one or more tracts of land situated in one or more districts owned or operated under a lease which is served with irrigation water pursuant to a contract with the Secretary. In determining the extent of a landholding the Secretary shall add to any landholding held directly by a qualified or limited recipient that portion of any landholding held indirectly by such qualified or limited recipient which benefits that qualified or limited recipient in proportion to that landholding. | DOI |
| large vehicle-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) built into any large ground-based vehicle (e.g., dump truck, panel truck, bongo truck, commercial bus, tanker, etc.) and/or serves as the concealment means for a large amount of explosives (2000 lbs.) | DHS |
| law enforcement [activity] - activity directed toward the preservation of public order and safety, including protection of persons and property (real and other) in accordance with a statutory authority includes efforts as authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for any violation of law, and has statutory powers of arrest. | DHS |
| law enforcement agency - an agency of a State, a political subdivision of a State, or a Federally recognized tribe that is authorized by law to supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law. | DOT/ Maritime |
| law enforcement agency - an agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| law enforcement intelligence - information collected, received, processed, exploited, analyzed, produced, or disseminated under law enforcement or regulatory authorities that has tactical, operational, or strategic value. | DHS |
| law enforcement officer - any officer, agent, or employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| law enforcement officer - position occupied by an employee authorized by statute to enforce the laws of the United States, carry firearms, and make criminal arrests in the performance of their assigned duties includes designated U.S. Coast Guard and other military officers and members. | DHS |
| law enforcement officer position - position occupied by an employee whose primary duties are the investigation, apprehension, or detention of persons suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States or the protection of officials of the United States against threats to personal safety includes an employee engaged in these activities who is transferred to a supervisory or administrative position; excludes an employee whose primary duties involve maintaining law and order, protecting life and property, guarding against or inspecting for violations of law, or investigating persons other than persons who are suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States. | DHS |

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| law enforcement online - virtual private network accredited and approved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for sensitive but unclassified information used by all levels of the law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety communities to support investigative operations, send notifications and alerts, and provide an avenue to remotely access other law enforcement and intelligence systems and resources. | DHS |
| leased - subjected to a grant of primary possession entered into for a gainful purpose with a determinable fee remaining in the hands of the grantor. With respect to a lease that conveys rights of exploration and development, the exemptions listed in paragraph (1) shall continue with respect to that portion of the leased tract that is used solely for the purposes of exploration. | DOI |
| legitimate law enforcement purpose - function falling within an agency or law enforcement official's sphere of lawful enforcement authority in preventing, detecting, investigating, or prosecuting an offense or a potential offense, or assisting that agency or law enforcement official in such prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution does not include personal or collateral purposes not related to the official function of the Law Enforcement Official. | DHS |
| liaison officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations. | DHS/ FEMA |
| liaison officer - A subject matter expert drawn from bureaus/offices already engaged in the Departments domestic emergency response effort but who need not be from the bureau/office leading the IMT. From their assigned national command structure element (e.g., FEMAs National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), the National Operations Center (NOC), etc.), LOFRs provide the Executive Secretary's Crisis Management Support unit (S/ES-O/CMS) with periodic situation reports for inclusion, as appropriate, in briefing materials for the Secretary and Department Principals; or for dissemination, as appropriate, to other bureaus/offices or to U.S. missions overseas. All LOFRs must be trained on the NRF and NIMS per FEMA standards and LOFRs assigned to the NOC must have Top Secret clearances. Also called LOFR. | DOS/ USAID |
| liaison officer - temporary detail of an employee to another agency to coordinate efforts of the parent organization. | DHS |
| light bulb/flash bulb initiator - device used as electric initiator that incorporates an improvised use of the bulb to initiate primary or low explosives. | DHS |
| light sensitive trigger - proximity trigger that senses changes in the amount of light in the environment near the sensor and causes a circuit to be completed, firing the device. | DHS |
| liquid explosive - explosive material in a liquid statenitric acid esters (e.g. nitroglycerin, nitroglycol) and EDGN. | DHS |
| magnetic attachment improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) employment in which the device is attached to the target using magnets. | DHS |
| magnetic contact - magnetically actuated switch and a magnet, typically used on doors and windows to detect opening by changing the position of the magnet. | DHS |
| magnetic trigger - proximity trigger that senses magnetic alterations in the area around the sensor and causes a circuit to be completed, firing the device. | DHS |

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| <p>major disaster - any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this chapter to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.</p> | <p>DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>major disaster - natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>major disaster - Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States that, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>major event - planned, non-emergency activity that draws national attention a significant or designated non-emergency activity requiring additional security, such as inaugurations, State of the Union addresses, the Olympics, and international summit conferences.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>major hazard - natural or human-induced phenomenon that has the potential for significant and substantial harm to human health, property, activity, and/or animals or the environment.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>man-made disaster - human-caused incident resulting in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries includes such events as airplane accidents, nuclear disasters, oil spills, structural flaws or failures, war, genocide, terrorist attacks.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>mechanical energy source - retained spring in an improvised explosive device (IED) or improved weapon that acts as the energy source.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>mechanical timing switch - timing switch (e.g., clock, timer, drip timer) constructed or modified so that physical contact between two parts of the timing device complete an electrical circuit initiating the device.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>medical facility - any facility or part thereof which is, or will be, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary for the provision of health-care services (including hospital, nursing home, or domiciliary care or medical services), including any necessary building and auxiliary structure, garage, parking facility, mechanical equipment, trackage facilities leading thereto, abutting sidewalks, accommodations for attending personnel, and recreation facilities associated therewith.</p> | <p>DVA</p> |

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| medical services - medical examination, treatment, and rehabilitative services, plus:(A) Surgical services; (B) Dental services and appliances; ^[1] (C) Optometric and podiatric services; (D) Preventive health services; (E) Noninstitutional extended care services, including alternatives to institutional extended care that the Secretary may furnish directly, by contract, or through provision of case management by another provider or payer; (F) In the case of a person otherwise receiving care or services under this chapter: (i) wheelchairs, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances; (ii) special clothing made necessary by the wearing of prosthetic appliances; and (iii) such other supplies or services as the Secretary determines to be reasonable and necessary; also (G) Travel and incidental expenses. | DVA |
| medical surge - The capability to rapidly expand the capacity of the existing health care system in order to provide triage and subsequent medical care. | DHHS |
| medical surge - The capability to rapidly expand the capacity of the existing healthcare system in order to provide triage and subsequent medical care with the goal of rapidly and appropriately extending care for the injured or ill stemming from the event and the maintenance of continuity of care for non-incident related illness or injury. | DHHS |
| membrane switch - switch incorporating two metal layers, separated by an insulator that functions the IED when perforated or when pressure is applied. | DHS |
| method of emplacement - description of where the device was delivered, used, or employed. | DHS |
| method of employment - description of how the device was delivered, used, or employed. | DHS |
| method of improvised explosive device identification - manner in which a unit located a device, components or improvised weapon via visual observation, working animal, sensor, or human tip. | DHS |
| military chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear improvised explosive device enhancement - chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) materials manufactured for military use that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS |
| military operations - those operations involving members of the armed forces assisting in United States Government sponsored training of military personnel of a foreign nation. | DOD |
| military treatment facility - a medical facility under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department. ^[1] | DVA |
| mine - 1. In land mine warfare, a munition placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or vehicle. 2. In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. See also mine warfare. | DOD |
| mine - explosive munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be actuated by the presence, proximity or contact of an individual , land vehicle, aircraft or boat, including landing craft. | DHS |
| mine warfare - The strategic, operational, and tactical use of mines and mine countermeasures either by emplacing mines to degrade the enemy’s capabilities to wage land, air, and maritime warfare or by countering of enemy-emplaced mines to permit friendly maneuver or use of selected land or sea areas. Also called MIW. | DOD |
| mission command - The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. | DOD |

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| Mobile Emergency Response Support - Response capability whose primary function is to provide mobile telecommunications capabilities and life, logistics, operational and power generation support required for the on-site management of disaster response activities. MERS support falls into three broad categories - (1) operational support elements; (2) communications equipment and operators; and (3) logistics support. Also called MERS. | DHS/ FEMA |
| modular component health care facility - a health care facility that is constructed - (1) off-site using prefabricated component units for subsequent transport to the destination location; and (2) represents 1 a more economical method for provision of health care facility 2 than a traditionally constructed health care building. | DOI |
| mortar munition - complete munition, comprised of projectile and propellant system, to be fired from the mortar projectile normally comprises fuse, body filled with high explosives (HE) or other filling, obturator, and tail assembly. | DHS |
| multijurisdictional incident - An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of the incident. In the Incident Command System, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command. | DHS/ FEMA |
| Munroe effect - focusing of blast energy caused by a hollow or void cut into the surface of an explosive. | DHS |
| National Disaster Medical System - A federally coordinated medical system, augmenting the United States' medical response capability to assist state, local, and tribal authorities in dealing with medical impacts during major peacetime disasters. Also called NDMS. | DOD |
| National Disaster Medical System - A federally coordinated system that augments the Nation's medical response capability. The overall purpose of the NDMS is to establish a single, integrated national medical response capability for assisting State and local authorities in dealing with the medical impacts of major peacetime disasters. NDMS, under Emergency Support Function #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, supports Federal agencies in the management and coordination of the Federal medical response to major emergencies and federally declared disasters. Also called NDMS. | DHS/ FEMA |
| national emergency - a general declaration of emergency with respect to the national defense made by the President or by the Congress. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| national emergency - A geographic area encompassing the District of Columbia and 11 local jurisdictions in the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Also called NCR. | DOD |
| National Exercise Program - A Department of Homeland Security-coordinated exercise program based upon the National Planning Scenarios contained which are the National Preparedness Guidelines. This program coordinates and, where appropriate, integrates a 5-year homeland security exercise schedule across Federal agencies and incorporates exercises at the State and local levels. | DHS/ FEMA |
| National Exercise Program - Creates a framework to reinforce the importance of timely integrated planning, decision making, strategic coordination and operational awareness for both domestic and international crises. Coordinates the exercise requirements of HSPD-8 and multiple other Presidential Directives and strategies. Also called NEP. | DOS/ USAID |

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| <p>National Response Framework - Guides how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. The Framework documents the key response principles, roles, and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. And it describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It allows first responders, decision-makers, and supporting entities to provide a unified national response. Also called NRF.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>National Response Framework - The guiding principles enabling all levels of domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified response to disasters and emergencies. Building on the NIMS, as well as ICS standardization, the NRF's coordinating structures are always in effect for implementation at any level and at any time for local, State, and national emergency or disaster response. For additional information on this document, contact A/OEM. Also called NRF.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>National Urban Search and Rescue Response System - Specialized teams that locate, rescue (extricate), and provide initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces. Also called SAR Response System.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster - A consortium of more than 30 recognized national organizations active in disaster relief. Their organizations provide capabilities to incident management and response efforts at all levels. During major incidents, National VOAD typically sends representatives to the National Response Coordination Center to represent the voluntary organizations and assist in response coordination. Also called National VOAD.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>natural disaster - An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. See also domestic emergencies.</p> | DOD |
| <p>natural disaster - any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which causes, or which may cause, substantial damage or injury to civilian property or persons.</p> | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| <p>natural disaster - any natural or weather-related event that results in flooding or damage, including earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanoes, tornadoes, and wildfires and fires in the primary residence of an employee.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>natural disaster - plant disease, insect infestation, drought, fire, freeze, flood, earthquake, lightning, or other occurrence, as determined by the Secretary.</p> | USDA |
| <p>natural disaster - plant disease, insect infestation, drought, fire, freeze, flood, earthquake, lightning, or other occurrence, as determined by the Secretary.</p> | DHS |
| <p>nondegradation standard - the level of measures required to adequately protect, and prevent degradation of, 1 or more natural resources, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with the quality criteria described in handbooks of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.</p> | DOI |
| <p>non-electric initiator - initiator whose functioning is started by non-electric means.</p> | DHS |
| <p>non-lethal weapon - weapon explicitly designed and primarily employed so as to incapacitate personnel or material, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment intended to have one, or both, of the following characteristics: (1) have relatively reversible effects on personnel or materiel. (2) affect objects differently within their area of influence.</p> | DHS |
| <p>non-magnetic attachment improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) employment in which the device is attached to the target using non-magnetic means.</p> | DHS |

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| non-Service health care practitioner - a practitioner who is not - (A) an employee of the Service; or (B) an employee of an Indian tribe or tribal organization operating a contract or compact under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act or an individual who provides health care services pursuant to a personal services contract with such Indian tribe or tribal organization. | DOI |
| non-suicide improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) employment in which the insurgent/terrorist does not intentionally kill himself/herself as part of the attack. | DHS |
| nuclear improvised explosive device enhancement - complete assembly, which in its intended ultimate configuration is capable of producing a nuclear reaction and release of energy that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS |
| nuclear incident - An unexpected incident involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident, resulting in any of the following: a. an increase in the possibility of explosion or radioactive contamination; b. errors committed in the assembly, testing, loading, or transportation of equipment, and/or the malfunctioning of equipment and materiel which could lead to an unintentional operation of all or part of the weapon arming and/or firing sequence, or which could lead to a substantial change in yield, or increased dud probability; and c. any act of God, unfavorable environment, or condition resulting in damage to the weapon, facility, or component. | DOD |
| obstacle creation improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) used to create an obstacle to impede movement or channel movement into a desired location, possibly as part of a complex attack or ambush. | DHS |
| offshore supply vessel - a class of vessel that is limited by tonnage and its employment in the mineral and oil industry and while so employed it is not a small passenger vessel. | DOT/ Maritime |
| omni-directional effect - aspect of main charge configuration where the explosion is omni-directional and expands in all directions. | DHS |
| operation - 1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. 2. A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission. | DOD |
| operation - any or all undertakings appropriate for management, operation, services, maintenance, security (including the cost of security personnel), or financing in connection with a low-income housing project. The term also means the financing of tenant programs and services for families residing in low-income housing projects, particularly where there is maximum feasible participation of the tenants in the development and operation of such tenant programs and services. | DOD/ DOJ |
| operation - any plant, equipment, facility, position, employment opportunity, production. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| operational area - An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted. Also called OA. See also amphibious objective area; area of operations; area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area; theater of operations; theater of war. | DOD |
| operational control - The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called OPCON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); tactical control. | DOD |
| operational control - the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. | DHS |

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| operational decontamination - Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, materiel, and/or working areas, to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. See also decontamination; immediate decontamination; thorough decontamination. | DOD |
| outbreak - same definition as epidemic but is often used for a more limited geographic area. | USAID |
| overhead improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced above the intended target, i.e., hanging from an overpass, on a roof, etc. | DHS |
| pandemic and all-hazards preparedness reauthorization act - Law signed in March 2013 to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards and to amend those acts. Authorizes funding for certain public health and medical preparedness programs; amends the Public Health Service Act to enable the Secretary to authorize state health departments and tribes to temporarily reassign personnel funded under Public Health Service Act programs to respond to a federally declared public health emergency in their jurisdiction; authorizes funding for buying medical countermeasures under Project BioShield; increases the flexibility to support advanced research and development of medical countermeasures; increases flexibility to authorize emergency use of unapproved products and unapproved uses of approved products. | DHHS |
| passive infrared switch - switch that detects movement of a heat source when the change in ambient temperature is detected, the sensor acts as a trigger to initiate the improvised explosive device. | DHS |
| percussion initiator - device that serves as an igniting element usually initiated by mechanical means. | DHS |
| person-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) worn by an individual, either willing or unwilling, such as a vest, belt, backpack, etc., in which the person houses the whole improvised explosive device (IED) or principle improvised explosive device (IED) components and/or serves as the delivery or concealment means for explosives with an initiating device. | DHS |
| planning section - (1) Incident Command - Section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the Incident Action Plan. This Section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident. (2) Joint Field Office - Section that collects, evaluates, disseminates, and uses information regarding the threat or incident and the status of Federal resources. The Planning Section prepares and documents Federal support actions and develops unified action, contingency, long-term, and other plans. | DHS/ FEMA |
| plastic explosive - malleable or flexible explosive at room temperature. | DHS |
| platter charge - explosive used to propel a metal plate towards a target in a manner where the plate forms a type of penetrator. | DHS |
| plunger switch - switch utilizing a shaft where application of pressure on the head of the device will force the shaft downward, functioning the improvised explosive device. | DHS |
| postal improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) introduced or delivered through a postal system. | DHS |
| post-storm assessment - a scientific assessment produced and certified by the Administrator to determine the magnitude, timing, and spatial variations of winds, rainfall, and storm surges associated with a specific named storm to be used in the COASTAL Formula. | DHS |

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| powers of self-government - and includes all governmental powers possessed by an Indian tribe, executive, legislative, and judicial, and all offices, bodies, and tribunals by and through which they are executed, including courts of Indian offenses; and means the inherent power of Indian tribes, hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise criminal jurisdiction over all Indians. | DOI |
| preparedness - Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident. | DHS/ FEMA |
| preparedness - activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve readiness capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from natural or man-made incidents activities and measures designed or undertaken to prepare for or minimize the effects of a natural or man-made hazard upon the civilian population, to deal with the immediate emergency conditions that would be created by the hazard, and to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by the hazard; is a continuous operationally focused process for establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management. | DHS |
| preparedness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries in times of crisis and to serve as a national asset to the Nation. | DVA |
| pre-positioned resources - Resources moved to an area near the expected incident site in response to anticipated resource needs. | DHS/ FEMA |
| pre-scripted mission assignment - A mechanism used by the Federal Government to facilitate rapid Federal resource response. Pre-scripted mission assignments identify resources or capabilities that Federal departments and agencies, through various Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), are commonly called upon to provide during incident response. Pre-scripted mission assignments allow primary and supporting ESF agencies to organize resources that will be deployed during incident response. Also called PMSA. | DHS/ FEMA |
| pressure release switch - method for activating a device that occurs as a result of reductions in pressure such devices may employ mechanical, pneumatic, or hydraulic systems to signal a detonator that a vehicle or person has released pressure to a pressure plate or similar mechanism | DHS |
| pressure switch - method for activating a device that occurs when an object is used to complete a circuit when pressure is applied in a predetermined direction. | DHS |
| primacy of improvised explosive devices - identifying enemy use of improvised explosive devices as a primary, secondary or tertiary form of attack, independent of intended outcome. | DHS |
| primary fusion center - fusion center designated by a state's Governor as the primary fusion center within that state. | DHS |
| primary improvised explosive device - first of two or more improvised explosive devices (IED)s encountered or initiated. | DHS |
| private voluntary organization - a not-for-profit entity that- (A) engages in and supports activities of an economic or social development or humanitarian nature for citizens in foreign countries; and (B) is incorporated as such under the laws of the United States, including any of its states, territories or the District of Columbia, or of a foreign country. | DOS/ USAID |

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| private voluntary organization - a not-for-profit, nongovernmental organization (in the case of a United States organization, an organization that is exempt from Federal income taxes that receives funds from private sources, voluntary contributions of money, staff time, or in-kind support from the public, and that is engaged in or is planning to engage in voluntary, charitable, or development assistance activities (other than religious activities). | USDA |
| Private Voluntary Organization - See U.S. Private Voluntary Organization, International Private Voluntary Organization, and Local Private Voluntary Organization. Also called PVO. | USAID |
| projected improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivers the main charge through the air to its target. | DHS |
| projectile - object, projected by an applied exterior force and continuing in motion by virtue of its own inertia projectiles can have a variety of fillers including explosives or chemicals. | DHS |
| propellant - explosive material that normally functions by burning to produce a controlled release of gasses used for propulsion purposes. | DHS |
| protection - actions or measures taken to cover or shield from exposure, injury, or destruction includes such actions and measures needed to ensure protective reactions do not unnecessarily interfere with citizen's freedoms and liberties. | DHS |
| protective action - step taken before, during, or after an incident designed to prevent, minimize, or contain impact of incident methods for selecting the best actions within the time constraints of a fast-moving emergency; measures describe preparations taken before an emergency situation to ensure implementation is possible during an emergency; includes decision-making and implementation issues to rapidly reduce the effects of an emergency situation or contamination. | DHS |
| proxy bomber - person (unwitting or coerced) who acts as a means of delivery of an IED (suicide bomber). | DHS |
| psychological consequence - effect of an incident, event, or occurrence on the mental or emotional state of persons or groups resulting in a change in perception and/or behavior. | DHS |
| pull switch - switch that functions when an individual applies tension to a firing mechanism – such as pulling a spring. | DHS |
| purpose of improvised explosive device - immediate or direct tactical effect of the IED. | DHS |
| pyrotechnic delay - pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay. | DHS |
| pyrotechnic timing switch - timing switch using a burning fuse with a known burn rate to start the initiation train. | DHS |
| radiation detection equipment - any technology that is capable of detecting or identifying nuclear and radiological material or nuclear and radiological explosive devices. | DHS |
| radiological dispersal device - An improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called RDD. | DOD |
| radiological dispersal device - improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material in order to cause destruction, damage, or injury. | DHS |
| radiological exposure device - A radioactive source placed to cause injury or death. Also called RED. | DOD |
| radiological hazard - Ionizing radiation that can cause damage, injury, or destruction from either external irradiation or due to radiation from radioactive materials within the body. | DOD |

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| radiological improvised explosive device enhancement - radioactive materials that cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain when dispersed by an explosive charge that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS |
| range condition - the quality of the land reflected in its ability in specific vegetative areas to support various levels of productivity in accordance with range management objectives and the land use planning process, and relates to soil quality, forage values (whether seasonal or year round), wildlife habitat, watershed and plant communities, the present state of vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential plant community for that site, and the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of vegetation in a plant community resemble that of the desired community for that site. | DOI |
| range improvement - any activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetative composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; and provide habitat for livestock and wildlife. The term includes, but is not limited to, structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired results. | DOI |
| rangelands or public rangelands - lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management or the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service in the sixteen contiguous Western States on which there is domestic livestock grazing or which the Secretary concerned determines may be suitable for domestic livestock grazing. | DOI |
| readiness - condition of being prepared and capable to act or respond as required. | DHS |
| readiness - The ability of military forces to fight and meet the demands of assigned missions. See also national military strategy. | DOD |
| readiness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries now and on a day-to-day routine basis. | DVA |
| recovery - 1. In air (aviation) operations, that phase of a mission that involves the return of an aircraft to a land base or platform afloat. 2. The retrieval of a mine from the location where emplaced. 3. In personnel recovery, actions taken to physically gain custody of isolated personnel and return them to friendly control. | DOD |
| recovery - The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; postincident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents. | DHS/ FEMA |
| recovery - those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources. | White House |
| recovery - To restore USAID programs/activities from a contingency state to their usual state under normal operating conditions (the rebuilding phase). | USAID |
| recovery - development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans. | DHS |
| request for assistance - A request based on mission requirements and expressed in terms of desired outcome formally asking the Department of Defense to provide assistance within the United States or United States territories to a local, state, tribal, or other federal agency. Also called RFA. | DOD |

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| reservations - national forests, tribal lands embraced within Indian reservations, military reservations, and other lands and interests in lands owned by the United States, and withdrawn, reserved, or withheld from private appropriation and disposal under the public land laws; also lands and interests in lands acquired and held for any public purposes; but shall not include national monuments or national parks. | DOI |
| response - Immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery. | DHS/ FEMA |
| response - those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. | White House |
| response - immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery. | DHS |
| rules of engagement - Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called ROE. See also law of war. | DOD |
| safe-to-arm switch - device used to arm the improvised explosive device (IED) to ensure that the emplacer can safely plant the improvised explosive device (IED) and leave the location. | DHS |
| scenic easement - the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) within the authorized boundaries of a component of the wild and scenic rivers system, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities of a designated wild, scenic or recreational river area, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement. For any designated wild and scenic river, the appropriate Secretary shall treat the acquisition of fee title with the reservation of regular existing uses to the owner as a scenic easement for purposes of this chapter. Such an acquisition shall not constitute fee title ownership. | DOI |
| sea mine - explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area does not include devices attached to the bottom of ships or to harbor installations by personnel operating underwater. | DHS |
| secondary improvised explosive device - additional improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced in the target area to attack individuals or vehicles after the initial event. | DHS |
| shaped charge - main charge configuration incorporating explosives shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force utilizing the Munroe effect in a particular direction in order to cut or penetrate (i.e. a plasma jet). | DHS |
| shelter-in-place - An action taken to cause building occupants to move from their current location (e.g., their office) to previously designated locations within a building as a safety precaution, while a dangerous situation is impacting the outside perimeter of the building. A direction to SIP may occur with little or no warning. Also called SIP. | DOS/ USAID |
| shelter-in-place - Taking cover and remaining in the current location during a crisis (sometimes referred to as stand fast) until either receiving an all-clear signal, instructions to change locations, or making a decision to leave the current location based on training, experience, and/or threat analysis. Instructions on when/how to decide to remain sheltering in place or to leave for a different location is a post Emergency Action Committee (EAC) decision and can be added to the Emergency Action Plan (EAP). SIP can also apply to residences. Also called SIP. | DOS/ USAID |
| shelter-in-place - taking emergency refuge within the nearest designated safe area until notification or determination that the situation has been resolved a precaution intended to keep people safe while remaining indoors where the shelter area is preferably a small interior room with no windows and may require efforts of sealing all cracks or openings with tape or other materials | DHS |

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| short-term recovery - A process of recovery that is immediate and overlaps with response. It includes such actions as providing essential public health and safety services, restoring interrupted utility and other essential services, reestablishing transportation routes, and providing food and shelter for those displaced by a disaster. Although called short term, some of these activities may last for weeks. | DHS/ FEMA |
| smallpox emergency response plan or plan - a response plan detailing actions to be taken in preparation for a possible smallpox-related emergency during the period prior to the identification of an active case of smallpox either within or outside the United States. | DHHS |
| squib/ignitor - item that causes the deflagration of low explosives, can be either electric or non-electric. | DHS |
| standard operating procedure - The specific references made in this subchapter to auxiliary and supplementary material that further details procedures and processes that apply to the FS assignment process. Also called SOP. | DOS/ USAID |
| standard operating procedure - A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. Also called SOP; standing operating procedure. | DOD |
| standard operating procedure - Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner. Also called SOP. | DHS/ FEMA |
| state utility - a State or any political subdivision of a State, or any agency, authority, or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, or a corporation that is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by any one or more of the foregoing, competent to carry on the business of developing, transmitting, utilizing, or distributing power. | DOI |
| submunition - munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition. | DHS |
| substantially damaged structure - a structure covered by a contract for flood insurance that has incurred damage for which the cost of repair exceeds an amount specified in any regulation promulgated by the Administrator, or by a community ordinance, whichever is lower. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| subsurface improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced under the surface or below the intended target, i.e. buried, in a culvert, underwater. | DHS |
| suicide improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) initiated by an insurgent/terrorist at a time of his/her choosing in which the operator intentionally kills himself/herself as part of the attack, or to deny his/her capture. | DHS |
| suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) explosive intentionally initiated by the vehicle's occupant, or by secondary RC switch. | DHS |
| support agency - See Emergency Support Function (ESF) Support Agency. | DHS/ FEMA |
| support annexes - Describe how Federal departments and agencies, the private sector, volunteer organizations, and nongovernmental organizations coordinate and execute the common support processes and administrative tasks required during an incident. The actions described in the Support Annexes are not limited to particular types of events, but are overarching in nature and applicable to nearly every type of incident. | DHS/ FEMA |

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| supported commander - 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3110.01J, (U) 2015 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), or other joint planning authority. 2. In the context of joint planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander’s force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. See also support; supporting commander. | DOD |
| supporting commander - 1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander’s force and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. See also support; supported commander. | DOD |
| surface improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced directly on the ground. | DHS |
| surge - a significant increase in imports over the trend for a recent representative base period. | DHS |
| surge - to increase the amount of or degree of | DHS |
| surge capacity - Space required to manage a sudden, unexpected increase in personnel that would otherwise severely challenge or exceed the current capacity of the existing office space. | USAID |
| surge capacity - the ability to rapidly and substantially increase the provision of search and rescue capabilities, food, water, medicine, shelter and housing, medical care, evacuation capacity, staffing (including disaster assistance employees), and other resources necessary to save lives and protect property during a catastrophic incident. | DHS |
| switch - device for making, breaking, or changing a connection. | DHS |
| tactical control - The authority over forces that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Also called TACON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); operational control. | DOD |
| tactical level - indication of scale of significance for actions or plans that involve deployment and use of assets to accomplish specific objectives. | DHS |
| tactics - Deploying and directing resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives designated by the strategy. | DHS/ FEMA |
| tactics - The employment and ordered arrangement of forces in relation to each other. See also procedures; techniques. | DOD |
| tactics, techniques, and procedures development - using the lessons learned from an IED attack to refine and improve the tools and methods used during all missions in which an IED may occur (e.g., convoys, tactical suppression efforts, ISR, C-IED missions, etc.) | DHS |
| tactics, techniques, and procedures identification - improvised explosive device (IED) incidents primarily intended to cause a reaction by forces in an effort to learn and understand employed tactics. | DHS |
| tension release trigger - victim operated trigger that, when tension is released – such as when a taut wire or cord is cut or broken – releases a spring-loaded firing pin or closes electrical contacts initiating the device. | DHS |
| tension/pull trigger - victim operated device that triggers an explosion when tension is applied to a firing mechanism – such as pulling a trip wire causing an action that releases a firing pin or activates an electrical or electronic switch. | DHS |

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| territorial instrumentality - any political subdivision, public agency, instrumentality - including any instrumentality that is also a bank - or public corporation of a territory, and this term should be broadly construed to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. | DOI |
| tertiary improvised explosive device - additional improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced in the target area to attack individuals or vehicles after the initial and secondary events. | DHS |
| thorough decontamination - Decontamination carried out by a unit to reduce contamination on personnel, equipment, materiel, and/or working areas equal to natural background or to the lowest possible levels, to permit the partial or total removal of individual protective equipment and to maintain operations with minimum degradation. See also immediate decontamination; operational decontamination. | DOD |
| tilt switch - device that allows voltage to flow to the output wires after a conductive material is moved enough (up/down, left/right) to flow onto the switch contacts, completing the circuit (mercury, ball bearing in a glass tube). | DHS |
| time fuse/safety fuse initiator - pyrotechnic contained in a flexible and weather-proof sheath burning at a timed and constant rate; used to transmit a flame to the detonator or a low explosive charge with a predetermined delay. | DHS |
| time mechanical switch - time switch constructed or modified so that physical contact between two parts of the timing mechanism complete an electrical circuit. | DHS |
| transition - A shift in the political situation at a critical juncture in a nation's history. Three kinds of transition situations (these are basic conceptual frameworks for defining transitions - to show basic differences in the environments in which we might work) that OTI works in: Transition to Democracy; Post-Conflict Transition; Transitional Political Crisis (potential backsliding countries) | DOS/ USAID |
| transition - assignment of ownership and operation/maintenance of a product or system transfer of responsibility for a product or system from a research and development organization to a receiving activity, with subsequent integration of the product or system into the receiving activity's operations. | DHS |
| trembler switch - device that allows voltage to flow to the output wires after two metal parts make contact, completing the circuit. | DHS |
| tribal organization - (A) the recognized governing body of an Indian tribe; and (B) any legally established organization of Indians that is controlled, sanctioned, or chartered by the governing body or democratically elected by the adult members of the Indian community to be served by the organization. | DOI |
| tribal organization - (i) the recognized governing body of any Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized community, including a Native village; or (ii) in connection with any personnel action, any local school board to which the governing body has delegated the authority to grant a waiver with respect to a personnel action. | DOI |
| tribe - any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe as defined in the Federally Recognized [Indian] Tribe List Act of 1994. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| under vehicle improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) employment that is placed on the underside of a vehicle (using string, tape, magnet, etc. as a form of attachment). | DHS |
| underbelly improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED) employment in which the device targets the underside of a vehicle, using large amounts of explosives buried to deliberately defeat armor (can include conventional land mines). | DHS |

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| unexploded ordnance - explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause, which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material. | DHS |
| unexploded ordnance - military munitions that - (A) have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; (B) have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and (C) remain unexploded, whether by malfunction, design, or any other cause. | DOD |
| unity of command - Principle of management stating that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor. | DHS/ FEMA |
| unity of command - The operation of all forces under a single responsible commander who has the requisite authority to direct and employ those forces in pursuit of a common purpose. | DOD |
| unity of command - The vesting of a single commander with the requisite authority to direct and coordinate the actions of all forces employed toward a common objective. Unity of command obtains the unity of effort that is essential to the decisive application of all available combat power. Subordinates are then focused on attaining the overall objectives as communicated from a single commander. In turn, this fosters freedom of action, decentralized control, and initiative. Hierarchical organization principle that no subordinate should report to more than one boss. | DOS/ USAID |
| unity of effort - 1. Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization - the product of successful unified action. (DOD) A cooperative concept, which refers to coordination and communication among USG organizations toward the same common goals for success; in order to achieve unity of effort, it is not necessary for all organizations to be controlled under the same command structure, but it is necessary for each agency's efforts to be in harmony with the short- and long-term goals of the mission. Unity of effort is based on four principles: Common understanding of the situation. Common vision or goals for the R&S mission. Coordination of efforts to ensure continued coherency. Common measures of progress and ability to change course if necessary. | DOS/ USAID |
| unity of effort - Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization, which is the product of successful unified action. | DOD |
| unity of effort - harmonizing of activities among multiple organizations involves working toward a similar objective while respecting the chain of command and authorities of each participating organization. | DHS |
| unity of purpose - 1. Coordination and cooperation among civilian and military actors from one or more nations toward mutually agreed, common objectives or outcomes. 2. Authorities, institutions, processes, and other means that can be used to direct all elements of national power in pursuit of a common understanding of the situation and common vision or goals for the mission. | DOS/ USAID |
| unknown bulk explosive - unidentified explosive found in the main charge of an improvised explosive device (IED) (after exploitation, it will be categorized). | DHS |
| VA health care facility - a facility under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs. | DVA |
| vehicle-borne improvised explosive device - A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner on a vehicle incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. Also called VBIED. | DOD |

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| vehicle-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivered by any small ground-based vehicle (e.g., passenger vehicle, motorcycle, moped, bicycle, etc.) and/or serves as the concealment means for explosives with an initiating device | DHS |
| victim operated switch - switch that is activated by the actions of an unsuspecting person relies on the target to carrying out some form of action that will cause the device to function. | DHS |
| water-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivered by floating, drifting, anchored, or propelled on or below the water and/or serves as the concealment means for explosives with an initiating device. | DHS |

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DOMESTIC SUPPORT – HOMELAND SECURITY

Terms and Definitions – Includes terms related to terrorism, intelligence, cybersecurity, critical infrastructure protection, national all-hazard emergency planning and response to include civil-military coordination.

| TERMS AND DEFINITIONS | SOURCE |
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| act of piracy - any act of aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure attempted against a vessel of the United States by an individual not authorized by the United States, a foreign government, or an international organization recognized by the United States to enforce law on the high seas. | DOT/ Maritime |
| act of terrorism - any act that the Secretary determines meets the requirements under subparagraph (B), as such requirements are further defined and specified by the Secretary. (B) An act meets the requirements of this subparagraph if the act - (i) is unlawful; ^{SEP} (ii) causes harm to a person, property, or entity, in the United States, or in the case of a domestic United States air carrier or a United States-flag vessel (or a vessel based principally in the United States on which United States income tax is paid and whose insurance coverage is subject to regulation in the United States), in or outside the United States; and (iii) uses or attempts to use instrumentalities, weapons or other methods designed or intended to cause mass destruction, injury or other loss to citizens or institutions of the United States. | DHS |
| acute radiation dose - Total ionizing radiation dose received at one time and over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur. | DOD |
| adaptation strategy - a land use and management strategy that can be used - (A) to increase the sequestration capabilities of covered greenhouse gases of any ecosystem; or (B) to reduce the emissions of covered greenhouse gases from any ecosystem. | DOD/ DOJ |
| administrative control - Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON. | DOD |
| administrative control - Special handling, transmission, mailing, safeguards, storage, and/or destruction provided to sensitive but unclassified (SBU) material. See the definition for SBU. | DOS/ USAID |
| adversary - A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged. | DOD |
| adversary - person, group, organization, or government that conducts or has the intent to conduct detrimental activities. | DHS |
| agent - a nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological substance that causes agricultural disease or the adulteration of products regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture under any provision of law. | USDA |
| agent - any person charged with responsibility for the operation of all or a part of a coal or other mine or the supervision of the miners in a coal or other mine. | DOL |
| agricultural biosecurity - protection from an agent that poses a threat to - (A) plant or animal health; (B) public health as it relates to the adulteration of products regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture under any provision of law that is caused by exposure to an agent; or (C) the environment as it relates to agriculture facilities, farmland, and air and water within the immediate vicinity of an area associated with an agricultural disease or outbreak. | USDA |

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| agroterrorist act - an act that - (A) causes or attempts to cause - (i) damage to agriculture; or (ii) injury to a person associated with agriculture; and (B) is committed or appears to be committed with the intent to - (i) intimidate or coerce a civilian population; or (ii) disrupt the agricultural industry in order to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion. | USDA |
| alien - any person not a citizen or national of the United States. | DHS |
| alien - any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States. | DOJ |
| alien - person not a citizen or national of the United States. | DHS |
| all crimes - approach that incorporates terrorism and other high-risk threats into the existing crime-fighting framework to ensure that possible precursor crimes are screened and analyzed for linkages to larger-scale terrorist or other crimes recognizes that there is a nexus between types of criminal activity (for example; illegal drug operations, gangs, money laundering, fraud, identity theft, and terrorism). | DHS |
| all-source intelligence - 1. Intelligence products and/or organizations and activities that incorporate all sources of information in the production of finished intelligence. 2. In intelligence collection, a phrase that indicates that in the satisfaction of intelligence requirements, all collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting systems and resources are identified for possible use and those most capable are tasked. | DOD |
| American homeland - the United States. | DHS |
| annunciator - device that signals a change of protection zone status in a security system and provides status information about a circuit, condition, system, or location normally contains one or more indicator lamps, alphanumeric displays, computer monitors, or other equivalent means of identification. | DHS |
| antiterrorism - Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military and civilian forces. Also called AT. See also counterterrorism; terrorism. | DOD |
| area command - A command that is composed of elements of one or more of the Services, organized and placed under a single commander and designated to operate in a specific geographical area. See also command. | DOD |
| area command - An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged. An agency administrator/executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations. | DHS/ FEMA |
| area of operations - An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called AO. See also area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area. | DOD |
| area of responsibility - geographical area associated with a command within which the commander has the authority to plan and conduct operations - in addition to geographic delineation, an area of responsibility may also be relative to subject, mission, or other factors. | DHS |
| area of responsibility - The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a geographic combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called AOR. See also combatant command. | DOD |
| asylee - a person meeting the definition of an individual physically present in the United States who has been granted asylum under INA. | DOS/ USAID |

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| asylee - person granted asylum under the Immigration and Nationality Act person who meets the definition of refugee under INA but is either physically in the U.S., or is at a land border or port of entry of the U.S. at the time of seeking refuge. | DHS |
| asylum - form of protection provided to aliens physically present in the United States who meet the definition of refugee under INA and are not otherwise barred from applying for or receiving asylum the term “refugee” means (A) any person who is outside his or her country of nationality, or having no nationality is outside the country he or she last habitually resided and who cannot return to that country because he or she is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, or (B) in such special circumstances as the President after appropriate consultation may specify, any person who is within the country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, within the country in which such person is habitually residing, and who is persecuted or who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; a person who has been forced to abort a pregnancy or to undergo involuntary sterilization, or who has been persecuted for failure or refusal to undergo such a procedure or for other resistance to a coercive population control program, shall be deemed to have been persecuted on account of political opinion, and a person who has a well founded fear that he or she will be forced to undergo such a procedure or subject to persecution for such failure, refusal, or resistance shall be deemed to have a well founded fear of persecution on account of political opinion; the term refugee does not include any person who ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. | DHS |
| asylum and refugee information - information contained in or pertaining to asylum applications, credible fear determinations, reasonable fear determinations, and refugee applications includes applications for relief under the Convention Against Torture, withholding of removal, and asylee/refugee follow-to-join petitions. | DHS |
| atomic energy - all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation. | DOD/ DHS |
| atomic energy - all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| atomic weapon - any device utilizing atomic energy, exclusive of the means for transporting or propelling the device (where such means is a separable and divisible part of the device), the principal purpose of which is for use as, or for development of, a weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device. | DOD/ DHS |
| atomic weapon - any device utilizing atomic energy, exclusive of the means for transporting or propelling the device (where such means is a separable and divisible part of the device), the principal purpose of which is for use as, or for development of, a weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| attack path - steps that an adversary takes or may take to plan, prepare for, and execute an attack. | DHS |
| biological hazard - An organism, or substance derived from an organism, that poses a threat to human or animal health. | DOD |
| biological weapon - (A) microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective, or other peaceful purposes; or (B) weapons, equipment, or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict. | DOJ |
| biological weapon - live micro-organism or toxin that can incapacitate or kill humans and animals includes anthrax, plague, smallpox, tularemia, botulism, and viral hemorrhagic fever. | DHS |

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| biosurveillance - The process of gathering, integrating, interpreting, and communicating essential information related to all-hazards threats or disease activity affecting human, animal, or plant health to achieve early detection and warning, contribute to overall situational awareness of the health aspects of an incident, and to enable better decision-making at all levels. | DHHS |
| bioterrorism - use of, or threatened use of, biological agents, such as manmade or natural disease pathogens, for terrorist purposes. | DHS |
| bio-toxin - toxic substance produced by and derived from plants and animals. | DHS |
| blacklisting - The process used to identify - (i) software programs not authorized on an information system; or (ii) prohibited Universal Resource Locators (URL)/Web sites. | DOS/ USAID |
| border crosser - alien resident of the United States reentering the country after an absence of less than six months in Canada or Mexico, or a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Canadian border for stays of no more than six months or a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Mexican border for stays of no more than 72 hours. | DHS |
| bulk explosive - manufactured explosive charge in its original packaging or that has been removed from weapons or munitions. | DHS |
| bulk-power system - (A) facilities and control systems necessary for operating an interconnected electric energy transmission network (or any portion thereof); and (B) electric energy from generation facilities needed to maintain transmission system reliability. | DOI |
| buried line sensor [fiber-optic cable] - terrain following detection device buried in the ground that responds to changes in light traveling through the fiber caused by vibrations in the ground such as an intruder stepping on the ground above the fiber passive, covert sensor. | DHS |
| buried line sensor [magnetic field] - terrain following detection device buried in the ground that responds to changes in the local magnetic field caused by movement of ferromagnetic material such as vehicles or intruders with weapons passive, covert sensor. | DHS |
| buried line sensor [ported coaxial cable] - terrain following detection device buried in the ground that responds to motion of a material with a high dielectric constant of high conductivity near the cables such as humans or vehicles active, covert sensor. | DHS |
| buried line sensor [pressure/seismic] - terrain following detection device buried in the ground that responds to disturbances of the soil caused by an intruder walking, running, jumping, or crawling on the ground passive, covert sensor. | DHS |
| business/operational risk - risk associated with business goals includes; risk that the proposed alternative fails to result in process efficiencies and streamlining; risk that business goals of the program or initiative will not be achieved; risk that the investment will not achieve operational goals; risk that the program effectiveness targeted by the project will not be achieved. | DHS |
| canal structure - an embankment, wall, or structure along a canal or manmade watercourse that - (i) constrains water flows; (ii) is subject to frequent water loading; and (iii) is an integral part of a flood risk reduction system that protects the leveed area from flood waters associated with hurricanes, precipitation events, seasonal high water, and other weather-related events. | DHS |
| capability overlap - instance when multiple DHS Components have capabilities with similar goals, support similar activities, or target similar mission needs. | DHS |

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| capability redundancy - instance when additional or alternative capabilities exist across DHS Components to include those with primary application in other or related mission/functional areas maintains a degree of overall functionality in case of loss or failure of another but which may, following analysis of required capacity, provide opportunities for efficiencies across the Department. | DHS |
| chain of command - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority. | DHS/ FEMA |
| chain of command - The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel. | DOD |
| chemical agent - A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate mainly through its physiological effects. See also chemical warfare; riot control agent. | DOD |
| chemical agent - chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate mainly through its physiological effects. | DHS |
| chemical agent and munition - an agent or munition that, through its chemical properties, produces lethal or other damaging effects on human beings, except that such term does not include riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke and other obscuration materials. | DOD/ DHS |
| chemical agent and munition - an agent or munition that, through its chemical properties, produces lethal or other damaging effects on human beings, except that such term does not include riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke and other obscuration materials. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| chemical facility of interest - a facility that - (A) holds, or that the Secretary has a reasonable basis to believe holds, a chemical of interest, at a threshold quantity set pursuant to relevant risk-related security principles; and (B) is not an excluded facility. | DHS |
| citizen of the United States - (A) an individual who is a citizen of the United States; (B) a partnership each of whose partners is an individual who is a citizen of the United States; or (C) a corporation or association organized under the laws of the United States or a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States, of which the president and at least two-thirds of the board of directors and other managing officers are citizens of the United States, which is under the actual control of citizens of the United States, and in which at least 75 percent of the voting interest is owned or controlled by persons that are citizens of the United States. | DOT/ FAA |
| citizen of the United States - any person who is a United States citizen by law, birth, or naturalization, any State, any agency of a State or a group of States, or any corporation, partnership, or association organized under the laws of any State which has as its president or other executive officer and as its chairman of the board of directors, or holder of a similar office, a person who is a United States citizen by law, birth or naturalization and which has no more of its directors who are not United States citizens by law, birth or naturalization than constitute a minority of the number required for a quorum necessary to conduct the business of the board. | DHS |
| civil authorities - Those elected and appointed officers and employees who constitute the government of the United States, the governments of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, insular areas, and political subdivisions thereof. | DOD |
| civil emergency - Activities of a commander performed by designated military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces and indigenous populations and institutions by directly supporting the achievement of objectives relating to the reestablishment or maintenance of stability within a region or host nation. Also called CMO. See also civil affairs; operation. | DOD |

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| clandestine physical access - entry by an individual into a sensitive or secured area without proper authority and without the knowledge or consent of the occupants or the responsible security officer. | DHS |
| coast line - the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters. | DOI |
| coastal environment - the physical atmospheric, and biological components, conditions, and factors which interactively determine the productivity, state, condition, and quality of the terrestrial ecosystem from the shoreline inward to the boundaries of the coastal zone. | DOI |
| collect and detect - ability to discover, find, receive, and/or catalogue data, information, and intelligence about people, cargo, conveyances, and infrastructure associated with a domain and its environment. | DHS |
| collection - In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing elements. See also intelligence process. | DOD |
| collection - The process of receiving amounts owed to the government, such as payment on a debt. | USAID |
| collection strategy - An analytical approach used by collection managers to determine which intelligence disciplines can be applied to satisfy information requirements. | DOD |
| combatant command - a unified combatant command or a specified combatant command. | DOD |
| combatant command - A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called CCMD. See also specified combatant command; unified command. | DOD |
| combatant command (command authority) - Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces; assigning tasks; designating objectives; and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Also called COCOM. See also combatant command; combatant commander; operational control; tactical control. | DOD |
| combating terrorism - Actions, including antiterrorism and counterterrorism, taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. Also called CbT. See also antiterrorism; counterterrorism. | DOD |
| command relationships - The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command; defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support. See also chain of command; combatant command (command authority); command; operational control; support; tactical control. | DOD |
| common operating picture - A continuously updated overview of an incident compiled throughout an incident's life cycle from data shared between integrated systems for communication, information management, and intelligence and information sharing. The common operating picture allows incident managers at all levels to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions. The common operating picture also helps ensure consistency at all levels of incident management across jurisdictions, as well as between various governmental jurisdictions and private-sector and nongovernmental entities that are engaged. | DHS/ FEMA |
| common operational picture - A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. Also called COP. | DOD |

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| comprehensive information technology network architecture - an integrated framework for evolving or maintaining existing information technology and acquiring new information technology to achieve the strategic management and information resources management goals of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis. | DHS |
| comprehensive preparedness guide 101 - Producing Emergency Plans - A Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments - Guide that describes the intersection of the Federal and State, tribal, and local plans and planning. Also called CPG 101. | DHS/ FEMA |
| concealment vessel - vessel commonly used to prevent the discovery of an IED by visual inspection may also be used to add fragmentation. | DHS |
| concept of operations - A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS. | DOD |
| concept of operations - formal document of an analysis that describes how an asset, system, or capability will be employed and supported includes program's mission, goals and objectives; may also include roles and responsibilities of the program's key stakeholders and the high-level processes to achieve program goals and objectives. | DHS |
| conflict prevention - A peace operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and, when necessary, military means to monitor and identify the causes of conflict and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities. | DOD |
| conflict prevention - A peace operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and, when necessary, military means to monitor and identify the causes of conflict and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities. | DOD |
| conflict prevention - civilian conflict prevention efforts identify and focus on a community, tribe, population, or country's underlying grievances and seek to address the root causes of conflict. The goal of Conflict Prevention is the promotion of sustainable, responsible, and effective security and governance in fragile states. Based on the QDDR, the mission of State and USAID with regard to crisis and conflict in fragile states is to reduce or eliminate short, medium, and long-term threats to American security and to help create opportunities for governments and their citizens to address domestic challenges themselves. (DOS/USAID) | DOS/ USAID |
| container security device - a device, or system, designed, at a minimum, to identify positively a container, to detect and record the unauthorized intrusion of a container, and to secure a container against tampering throughout the supply chain. Such a device, or system, shall have a low false alarm rate as determined by the Secretary. | DHS |
| contingent liability - potential obligation that may be incurred depending on the outcome of a future event. | DHS |
| continuity - state or quality of being consistent, uninterrupted or unbroken maintain uninterrupted support to essential functions in spite of natural or man-made disasters; efforts to assure continuance of minimum essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, including localized act or nature, accidents, technologies and/or attack related emergencies. | DHS |
| continuity - This term refers to a procurement contract under an award or subaward, and a procurement subcontract under a recipient's or subrecipient's contract. | USAID |

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| continuity capability - The ability of an organization to continue performance of essential functions, using COOP, continuity of government (COG), or enduring constitutional government (ECG) programs and integrated, day-to-day operations with a primary goal of ensuring the preservation of our form of government under the Constitution and the continuing performance of National Essential Functions (NEFs) under all conditions. Built from the foundation of continuity planning and continuity program management, the key pillars of continuity capability are Leadership, Staff, Communications, and Facilities. | DOS/ USAID |
| continuity facility - location other than primary facility used to carry out essential functions during continuity of operations events. | DHS |
| continuity of operations plan - predetermined set of instructions or procedures that describe how an organization's essential functions will be sustained for up to 30 days as a result of a disaster event before returning to normal operations. | DHS |
| continuity of government - a coordinated effort within the Federal Government's executive branch to ensure that National Essential Functions continue to be performed during a Catastrophic Emergency. Also called COG. | White House |
| continuity of government - coordinated effort within each branch of Government to ensure that National Essential Functions continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency. | DHS |
| continuity of government - The executive branch's coordinated effort to ensure that NEFs continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency. Also called COG. | DOS/ USAID |
| Continuity of Government Readiness Conditions System - system that establishes readiness levels to provide a flexible and coordinated response to escalating threat levels or actual emergencies focused on possible threats to the National Capital Region. | DHS |
| continuity of operations - An effort within individual departments and agencies, as well as their sub-components, to ensure PMEFS continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies. The Departments COOP Plan is activated only upon decision of either the President or the Secretary of State. Also called COOP. | DOS/ USAID |
| continuity of operations - an effort within individual executive departments and agencies to ensure that Primary Mission-Essential Functions continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies. Also called COOP. | White House |
| continuity of operations - sustained performance of mission essential functions and primary mission essential functions, with little or no disruption, during a wide range of emergencies includes localized emergency due to natural occurrences, accidents, and technological or terrorist attacks. | DHS |
| continuity of operations - The degree or state of being continuous in the conduct of functions, tasks, or duties necessary to accomplish a military action or mission in carrying out the national military strategy. Also called COOP. | DOD |
| continuity of operations plan - document outlining prescribed process for the sustained performance of mission essential functions and primary mission essential functions, with little or no disruption, during a wide range of emergencies includes; localized emergency due to natural occurrences, accidents, and technological or terrorist attacks. | DHS |
| Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) - A contingency action plan which provides the capability for a Department or Agency to continue operations during a crisis which renders the organization's headquarters unusable. | USAID |
| Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) - Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) is an effort to ensure that the capability exists to continue Agency essential functions across a wide range of natural disasters or local or national declared emergencies. | USAID |

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| continuity personnel - personnel who provide the leadership, advice, recommendations, and functional support necessary for continued performance of mission essential functions. | DHS |
| continuous evaluation [security] - E.O. 13467 requires that an individual who has been determined to be eligible for, or who currently has access to classified information, shall be subject to continuous evaluation under standards (including, but not limited to, the frequency of such evaluation) as determined by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). | DHS |
| coordinate - To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities. | DHS/ FEMA |
| coordinating authority - A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. | DOD |
| counterdrug - Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illicit drugs. Also called CD. | DOD |
| counterdrug activities - Those measures taken to detect, interdict, disrupt, or curtail any activity that is reasonably related to illicit drug trafficking. | DOD |
| counterdrug operations - Civil or military actions taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking. See also counterdrug; counterdrug operational support. | DOD |
| counterespionage - That aspect of counterintelligence designed to detect, destroy, neutralize, exploit, or prevent espionage activities through identification, penetration, manipulation, deception, and repression of individuals, groups, or organizations conducting or suspected of conducting espionage activities. | DOD |
| countering threat networks - The aggregation of activities across the Department of Defense and United States Government departments and agencies that identifies and neutralizes, degrades, disrupts, or defeats designated threat networks. Also called CTN. | DOD |
| countering violent extremism - approach to mitigating or preventing potential terrorist activity emphasizes the strength of local communities via engagement with a broad range of partners to gain a better understanding of the behaviors, tactics, and other indicators associated with terrorist activity. | DHS |
| countering weapons of mass destruction - Efforts against actors of concern to curtail the conceptualization, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of weapons of mass destruction, related expertise, materials, technologies, and means of delivery. Also called CWMD. | DOD |
| Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office - Department of Homeland Security Support Component responsible for efforts to prevent terrorists and other national security threat actors from using harmful agents, such as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear material and devices to harm Americans and U.S. interests Consolidation of former Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and major portions of former Office of Health Affairs Consolidation of former Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and major portions of former Office of Health Affairs. | DHS |
| counterintelligence - information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities excludes personnel, physical, document or communications security programs. | DHS |

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| counterintelligence - Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. Also called CI. See also counterespionage; security. | DOD |
| counterintelligence - information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons, or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| counterintelligence - Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or persons; or international terrorist activities, excluding personnel, physical, document, and communications security programs. | USAID |
| counterintelligence activities - One or more of the five functions of counterintelligence: operations, investigations, collection, analysis and production, and functional services. See also analysis and production; collection; counterintelligence; operation. | DOD |
| counterintelligence operations - Proactive activities designed to identify, exploit, neutralize, or deter foreign intelligence collection and terrorist activities directed against the United States. See also counterintelligence; operation. | DOD |
| counterintelligence referral - referral of any information, regardless of its origin, which indicates that classified information is being, or may have been, disclosed in an unauthorized manner to a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power as required by Title 50. | DHS |
| countermeasure - action, measure, or device intended to reduce an identified risk, threat, or danger. | DHS |
| countermeasure - Actions, devices, procedures, or techniques that reduce a known or suspected vulnerability. | DOS/ USAID |
| countermeasure or product - a security countermeasure, qualified countermeasure, or qualified pandemic or epidemic product. | DHHS |
| countermeasures - That form of military science that, by the employment of devices and/or techniques, has as its objective the impairment of the operational effectiveness of enemy activity. See also electronic warfare. | DOD |
| countersurveillance - All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance. See also surveillance. | DOD |
| counterterrorism - Activities and operations taken to neutralize terrorists and their organizations and networks in order to render them incapable of using violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies to achieve their goals. Also called CT. See also antiterrorism; combating terrorism; terrorism. | DOD |
| counterterrorism - efforts to combat al Qaeda and other foreign terrorist organizations that are designated by the Secretary of State, or other individuals and entities engaged in terrorist activity or support for such activity. | DOS |
| counterterrorism - practices, tactics, techniques, and strategies designed to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. | DHS |
| Counterterrorism Security Group - An interagency body convened on a regular basis to develop terrorism prevention policy and to coordinate threat response and law enforcement investigations associated with terrorism. This group evaluates various policy issues of interagency importance regarding counterterrorism and makes recommendations to senior levels of the policymaking structure for decision. Also called CSG. | DHS/ FEMA |

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| covered activity - any suspicious transaction, activity, or occurrence that involves, or is directed against, a passenger transportation system or vehicle or its passengers indicating that an individual may be engaging, or preparing to engage, in a violation of law relating to - (A) a threat to a passenger transportation system or passenger safety or security; or (B) an act of terrorism. | DHS |
| covered chemical facility - a facility that - (A) the Secretary - (i) identifies as a chemical facility of interest; and (ii) based upon review of the facility's Top-Screen, determines meets the risk criteria developed; and (B) is not an excluded facility. | DHS |
| covered communication - any nonpublic telephone or electronic communication acquired without the consent of a person who is a party to the communication, including communications in electronic storage. | DOD/ DHS |
| covered communication - any nonpublic telephone or electronic communication acquired without the consent of a person who is a party to the communication, including communications in electronic storage. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| covered countermeasure - a covered countermeasure as specified in a Declaration made. | DHHS |
| covered countermeasure or covered countermeasure against smallpox - a substance that is - (i)(I) used to prevent or treat smallpox (including the vaccinia or another vaccine); or (II) used to control or treat the adverse effects of vaccinia inoculation or of administration of another covered countermeasure; and (ii) specified in a declaration. | DHHS |
| critical asset - A specific entity that is of such extraordinary importance that its incapacitation or destruction would have a very serious, debilitating effect on the ability of a nation to continue to function effectively. | DOD |
| critical asset - specific entity that is of such extraordinary importance that its incapacitation or destruction would have a very serious, debilitating effect on the ability of a nation to continue to function effectively. | DHS |
| critical capability - A means that is considered a crucial enabler for a center of gravity to function as such and is essential to the accomplishment of the specified or assumed objective(s). | DOD |
| critical component - such components, subsystems, systems, and related special tooling and test equipment essential to the production, repair, maintenance, or operation of weapon systems or other items of equipment identified by the President as being essential to the execution of the national security strategy of the United States. Components identified as critical by a National Security Assessment shall be designated as critical components for purposes of this chapter, unless the President determines that the designation is unwarranted. | DOD/ DHS |
| critical electric infrastructure - a system or asset of the bulk-power system, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect national security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of such matters. | DOI |
| critical infrastructure - any systems and assets, whether physical or cyber-based, so vital to the United States that the degradation or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on national security, including, but not limited to, national economic security and national public health or safety. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| critical infrastructure - systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital that the incapacity or destruction of such may have a debilitating impact on the security, economy, public health or safety, environment, or any combination of those matters, across any federal, state, regional, territorial, or local jurisdiction as established in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), includes the sectors of agriculture and food; drinking water and wastewater treatment systems; dams; public health and healthcare; emergency services; government and commercial facilities; defense industrial base; national monuments and icons; information technology; telecommunications; energy; nuclear reactors, materials and waste; transportation systems; banking and finance; chemical industry; postal and shipping. | DHS |

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| critical infrastructure - systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health safety, or any combination of those matters. | White House |
| critical infrastructure - systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. | White House |
| critical infrastructure - Systems, assets, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. | DHS/ FEMA |
| critical infrastructure protection program - any component or bureau of a covered Federal agency that has been designated by the President or any agency head to receive critical infrastructure information. | DHS |
| critical infrastructure sectors - the following sectors, in both urban and rural areas: (A) Agriculture and food. (B) Banking and finance. (C) Chemical industries. (D) Commercial facilities. (E) Commercial nuclear reactors, materials, and waste. (F) Dams. (G) The defense industrial base. (H) Emergency services. (I) Energy. (J) Government facilities. (K) Information technology. (L) National monuments and icons. (M) Postal and shipping. (N) Public health and health care. (O) Telecommunications. (P) Transportation systems. (Q) Water. | DHS |
| critical operational issue - operational effectiveness and operational suitability issues (not characteristics, parameters, or thresholds) that must be examined in operational test and evaluation (OT&E) to evaluate/assess the system’s capability to provide the desired capability. | DHS |
| critical sector - one of the 16 critical sectors which are a logical collection of assets, systems, or networks that provide a common function to the economy, government, or society includes systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. | DHS |
| critical sensitive [position] - functioning position that has the potential for exceptionally grave damage to the national security includes access up to, and including, top secret national security information or materials; or other positions related to national security, regardless of duties, that require the same degree of trust. | DHS |
| critical services - power, water (including water provided by an irrigation organization or facility), sewer, wastewater treatment, communications (including broadcast and telecommunications), education, and emergency medical care. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| critical water supply needs - existing or reasonably anticipated future water supply needs that cannot be met by existing water supplies, as identified in a comprehensive statewide or regional water supply plan or assessment projected over a planning period of at least 20 years. | DHS |
| cross functional team - team established within the DHS requirements definition process that is typically comprised of subject matter experts from the S&T functional groups for the purpose of developing solutions. | DHS |
| customs waters - in the case of a foreign vessel subject to a treaty or other arrangement between a foreign government and the United States enabling or permitting the authorities of the United States to board, examine, search, seize, or otherwise to enforce upon such vessel upon the high seas the laws of the United States, the waters within such distance of the coast of the United States as the said authorities are or may be so enabled or permitted by such treaty or arrangement and, in the case of every other vessel, the waters within four leagues of the coast of the United States. | DHS |

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| cyber incident - actions taken through the use of computer networks that result in an actual or potentially adverse effect on an information system or the information residing therein. | DOD |
| cyber incident - An event occurring on or conducted through a computer network that actually or imminently jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of computers, information or communications systems or networks, physical or virtual infrastructure controlled by computers or information systems, or information resident thereon. For purposes of this directive, a cyber incident may include a vulnerability in an information system, system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited by a threat source. | White House |
| cyber incident - incident occurring on or conducted through a computer network that actually or imminently jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of computers, information or communications systems or networks, physical or virtual infrastructure controlled by computers or information systems, or information resident thereon. | DHS |
| cyber security - Information operations that protect and defend information and IT systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of IT systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction. | DOS/ USAID |
| cyber threat indicator - in the Cybersecurity Act of 2015. | DHS |
| cybersecurity - prevention of damage to, protection of, and restoration of computers, electronic communications systems, electronic communications services, wire communication, and electronic communication, including information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. | White House |
| cybersecurity - prevention of damage to, unauthorized use of, or exploitation of, and, if needed, the restoration of electronic information and communications systems and the information contained therein to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability includes protection and restoration, when needed, of information networks and wireline, wireless, satellite, public safety answering points, and 911 communications systems and control systems. | DHS |
| cybersecurity category - a position's or incumbent's primary work function involving cybersecurity, which is further defined by Specialty Area. | DHS |
| cybersecurity purpose - the purpose of protecting an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system from a cybersecurity threat or security vulnerability. | DHS |
| cybersecurity risk - (A) threats to and vulnerabilities of information or information systems and any related consequences caused by or resulting from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, degradation, disruption, modification, or destruction of such information or information systems, including such related consequences caused by an act of terrorism; and (B) does not include any action that solely involves a violation of a consumer term of service or a consumer licensing agreement. | DHS |
| cybersecurity threat - an action, not protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on or through an information system that may result in an unauthorized effort to adversely impact the security, availability, confidentiality, or integrity of an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system. | DHS |
| cybersecurity violation - As it relates to CSIP, the second subset of a cybersecurity incident, more serious than an infraction because it results in damage or significant risk to the Departments cyber infrastructure due to an individual's failure to comply with established Department computer security policy. | DOS/ USAID |
| cyberspace - (A) the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures; and (B) includes the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |

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| cyberspace - A global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures and resident data, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers. | DOD |
| cyberspace - virtual environment, accessible via computer networks, where communication can take place and information can be shared is comprised of interdependent networks of information and communications technology infrastructures; including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems and networks, and embedded processors and controllers in facilities and industries. | DHS |
| cyberspace operations - The employment of cyberspace capabilities where the primary purpose is to achieve objectives in or through cyberspace. Also called CO. | DOD |
| dam - (A) any artificial barrier that has the ability to impound water, wastewater, or any liquid-borne material, for the purpose of storage or control of water, that - (i) is 25 feet or more in height from - (I) the natural bed of the stream channel or watercourse measured at the downstream toe of the barrier; or (II) if the barrier is not across a stream channel or watercourse, from the lowest elevation of the outside limit of the barrier; to the maximum water storage elevation; or(ii) has an impounding capacity for maximum storage elevation of 50 acre-feet or more; but (B) does not include - i) a levee; or (ii) a barrier described in subparagraph (A) that - (I) is 6 feet or less in height regardless of storage capacity; or (II) has a storage capacity at the maximum water storage elevation that is 15 acre-feet or less regardless of height; unless the barrier, because of the location of the barrier or another physical characteristic of the barrier, is likely to pose a significant threat to human life or property if the barrier fails (as determined by the Administrator). | DHS |
| deep seabed - the seabed, and the subsoil thereof to a depth of ten meters, lying seaward of and outside - (A) the Continental Shelf of any nation; and (B) any area of national resource jurisdiction of any foreign nation, if such area extends beyond the Continental Shelf of such nation and such jurisdiction is recognized by the United States. | DOI |
| deep-draft harbor - a harbor which is authorized to be constructed to a depth of more than 45 feet. | DHS |
| defense critical electric infrastructure - any electric infrastructure located in any of the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia that serves a facility designated by the Secretary but is not owned or operated by the owner or operator of such facility. | DOI |
| defense critical infrastructure - Department of Defense and non-Department of Defense networked assets and facilities essential to project, support, and sustain military forces and operations worldwide. Also called DCI. | DOD |
| defense support of civil authorities - civil support activities provided by U.S. military forces, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, DOD contract personnel, and DOD agency and component assets, in response to requests for assistance from civilian federal, state, local, and tribal authorities under the auspices of the national response framework (for domestic emergencies). | DHS |
| defense support of civil authorities - Support provided by U.S. military forces (Regular, Reserve, and National Guard), Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, DOD contract personnel, and DOD agency and component assets, in response to requests for assistance from civilian Federal, State, local, and tribal authorities for domestic emergencies, designated law enforcement support, and other domestic activities. Also called DSCA. | DHS/ FEMA |
| defensive measure - an action, device, procedure, signature, technique, or other measure applied to an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system that detects, prevents, or mitigates a known or suspected cybersecurity threat or security vulnerability. | DHS |

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| defensive measure - does not include a measure that destroys, renders unusable, provides unauthorized access to, or substantially harms an information system or information stored on, processed by, or transiting such information system not owned by - i) the private entity operating the measure; or (ii) another entity or Federal entity that is authorized to provide consent and has provided consent to that private entity for operation of such measure. | DHS |
| denial of eligibility for access to National Security Information - adjudicative decision that an individual is not eligible for access to classified information. | DHS |
| departmental intelligence - intelligence collected, gathered, processes, analyzed, produced, or disseminated by the Department (or any element thereof) to support the preventive, protective, enforcement, or other responsibilities of the Department. | DHS |
| departmental intelligence function - collection, gathering, processing, analysis, production, or dissemination of intelligence, the primary purpose of which is to support the preventive, protective, enforcement, or other responsibilities of the Department. | DHS |
| deportable alien - alien in and/or admitted to the United States that is subject to a ground(s) of removal of the Immigration and Nationality Act. | DHS |
| deportation - removal of a person from the host country by the legal and/or political authorities of that country, usually through a formal proceeding. | DOS/ USAID |
| design-basis threat - profile of the type, composition, and capabilities of an adversary. | DHS |
| detection technology - electronic and/or mechanical means used to assist in the discovery and identification of anomalies or the presence of property or person that may pose a threat or are not in compliance with law. | DHS |
| deterrence - The prevention of action by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction and/or belief that the cost of action outweighs the perceived benefits. | DOD |
| deterrent - measure that discourages an action or prevents an occurrence by instilling fear, doubt, or anxiety. | DHS |
| development unit - a part of a project which, for purposes of orderly engineering or reclamation development, is designated as a development unit by order of the Secretary. | DOI |
| DHS Information Sharing Environment - mission, processes, and supporting core capabilities that facilitate the sharing of terrorism information, homeland security information, and homeland security-related information both within the Department and between the Department and external entities. | DHS |
| DHS Intelligence Enterprise - primary organizational mechanism for the integration and management of the Department’s intelligence programs, projects, and activities, led by the CINT and consisting of the CIPs of DHS Intelligence Components led by the Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT) and consisting of the Component Intelligence Programs (CIPs) of DHS Intelligence Components. | DHS |
| DHS mission area - enterprise-wide missions with associated goals and objectives that tell in detail what it means to prevent, to protect, to respond, and to recover, as well as to build in security, to ensure resilience, and to facilitate customs and exchange. | DHS |
| DHS National Operations Center - 24/7/365 multi-agency operations center that serves as the primary national-level hub for situational awareness, common operating picture, information fusion, information sharing, communications, and operations coordination pertaining to the prevention of terrorist attacks and incident management. | DHS |

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| <p>DHS Operational Component - Department of Homeland Security Component with specific centralized program responsibility for directly achieving one or more of the Department's mission activities includes: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Secret Service (USSS) and Transportation Security Administration (TSA).</p> | DHS |
| <p>DHS strategic plan - written guidance that establishes the goals and objectives for DHS and outlines the strategies to achieve those goals and objectives produced every four years and aligned with the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act.</p> | DHS |
| <p>DHS Support Component - Department of Homeland Security Component that generally provides specific assistance and/or guidance to other DHS Components and/or external organizations includes: Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB), Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Intergovernmental Affairs, Management (MGMT), Military Advisor’s Office (MIL), National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) , Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), Office of Health Affairs (OHA), Office of Inspector General (OIG), Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA), Office of Operations Coordination (OPS), Office of Policy (PLCY), Office of Public Affairs (OPA), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Office of the Executive Secretary (ESEC), Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Privacy Office (PRIV), and Science and Technology (S&T).</p> | DHS |
| <p>diplomatic visa - a nonimmigrant visa bearing that title and issued to a nonimmigrant in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.</p> | DHS |
| <p>direct consequence - effect that is an immediate result of an event, incident, or occurrence.</p> | DHS |
| <p>diverting [environmental sustainability] - process of redirecting materials that might otherwise be placed in the waste stream to recycling or recovery excludes diversion to waste-to-energy facilities.</p> | DHS |
| <p>domestic article - an article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States.</p> | DHS |
| <p>domestic counterterrorism - measures, offensive and defensive, for the prevention and interdiction of terrorist activity within the United States primarily offensive in nature including use of investigations, prosecutions, screening, disrupting enemy communications, etc.</p> | DHS |
| <p>domestic terrorism - act of unlawful violence that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources committed by a group or person based and operating entirely within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign terrorist group is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.</p> | DHS |
| <p>domestic terrorism - activities that - A) involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State; (B) appear to be intended - i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and (C) occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.</p> | DOJ |
| <p>economic consequence - effect of an incident, event, or occurrence on the value of property or on the production, trade, distribution, or use of income, wealth, or commodities.</p> | DHS |

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| economic loss - any pecuniary loss resulting from harm (including the loss of earnings or other benefits related to employment, medical expense loss, replacement services loss, loss due to death, burial costs, and loss of business or employment opportunities) to the extent recovery for such loss is allowed under applicable State law. | DOD/ DOJ |
| economic or industrial espionage - (A) stealing a trade secret or proprietary information or appropriating, taking, carrying away, or concealing, or by fraud, artifice, or deception obtaining, a trade secret or proprietary information without the authorization of the owner of the trade secret or proprietary information; (B) copying, duplicating, downloading, uploading, destroying, transmitting, delivering, sending, communicating, or conveying a trade secret or proprietary information without the authorization of the owner of the trade secret or proprietary information; or (C) knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing a trade secret or proprietary information that has been stolen or appropriated, obtained, or converted without the authorization of the owner of the trade secret or proprietary information. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| electric cooperative - any cooperative association eligible to receive loans. | DOI |
| electromagnetic pulse - 1 or more pulses of electromagnetic energy emitted by a device capable of disabling or disrupting operation of, or destroying, electronic devices or communications networks, including hardware, software, and data, by means of such a pulse. | DOI |
| electromagnetic pulse - The electromagnetic radiation from a strong electronic pulse, most commonly caused by a nuclear explosion that may couple with electrical or electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. Also called EMP. See also electromagnetic radiation. | DOD |
| electromagnetic spectrum - The range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation from zero to infinity. It is divided into 26 alphabetically designated bands. See also electronic warfare. | DOD |
| electronic and information technology - has the same meaning as “information technology” but also includes any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in the creation, conversion, or duplication of data or information. The term EIT, includes, but is not limited to, telecommunication products (such as telephones), information kiosks and transaction machines, worldwide websites, multimedia, and office equipment (such as copiers and fax machines). Also called EIT. | GSA/ DOD |
| electronic and information technology - information technology and any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the creation, conversion, or duplication of data or information. The term electronic and information technology includes, but is not limited to, telecommunications products (such as telephones), information kiosks and transaction machines, World Wide Web sites, multimedia, and office equipment such as copiers and fax machines. The term does not include any equipment that contains embedded information technology that is used as an integral part of the product, but the principal function of which is not the acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. For example, HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) equipment such as thermostats or temperature control devices, and medical equipment where information technology is integral to its operation, is not information technology. Also called EIT. | DOS/ USAID |
| electronic and information technology - information technology including any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem used in the creation, conversion, or duplication of data or information includes, but is not limited to, software applications and operating systems, telecommunications products, information kiosks and transaction machines, Web sites (Internet, Intranet, and Extranet), video and multimedia products, desktop and portable computers, and office equipment such as copiers and fax machines. | DHS |

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| <p>electronic surveillance - acquisition of a non-public communication by electronic means without the consent of a person who is a party to an electronic communication in the case of a non-electronic communication, without the consent of a person who is visibly present at the place of communication, but not including the use of radio-finding equipment solely to determine the location of a transmitter.</p> | DHS |
| <p>electronic surveillance - acquisition of a nonpublic communication by electronic means without the consent of a person who is a party to an electronic communication or, in the case of a nonelectronic communication, without the consent of a person who is visibly present at the place of communication, but not including the use of radio direction-finding equipment solely to determine the location of a transmitter.</p> | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| <p>emergency condition - (1) a newly discovered type of material which is of importance for the understanding of the history of mankind and is in jeopardy from pillage, dismantling, dispersal, or fragmentation; (2) identifiable as coming from any site recognized to be of high cultural significance if such site is in jeopardy from pillage, dismantling, dispersal, or fragmentation which is, or threatens to be, of crisis proportions; or (3) a part of the remains of a particular culture or civilization, the record of which is in jeopardy from pillage, dismantling, dispersal, or fragmentation which is, or threatens to be, of crisis proportions; and application of the import restrictions on a temporary basis would, in whole or in part, reduce the incentive for such pillage, dismantling, dispersal or fragmentation.</p> | DHS |
| <p>emergency plan - The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>emergency preparedness - all those activities and measures designed or undertaken to prepare for or minimize the effects of a hazard upon the civilian population, to deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by the hazard, and to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by the hazard. Such term includes the following: (A) Measures to be undertaken in preparation for anticipated hazards (including the establishment of appropriate organizations, operational plans, and supporting agreements, the recruitment and training of personnel, the conduct of research, the procurement and stockpiling of necessary materials and supplies, the provision of suitable warning systems, the construction or preparation of shelters, shelter areas, and control centers, and, when appropriate, the non-military evacuation of the civilian population). (B) Measures to be undertaken during a hazard (including the enforcement of passive defense regulations prescribed by duly established military or civil authorities, the evacuation of personnel to shelter areas, the control of traffic and panic, and the control and use of lighting and civil communications). (C) Measures to be undertaken following a hazard (including activities for firefighting, rescue, emergency medical, health and sanitation services, monitoring for specific dangers of special weapons, unexploded bomb reconnaissance, essential debris clearance, emergency welfare measures, and immediately essential emergency repair or restoration of damaged vital facilities).</p> | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| <p>emergency services sector - A system of preparedness, response, and recovery elements that form the nation's first line of defense for preventing and mitigating the risk from physical and cyber attacks, and manmade and natural disasters. The sector consists of emergency services facilities and associated systems, trained and tested personnel, detailed plans and procedures, redundant systems, and mutual-aid agreements that provide life safety and security services across the Nation via a first-responder community comprised of federal, state, local, tribal, territorial and private sector partners.</p> | DHHS |

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| <p>Emergency Support Function Annexes - Present the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of Federal agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support to States, tribes, and other Federal agencies or other jurisdictions and entities when activated to provide coordinated Federal support during an incident. Also called ESF Annexes.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>Emergency Support Function Coordinator - The entity with management oversight for that particular ESF. The coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management. Also called ESF Coordinator.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>Emergency Support Function Primary Agency - A Federal agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. A Federal agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission. Also called ESP Primary Agency.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>Emergency Support Function Support Agency - An entity with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agencies in executing the mission of the ESF. Also called ESP Support Agency.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>emergency support functions - Used by the Federal Government and many State governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. ESFs align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. ESFs utilize standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident. Also called ESFs.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>emergency support functions - Government and certain private-sector capabilities grouped into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. Also called ESFs.</p> | DOD |
| <p>endorsing or espousing terrorism - An alien is inadmissible under INA if the alien endorses or espouses terrorist activity or persuades others to endorse or support terrorist activity or a terrorist organization. A safe house; Transportation; Communications; Funds; Transfer of funds or other material financial benefit; False documentation or identification; Weapons including chemical, biological, or radiological weapons; Explosives; or Training.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>energy commodity - (A) petroleum products;(B) natural gas;(C) coal; (D) wind and solar energy components; and (E) biofuels.</p> | DHS |
| <p>enforcement action - formal, written notification by an authorized federal, state, local, or regional authority of the alleged violation of any applicable statutory or regulatory requirement.</p> | DHS |

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| <p>engage in terrorist activity - in an individual capacity or as a member of an organization - (I) to commit or to incite to commit, under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily injury, a terrorist activity; (II) to prepare or plan a terrorist activity; (III) to gather information on potential targets for terrorist activity; (IV) to solicit funds or other things of value for - (aa) a terrorist activity;(bb) a terrorist organization; or (cc) a terrorist organization, unless the solicitor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization; (V) to solicit any individual - aa) to engage in conduct; (bb) for membership in a terrorist organization; or (cc) for membership in a terrorist organization unless the solicitor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization; or (VI) to commit an act that the actor knows, or reasonably should know, affords material support, including a safe house, transportation, communications, funds, transfer of funds or other material financial benefit, false documentation or identification, weapons (including chemical, biological, or radiological weapons), explosives, or training - (aa) for the commission of a terrorist activity; (bb) to any individual who the actor knows, or reasonably should know, has committed or plans to commit a terrorist activity; (cc) to a terrorist organization or to any member of such an organization; or (dd) to a terrorist organization, or to any member of such an organization, unless the actor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the actor did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization.</p> | DHS |
| <p>enter and entry - the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of merchandise in the customs territory of the United States.</p> | DHS |
| <p>enter/entry - to move into, or the act of movement into, the commerce of the United States.</p> | USDA |
| <p>environment - The term environment, as used in these procedures with respect to 593 effects occurring outside the United States, means the natural and physical environment. With respect to effects occurring within the United States.</p> | USAID |
| <p>environment - totality of surrounding conditions includes: (1) The natural conditions (weather, climate, ocean conditions, terrain, vegetation, dust, etc.) and induced conditions (electromagnetic interference, heat, vibration, etc.) that constrain the design definitions for end products and their enabling products; (2) External factors affecting an enterprise or project; and (3) External factors affecting development tools, methods, or processes</p> | DHS |
| <p>environment - water, air, land, and all plants and man and other animals living therein, and the interrelationships which exist among these.</p> | USDA |
| <p>environment and social threat - threat of catastrophic destruction of marine or land resources, conflict between nation-states over maritime or land resources, and mass migration flows that have the potential to harm the maritime or land domains or destabilize regions of the world.</p> | DHS |
| <p>environment of operation - the physical surroundings in which an information system processes, stores, and transmits information.</p> | White House |
| <p>environmental condition - ambient surrounding conditions to include weather conditions such as temperature, precipitation, fog, dust, etc.</p> | DHS |
| <p>escalation - occurrence of increased intensity or seriousness requiring additional resources in response.</p> | DHS |
| <p>essential operating record - documentary material and database essential to the reconstitution of an organization after an emergency include staffing plans, directives, program records needed to reconstitute program activities, and policy(s) or procedural records that assist agency staff in resuming normal operations after an emergency.</p> | DHS |

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| essential personnel - employees in positions that are required for the continuation of the Department's primary mission-essential functions includes functions identified as mission essential functions (MEF), national essential functions (NEF), and primary mission essential functions (PMEF); includes employees categorized as: Mission Critical Personnel; COOP Personnel; Contingency/Incident Personnel; Emergency Personnel; and Exempt Employees; positions may require specific skills, knowledge, certifications or credentials, and some positions may fall under more than one category. | DHS |
| essential service provider - an entity that - (1) provides - (A) telecommunications service;(B) electrical power;(C) natural gas;(D) water and sewer services; or(E) any other essential service, as determined by the President; (2) is - A) a municipal entity;(B) a nonprofit entity; or(C) a private, for profit entity; and (3) is contributing to efforts to respond to an emergency or major disaster. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| evade and evasion - entering covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States by means of any document or electronically transmitted data or information, written or oral statement, or act that is material and false, or any omission that is material, and that results in any cash deposit or other security or any amount of applicable antidumping or countervailing duties being reduced or not being applied with respect to the merchandise. | DHS |
| evasion - The process whereby isolated personnel avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control. | DOD |
| exceptional resource - a resource of scientific, natural, historic, cultural, or recreational value that has been documented by a Federal, State, or local governmental authority, and for which there is a compelling need for conservation and protection under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency in order to maintain the resource for the benefit of the public. | DOI |
| exigent circumstances - situations in which there is a reasonable belief that there is an imminent threat to a person's life or an imminent and grave threat to the national security of the United States. | DHS |
| extraordinary circumstances – circumstances in which: (i) suspension of an investigation will be more beneficial to the domestic industry than continuation of the investigation, and (ii) the investigation is complex. | DHS |
| feasibility - The plan review criterion for assessing whether the assigned mission can be accomplished using available resources within the time contemplated by the plan. See also acceptability; adequacy.. | DOD |
| feasibility assessment - a basic target analysis that provides an initial determination of the viability of a proposed target for special operations forces employment. Also called FA. | DOD |
| feasibility risk - risk that a proposed alternative fails to result in the desired technological outcome includes; risk that business goals of the program or initiative will not be achieved; risk that the program effectiveness targeted by the project will not be achieved. | DHS |
| federal assets - all relevant non-classified civilian coastal and ocean observations, technologies, and related modeling, research, data management, basic and applied technology research and development, and public education and outreach programs, that are managed by member agencies of the Council. | DHS |
| federal coordinating officer - a Federal coordinating officer. | DHS |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that leads and supports the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation, to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. | DHS |

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| financial crimes enforcement network project gateway - capability that affords law enforcement officials in each state online access to financial crime databases at FinCEN, a U.S. Department of Treasury bureau under the Treasury Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence. | DHS |
| finished intelligence - intelligence report or product developed through detailed analytic research from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information, typically regarding long-term intelligence priorities. | DHS |
| food security - access by all people at all times to sufficient food and nutrition for a healthy and productive life. | USDA |
| foodborne illness outbreak - the occurrence of 2 or more cases of a similar illness resulting from the ingestion of a certain food. | USDA |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Also called FP. See also force; force protection condition; protection. | DOD |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against federal personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. | DHS |
| foreign agent - any officer, employee, proxy, servant, delegate, or representative of a foreign government. | DOJ |
| foreign disclosure - displaying or revealing classified national intelligence or controlled unclassified information (CUI), whether orally, in writing, or in any other medium, to any foreign entities without providing the foreign entity a copy of such information for retention. | DHS |
| foreign entity - foreign government or component thereof, including intelligence services, international organizations or coalitions consisting of sovereign states, and others as determined by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). | DHS |
| foreign intelligence - Information relating to capabilities, intentions, and activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or international terrorist activities. Also called FI. See also intelligence. | DOD |
| foreign intelligence - information relating to the capabilities, intentions, or activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, foreign persons, or international terrorists. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| foreign intelligence - information relating to the capabilities, intentions, or activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or international terrorist activities. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| foreign intelligence [information] - information relating to the capabilities, intentions, or activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, foreign persons, or international terrorists. | DHS |
| foreign intelligence entity - Any known or suspected foreign organization, person, or group (public, private, or governmental) that conducts intelligence activities to acquire United States information, block or impair United States intelligence collection, influence United States policy, or disrupts United States systems and programs. The term includes foreign intelligence and security services and international terrorists. Also called FIE. | DOD |
| foreign intelligence entity - known or suspected foreign state or non-state organization or person that conducts intelligence activities to acquire information about the United States, blocks or impairs intelligence collection by the United States Government, influences United States policy, or disrupts systems and programs owned or operated by or within the United States includes foreign intelligence and security services, international terrorists, transnational criminal organizations, and drug trafficking organizations conducting intelligence-related activities. | DHS |

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| foreign intelligence service - foreign government agency responsible for the collection, analysis, and exploitation of information and intelligence in support of law enforcement, national security, military, and/or foreign policy objectives. | DHS |
| foreign national - Any person other than a United States citizen, United States permanent or temporary legal resident alien, or person in United States custody. | DOD |
| foreign national - any person other than a United States national. | DOJ |
| foreign national [in the United States] - person who is neither a U.S. citizen nor a lawful permanent resident in the United States, or a “protected individual”. | DHS |
| foreign power - (1) a foreign government or any component thereof, whether or not recognized by the United States; (2) a faction of a foreign nation or nations, not substantially composed of United States persons; (3) an entity that is openly acknowledged by a foreign government or governments to be directed and controlled by such foreign government or governments; (4) a group engaged in international terrorism or activities in preparation therefor; (5) a foreign-based political organization, not substantially composed of United States persons; (6) an entity that is directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments; or (7) an entity not substantially composed of United States persons that is engaged in the international proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| foreign power - entity that is: (i) a foreign government or any component thereof, whether or not recognized by the United States; (ii) a faction of a foreign nation or nations, not substantially composed of United States persons; (iii) an entity that is openly acknowledged by a foreign government or governments to be directed and controlled by such foreign government or governments; (iv) a group engaged in international terrorism or activities in preparation thereof; (v) a foreign-based political organization, not substantially composed of United States persons; (vi) an entity that is directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments; or (vii) an entity not substantially composed of United States persons that is engaged in the international proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. | DHS |
| foreign private sector entity - foreign individuals, sole proprietorships, partnerships, associations, and corporations, private voluntary organizations and non-public educational institutions, as well as all other nonprofit institutions. | DHS |
| foreign terrorist organization - an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act. | DOS/ USAID |
| foreign terrorist organization - an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State. | DOS |
| frequentist probability - interpretation or estimate of probability as the long-run frequency of the occurrence of an event as estimated by historical observation or experimental trials. | DHS |
| friendly force information - operational information on military, federal, state, local, and/or allied assets operating within the maritime domain. | DHS |
| fuse and analyze - ability to establish key characteristics of, to externally collect data, and internally analyze data, information, and intelligence about, hazards, threats, people, cargo, conveyances, and infrastructure within a domain to obtain situational awareness and inform operators and decision-makers about all pertinent aspects of an event or situation. | DHS |
| fusion process - overarching process of managing the flow of information and intelligence across levels and sectors of government and private industry, which supports the implementation of risk-based, information-driven prevention, response, and consequence management programs. | DHS |

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| geospatial technology - any technology utilized by analysts, specialists, surveyors, photogrammetrists, hydrographers, geodesists, cartographers, architects, or engineers for the collection, storage, retrieval, or dissemination of geospatial information, including-(i) global satellite surveillance systems; (ii) global position systems; (iii) geographic information systems; (iv) mapping equipment; (v) geocoding technology; and (vi) remote sensing devices. | DHS |
| geospatial technology - technology utilized for the collection, storage, retrieval, exploitation, manipulation, or dissemination of geospatial information includes global satellite surveillance systems, global position systems, Geographic Information System (GIS); mapping equipment, geocoding technology, and remote sensing devices. | DHS |
| global maritime community of interest - community of stakeholders with roles and responsibilities in the maritime domain includes the Federal, State, local, territorial, tribal, and regional departments and agencies. | DHS |
| global maritime situational awareness - comprehensive fusion of data from every agency and by every nation to improve knowledge of the maritime domain. | DHS |
| global terrorism - terrorism activities conducted in, or encompassing international communities A.) involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; B.) appears to be intended-a. to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, b. to influence the policy or a government by intimidation or coercions; or c. to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and C.) occurs primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum. | DHS |
| grid security emergency - the occurrence or imminent danger of - (A)(i) a malicious act using electronic communication or an electromagnetic pulse, or a geomagnetic storm event, that could disrupt the operation of those electronic devices or communications networks, including hardware, software, and data, that are essential to the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure; and (ii) disruption of the operation of such devices or networks, with significant adverse effects on the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure, as a result of such act or event; or (B)(i) a direct physical attack on critical electric infrastructure or on defense critical electric infrastructure; and (ii) significant adverse effects on the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure as a result of such physical attack. | DOI |
| hazard - A condition with the potential to cause injury, illness, or death of personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; or mission degradation. See also injury; risk. | DOD |
| hazard - an emergency or disaster resulting from- (A) a natural disaster; or(B) an accidental or man-caused event. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| hazard - Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome. | DHS/ FEMA |
| hazard - source or cause of harm or difficulty may be natural, technological, or human-caused. | DHS |
| hazard reduction - the reduction in the potential consequences to life and property of dam failure. | DHS |

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| <p>hazardous chemical or material - chemical or material which can cause a physical or a health hazard include: 1. Any chemical or material defined as hazardous by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); 2. Any item or chemical that is reportable or potentially reportable as inventoried under the requirements of the hazardous chemical reporting by the U.S. EPA; and 3. Any item or chemical that, when being transported or moved on public roads, is a risk to public health or safety or an environmental hazard and is regulated by, but not limited to, the following requirements: (1) U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Materials Transportation Act; (2) International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code of the International Maritime Organization; (3) Dangerous Goods Regulations of the International Air Transport Association; or (4) Technical Instructions of the International Civil Aviation Organization.</p> | DHS |
| <p>hazardous substance - material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety, or to the environment excludes petroleum and natural gas.</p> | DHS |
| <p>hazardous waste - a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may (A) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.</p> | DOE |
| <p>hazardous waste - material, substance, or byproduct eliminated or discarded as no longer useful or required that pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment due to one or more of the following: ignitability, reactivity, corrosively, or toxicity may be solid, liquid, or gaseous waste or a combination thereof.</p> | DHS |
| <p>high interest conveyance - vessel intending to enter a U.S. port that may pose a high relative security risk to the port or other U.S. interests.</p> | DHS |
| <p>high-consequence target - a property, natural resource, location, area, or other target designated by the Secretary that is a viable terrorist target of national significance, which may include a facility or specific critical infrastructure, the attack of which by railroad could result in- (A) catastrophic loss of life; (B) significant damage to national security or defense capabilities; or (C) national economic harm.</p> | DHS |
| <p>high-level radioactive waste - the aqueous waste resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system, or equivalent and the concentrated waste from subsequent extraction cycles, or equivalent, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuels, or irradiated fuel from nuclear power reactors.</p> | DHS |
| <p>high-risk urban area - a high-risk urban area.</p> | DHS |
| <p>homegrown violent extremist - person of any citizenship who has lived and/or operated primarily in the United States or its territories who advocates, is engaged in, or is preparing to engage in ideologically-motivated terrorist activities (including providing support to terrorism) in furtherance of political or social objectives promoted by a foreign terrorist organization, but is acting independently of direction by a foreign terrorist organization.</p> | DHS |
| <p>homeland - The physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace.</p> | DOD |
| <p>homeland [United States] - physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories and possessions, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace .</p> | DHS |

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| homeland defense - protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President of the United States the Department of Defense is the lead Federal agency for homeland defense, including maritime interception, air patrols over U.S. airspace, land-based defense of critical infrastructure and key assets, and use of military forces to protect from attack when directed by the President or Secretary of Defense. | DHS |
| homeland defense - The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President. Also called HD. | DOD |
| homeland defense activity - an activity undertaken for the military protection of the territory or domestic population of the United States, or of infrastructure or other assets of the United States determined by the Secretary of Defense as being critical to national security, from a threat or aggression against the United States. | DOD/ NGB |
| Homeland Secure Data Network - secret-level information network intended to provide information sharing capability to fusion centers and other partners. | DHS |
| homeland security – (A) to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; (B) to reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism; (C) to minimize damage from a terrorist attack in the United States; and (D) to recover from a terrorist attack in the United States. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| homeland security - A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. Also called HS. | DOD |
| homeland security - concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur includes actions to prepare for, protect against, prevent, respond to, and recover from all threats or acts of terrorism. | DHS |
| homeland security missions - the following missions of the Coast Guard: (A) Ports, waterways and coastal security. (B) Drug interdiction. (C) Migrant interdiction. (D) Defense readiness. (E) Other law enforcement. | DHS |
| homeland security-relevant information - information possessed by a federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local agency, or the private sector, that relates to any authorized departmental mission, including the authorized missions of the Components may also be, but is not limited to, one or more of the following types of information: homeland security information, terrorism information, or weapons of mass destruction information. | DHS |
| homemade chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear improvised explosive device enhancement - combination of commercially available ingredients combined to create a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) substance that is deliberately added as a component to an improvised explosive device (IED). | DHS |
| hostile act - An attack or other use of force against the United States, United States forces, or other designated persons or property to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of United States forces, including the recovery of United States personnel or vital United States Government property. | DOD |
| hostile intent - The threat of imminent use of force against the United States, United States forces, or other designated persons or property. | DOD |
| human environment - the physical, social, and economic components, conditions, and factors which interactively determine the state, condition, and quality of living conditions, employment, and health of those affected, directly or indirectly, by activities occurring on the outer Continental Shelf. | DOI |
| human intelligence - A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. Also called HUMINT. | DOD |

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| <p>human tip - Information provided in an advance and/or confidential manner regarding an IED, IED related materials, or associated personnel information can be received from, but not limited to, the local populace or government, intelligence agency, or an inside source.</p> | DHS |
| <p>identity intelligence - The intelligence resulting from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest. Also called I2.</p> | DOD |
| <p>immediate response - Any form of immediate action taken in the United States and territories to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage in response to a request for assistance from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority.</p> | DOD |
| <p>immigrant - every alien except an alien who is within one of the following classes of nonimmigrant aliens- (A)(i) an ambassador, public minister, or career diplomatic or consular officer who has been accredited by a foreign government, recognized de jure by the United States and who is accepted by the President or by the Secretary of State, and the members of the alien's immediate family; (ii) upon a basis of reciprocity, other officials and employees who have been accredited by a foreign government recognized de jure by the United States, who are accepted by the Secretary of State, and the members of their immediate families; and (iii) upon a basis of reciprocity, attendants, servants, personal employees, and members of their immediate families, of the officials and employees who have a nonimmigrant status under (i) and (ii) above; (B) an alien (other than one coming for the purpose of study or of performing skilled or unskilled labor or as a representative of foreign press, radio, film, or other foreign information media coming to engage in such vocation) having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning and who is visiting the United States temporarily for business or temporarily for pleasure; (C) an alien in immediate and continuous transit through the United States, or an alien who qualifies as a person entitled to pass in transit to and from the United Nations Headquarters District and foreign countries; (D)(i) an alien crewman serving in good faith as such in a capacity required for normal operation and service on board a vessel, (other than a fishing vessel having its home port or an operating base in the United States), or aircraft, who intends to land temporarily and solely in pursuit of his calling as a crewman and to depart from the United States with the vessel or aircraft on which he arrived or some other vessel or aircraft; (ii) an alien crewman serving in good faith as such in any capacity required for normal operations and service aboard a fishing vessel having its home port or an operating base in the United States who intends to land temporarily in Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and solely in pursuit of his calling as a crewman and to depart from Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands with the vessel on which he arrived; (E) an alien entitled to enter the United States under and in pursuance of the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the foreign state of which he is a national, and the spouse and children of any such alien if accompanying or following to join him; (i) solely to carry on substantial trade, including trade in services or trade in technology, principally between the United States and the foreign state of which he is a national; (ii) solely to develop and direct the operations of an enterprise in which he has invested, or of an enterprise in which he is actively in the process of investing, a substantial amount of capital; or (iii) solely to perform services in a specialty occupation in the United States if the alien is a national of the Commonwealth of Australia and with respect to whom the Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State that the intending employer has filed with the Secretary of Labor an attestation; (F)(i) an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning, who is a bona fide student qualified to pursue a full course of study and who seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely for the purpose of pursuing such a university, seminary, conservatory, academic high school, elementary school, or other academic institution or in an accredited language training program in the United States, particularly designated by him and approved by the Attorney General after consultation with the Secretary of Education, which institution or place of study shall have agreed to report to the Attorney General the termination of attendance of each nonimmigrant student, and if any such institution of learning or place of study fails to make reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn, (ii) the alien spouse and minor children of any alien described in clause (i) if accompanying or following to join such an alien, and (iii) an alien who is a national of Canada or Mexico, who maintains actual residence and place of abode in the country of nationality, who is described in clause (i) except that the alien's qualifications</p> | DHS |

for and actual course of study may be full or part-time, and who commutes to the United States institution or place of study from Canada or Mexico; (G)(i) a designated principal resident representative of a foreign government recognized de jure by the United States, which foreign government is a member of an international organization entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities as an international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act, accredited resident members of the staff of such representatives, and members of his or their immediate family; (ii) other accredited representatives of such a foreign government to such international organizations, and the members of their immediate families; (iii) an alien able to qualify under (i) or (ii) above except for the fact that the government of which such alien is an accredited representative is not recognized de jure by the United States, or that the government of which he is an accredited representative is not a member of such international organization; and the members of his immediate family; (iv) officers, or employees of such international organizations, and the members of their immediate families; (v) attendants, servants, and personal employees of any such representative, officer, or employee, and the members of the immediate families of such attendants, servants, and personal employees; (H) an alien who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform services (other than services described in subclause (a) during the period in which such subclause applies and other than services in a specialty occupation or as a fashion model, who meets the requirements for the occupation specified or, in the case of a fashion model, is of distinguished merit and ability, and with respect to whom the Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the Attorney General that the intending employer has filed with the Secretary an application, or (b1) who is entitled to enter the United States under and in pursuance of the provisions of an agreement, who is engaged in a specialty occupation, and with respect to whom the Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State that the intending employer has filed with the Secretary of Labor an attestation, or (c) who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform services as a registered nurse, who meets the qualifications and with respect to whom the Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the Attorney General that an unexpired attestation is on file and in effect for the facility for which the alien will perform the services; or (ii)(a) having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform agricultural labor or services, as defined by the Secretary of Labor in regulations and including agricultural labor, agriculture, and the pressing of apples for cider on a farm, of a temporary or seasonal nature, or (b) having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform other temporary service or labor if unemployed persons capable of performing such service or labor cannot be found in this country, but this clause shall not apply to graduates of medical schools coming to the United States to perform services as members of the medical profession; or (iii) having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is coming temporarily to the United States as a trainee, other than to receive graduate medical education or training, in a training program that is not designed primarily to provide productive employment; and the alien spouse and minor children of any such alien specified in this paragraph if accompanying him or following to join him; (I) upon a basis of reciprocity, an alien who is a bona fide representative of foreign press, radio, film, or other foreign information media, who seeks to enter the United States solely to engage in such vocation, and the spouse and children of such a representative, if accompanying or following to join him; (J) an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is a bona fide student, scholar, trainee, teacher, professor, research assistant, specialist, or leader in a field of specialized knowledge or skill, or other person of similar description, who is coming temporarily to the United States as a participant in a program designated by the Director of the United States Information Agency, for the purpose of teaching, instructing or lecturing, studying, observing, conducting research, consulting, demonstrating special skills, or receiving training and who, if he is coming to the United States to participate in a program under which he will receive graduate medical education or training, also meets the requirements and the alien spouse and minor children of any such alien if accompanying him or following to join him; (i) is the fiancée or fiancé of a citizen of the United States (other than a citizen and who seeks to enter the United States solely to conclude a valid marriage with the petitioner within ninety days after admission; (ii) has concluded a valid marriage with a citizen of the United States (other than a citizen) who is the petitioner, is the beneficiary of a petition to accord a status that was filed by the petitioner, and seeks to enter the United States to await the approval of such petition and the availability to the alien of an immigrant visa; or (iii) is the minor child of an alien

described in clause (i) or (ii) and is accompanying, or following to join, the alien; (L) an alien who, within 3 years preceding the time of his application for admission into the United States, has been employed continuously for one year by a firm or corporation or other legal entity or an affiliate or subsidiary thereof and who seeks to enter the United States temporarily in order to continue to render his services to the same employer or a subsidiary or affiliate thereof in a capacity that is managerial, executive, or involves specialized knowledge, and the alien spouse and minor children of any such alien if accompanying him or following to join him; (M)(i) an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely for the purpose of pursuing a full course of study at an established vocational or other recognized nonacademic institution (other than in a language training program) in the United States particularly designated by him and approved by the Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of Education, which institution shall have agreed to report to the Attorney General the termination of attendance of each nonimmigrant nonacademic student and if any such institution fails to make reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn, (ii) the alien spouse and minor children of any alien described in clause (i) if accompanying or following to join such an alien, and (iii) an alien who is a national of Canada or Mexico, who maintains actual residence and place of abode in the country of nationality, who is described in clause (i) except that the alien's course of study may be full or part-time, and who commutes to the United States institution or place of study from Canada or Mexico; (N)(i) the parent of an alien accorded the status of special immigrant, but only if and while the alien is a child, or (ii) a child of such parent or of an alien accorded the status of a special immigrant under clause; (O) an alien who-(i) has extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics which has been demonstrated by sustained national or international acclaim or, with regard to motion picture and television productions a demonstrated record of extraordinary achievement, and whose achievements have been recognized in the field through extensive documentation, and seeks to enter the United States to continue work in the area of extraordinary ability; or (ii)(I) seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely for the purpose of accompanying and assisting in the artistic or athletic performance by an alien who is admitted under clause (i) for a specific event or events, (II) is an integral part of such actual performance, (III)(a) has critical skills and experience with such alien which are not of a general nature and which cannot be performed by other individuals, or (b) in the case of a motion picture or television production, has skills and experience with such alien which are not of a general nature and which are critical either based on a pre-existing longstanding working relationship or, with respect to the specific production, because significant production (including pre- and post-production work) will take place both inside and outside the United States and the continuing participation of the alien is essential to the successful completion of the production, and (IV) has a foreign residence which the alien has no intention of abandoning; or (iii) is the alien spouse or child of an alien described in clause (i) or (ii) and is accompanying, or following to join, the alien; (P) an alien having a foreign residence which the alien has no intention of abandoning who- (i)(a) relating to athletes, or (b) relating to entertainment groups; (ii)(I) performs as an artist or entertainer, individually or as part of a group, or is an integral part of the performance of such a group, and (II) seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely for the purpose of performing as such an artist or entertainer or with such a group under a reciprocal exchange program which is between an organization or organizations in the United States and an organization or organizations in one or more foreign states and which provides for the temporary exchange of artists and entertainers, or groups of artists and entertainers; (iii)(I) performs as an artist or entertainer, individually or as part of a group, or is an integral part of the performance of such a group, and (II) seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely to perform, teach, or coach as such an artist or entertainer or with such a group under a commercial or noncommercial program that is culturally unique; or (iv) is the spouse or child of an alien described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) and is accompanying, or following to join, the alien; (Q) an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is coming temporarily (for a period not to exceed 15 months) to the United States as a participant in an international cultural exchange program approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security for the purpose of providing practical training, employment, and the sharing of the history, culture, and traditions of the country of the alien's nationality and who will be employed under the same wages and working conditions as domestic workers; (R) an alien, and the spouse and children of the alien if accompanying or following to join the alien, who- (i) for the 2 years immediately preceding the time of application for admission, has been a member of a religious denomination having a bona fide

nonprofit, religious organization in the United States; and (ii) seeks to enter the United States for a period not to exceed 5 years to perform the work described; (S) an alien- (i) who the Attorney General determines- (I) is in possession of critical reliable information concerning a criminal organization or enterprise; (II) is willing to supply or has supplied such information to Federal or State law enforcement authorities or a Federal or State court; and (III) whose presence in the United States the Attorney General determines is essential to the success of an authorized criminal investigation or the successful prosecution of an individual involved in the criminal organization or enterprise; or (ii) who the Secretary of State and the Attorney General jointly determine-(I) is in possession of critical reliable information concerning a terrorist organization, enterprise, or operation;(II) is willing to supply or has supplied such information to Federal law enforcement authorities or a Federal court;(III) will be or has been placed in danger as a result of providing such information; and (IV) is eligible to receive a reward , and, if the Attorney General (or with respect to clause (ii), the Secretary of State and the Attorney General jointly) considers it to be appropriate, the spouse, married and unmarried sons and daughters, and parents of an alien described in clause (i) or (ii) if accompanying, or following to join, the alien; (T)(i) an alien who the Secretary of Homeland Security, or in the case of subclause (III)(aa) the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General, determines- (I) is or has been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, (II) is physically present in the United States, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at a port of entry thereto, on account of such trafficking, including physical presence on account of the alien having been allowed entry into the United States for participation in investigative or judicial processes associated with an act or a perpetrator of trafficking; (III)(aa) has complied with any reasonable request for assistance in the Federal, State, or local investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking or the investigation of crime where acts of trafficking are at least one central reason for the commission of that crime; (bb) in consultation with the Attorney General, as appropriate, is unable to cooperate with a request described in item (aa) due to physical or psychological trauma; or (cc) has not attained 18 years of age; and suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal; and (ii) if accompanying, or following to join, the alien (i) who is under 21 years of age, the spouse, children, unmarried siblings under 18 years of age on the date on which such alien applied for status under such clause, and parents of such alien; (II) in the case of an alien (i) who is 21 years of age or older, the spouse and children of such alien; or (III) any parent or unmarried sibling under 18 years of age, or any adult or minor children of a derivative beneficiary of the alien, as of an alien described in subclause (I) or (II) who the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the law enforcement officer investigating a severe form of trafficking, determines faces a present danger of retaliation as a result of the alien's escape from the severe form of trafficking or cooperation with law enforcement. (U)(i)an alien who files a petition for status under this subparagraph, if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that- (I) the alien has suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of having been a victim of criminal activity described in clause (iii); (II) the alien (or in the case of an alien child under the age of 16, the parent, guardian, or next friend of the alien) possesses information concerning criminal activity described in clause (iii); (III) the alien (or in the case of an alien child under the age of 16, the parent, guardian, or next friend of the alien) has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement official, to a Federal, State, or local prosecutor, to a Federal or State judge, to the Service, or to other Federal, State, or local authorities investigating or prosecuting criminal activity described in clause (iii); and (IV) the criminal activity described in clause (iii) violated the laws of the United States or occurred in the United States (including in Indian country and military installations) or the territories and possessions of the United States; (ii) if accompanying, or following to join, the alien described in clause (i)-(I) in the case of an alien described in clause (i) who is under 21 years of age, the spouse, children, unmarried siblings under 18 years of age on the date on which such alien applied for status under such clause, and parents of such alien; or (II) in the case of an alien described in clause (i) who is 21 years of age or older, the spouse and children of such alien; and (iii) the criminal activity referred to in this clause is that involving one or more of the following or any similar activity in violation of Federal, State, or local criminal law: rape; torture; trafficking; incest; domestic violence; sexual assault; abusive sexual contact; prostitution; sexual exploitation; stalking; female genital mutilation; being held hostage; peonage; involuntary servitude; slave trade; kidnapping; abduction; unlawful criminal restraint; false imprisonment; blackmail; extortion; manslaughter; murder; felonious assault; witness tampering; obstruction of justice; perjury; fraud in foreign labor contracting; or attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation

to commit any of the above mentioned crimes; or (V) an alien who is the beneficiary (including a child of the principal alien, if eligible to receive a visa of a petition to accord a status that was filed with the Attorney General on or before December 21, 2000, if- (i) such petition has been pending for 3 years or more; or (ii) such petition has been approved, 3 years or more have elapsed since such filing date, and- (I) an immigrant visa is not immediately available to the alien because of a waiting list of applicants for visas; or (II) the alien's application for an immigrant visa, or the alien's application for adjustment of status, pursuant to the approval of such petition, remains pending.

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| immigrant visa - an immigrant visa required by this chapter and properly issued by a consular officer at his office outside of the United States to an eligible immigrant under the provisions of this chapter. | DHS |
| immigration benefit application - any application or petition to confer, certify, change, adjust, or extend any status granted under the Immigration and Nationality Act. | DHS |
| immigration judge - an attorney whom the Attorney General appoints as an administrative judge within the Executive Office for Immigration Review, qualified to conduct specified classes of proceedings, including a hearing. An immigration judge shall be subject to such supervision and shall perform such duties as the Attorney General shall prescribe, but shall not be employed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. | DHS |
| immigration laws - all laws, conventions, and treaties of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, deportation, expulsion, or removal of aliens. | DHS |
| immigration officer - any employee or class of employees of the Service or of the United States designated by the Attorney General, individually or by regulation, to perform the functions of an immigration officer. | DHS |
| imminent danger - the existence of any condition or practice in a coal or other mine which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm before such condition or practice can be abated. | DOL |

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| <p>imminent danger to the health and safety of the public - the existence of any condition or practice, or any violation of a permit or other requirement of this chapter in a surface coal mining and reclamation operation, which condition, practice, or violation could reasonably be expected to cause substantial physical harm to persons outside the permit area before such condition, practice, or violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of death or serious injury before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same conditions or practices giving rise to the peril, would not expose himself or herself to the danger during the time necessary for abatement.</p> | <p>DOI</p> |
| <p>inadmissible alien - alien that has not been inspected and admitted to the United States who is subject to the grounds of removal specified in the Immigration and Nationality Act.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>incitement of terrorism - Incitement with intent to cause bodily harm renders an alien inadmissible under INA if he or she has incited terrorist activity under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm. Incited in the context of INA is speech that induces or otherwise moves another person to undertake terrorist activity. Normally speech will not rise to the level of inciting unless there is a clear link between the speech and an actual effort to undertake the terrorist activity. It connotes speech that is not merely an expression of views but that directs or induces action, typically in a volatile situation. The applicant may have incited terrorist activity even if a terrorist attack does not actually occur (e.g., because an attempt to commit such activity was thwarted). An applicant who has incited terrorist activity must also have acted in circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm to be inadmissible under INA. In other words, the aliens speech must not only have induced others to undertake terrorist activity, but it must also have been made with the specific intent that such activity would result in death or serious bodily injury. Incitement and the requisite intent to cause bodily harm could be inferred in the following situations - (a) Widespread opposition to Country A's policies and actions lead to a series of protests, some violent, outside Country As embassy in Country B. The applicant goes to the embassy, stands on a box, and shouts to the crowd to join him in standing up to Country A and humiliating it. Shortly afterwards, when he sees an embassy vehicle approaching, he yells - Don't let them in! Make them pay for what they have done! The crowd blocks the car and removes occupants (including a diplomat working at Country As embassy), from the car, beating them severely and taking them hostage. Analysis - Diplomatic hostage-taking and violent attacks on diplomats are terrorist activities. Given the aliens urging the crowd to stop the embassy vehicle and make them pay, you would have reasonable ground to believe that the applicants speech incited terrorist activity. The aliens make them pay statement, when viewed against the backdrop of previous violent protests and his general comments about standing up to Country A and humiliating it, would provide you with reasonable ground to believe that the applicant intended to cause death or serious bodily harm. (b) The applicant is an ardent nationalist whose opinions voiced to a particular audience regularly blame foreigners for his country's problems and who argues that the only solution to these problems is that foreigners should be driven out of the country. Press reports say that some of those in the targeted audience have been purchasing weapons and seeking to obtain and manufacture explosives. Police notify the applicant or those associated with the applicant that they are investigating several of those in the targeted audience for weapons-related offenses. At the end of a week of particularly strong anti-foreign sentiment, the applicant gives a special speech entitled A Call to Action. With the knowledge that those under investigation are in the audience, the applicant begins his speech with - The time has come for action! He then reiterates throughout his speech that the only solution to the country's problems is to purge our great land of these foreigners once and for all through whatever means necessary. Shortly thereafter, some of those in the target audience detonate a truck bomb outside a restaurant frequented by foreign nationals, killing several foreign nationals and injuring many restaurant employees. Analysis - The use of any explosive with intent to endanger, directly or indirectly, the safety of one or more individuals or to cause substantial damage to property is a terrorist activity. In the example, the applicant helps foster anti-foreign sentiments and then, during a particularly tense period, urges students to act to drive foreigners from the country through whatever means necessary. Under these circumstances, you would have reasonable ground to believe that the applicants speech incited terrorist activity. The fact that the applicant knew that several students likely had access to weapons and/or explosives and that those students were in attendance at his special lecture would provide you with reasonable ground to believe that the applicant intended to cause death or serious bodily harm.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |

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| industrial development agency - any agency which is permitted to issue obligations the interest on which is excludable from gross income. | DOI |
| industrial security - portion of internal security that is concerned with the protection of classified information in the hands of United States industry. | DHS |
| ineligible to citizenship - notwithstanding the provisions of any treaty relating to military service, an individual who is, or was at any time permanently debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended. | DHS |
| informant - any individual who furnishes information to an intelligence agency in the course of a confidential relationship protecting the identity of such individual from public disclosure. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| information assurance - (A) Computer security.(B) Network security.(C) Any other information technology that the Secretary of Defense considers related to information assurance. | DOD |
| information assurance - Actions that protect and defend information systems by ensuring availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. Also called IA. See also information operations. | DOD |
| information assurance - activities that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their: - Availability: timely, reliable access to services. - Integrity: protection from unauthorized change. - Authentication: verification of originator. - Confidentiality: protection from unauthorized disclosure. - Non-repudiation: undeniable proof of participation. | DHS |
| information assurance - Information assurance is a set of processes by which USAID’s information systems are reviewed, tested and evaluated, and certified and accredited. Information assurance processes are required to ensure that the risk from operating each information system is minimized and acceptable before deployment, and is kept at a minimal level while the system is operational. | USAID |
| information need [intelligence] - data and information needed by intelligence analysts in order to answer intelligence questions. | DHS |
| information operations - (1) Electronic warfare. (2) Computer network operations. (3) Psychological operations.(4) Military deception.(5) Operations security. | DOD |
| information operations - The integrated employment, during military operations, of information-related capabilities in concert with other lines of operation to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision-making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own. Also called IO. See also electronic warfare; military deception; operations security; military information support operations. | DOD |
| information operations intelligence integration - The integration of intelligence disciplines and analytic methods to characterize and forecast, identify vulnerabilities, determine effects, and assess the information environment. Also called IOII. | DOD |
| information safeguarding - measures and controls prescribed to protect classified information. | DHS |
| information security - (1) the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of an information system or the information such system processes, stores, or transmits; and (2) the security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies with respect to an information system. | DOD |
| information security - Operations to protect and defend information and IT systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of IT systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities. | DOS/ USAID |

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| information security - protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide - (1) Integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information nonrepudiation and authenticity; (2) Confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and (3) Availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to, and use of, information. | GSA/ DOD |
| information security - Protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide - Integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information nonrepudiation and authenticity; confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. | DOS/ USAID |
| information security - protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide integrity, confidentiality, and availability. | DVA |
| information security - protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability. | DHS |
| information security - the protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide: integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity; confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. | White House |
| information security - The protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction, to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability. | DOS/ USAID |
| information security [operation] - security discipline concerned with implementation of a system of administrative policies and procedures for identifying, controlling, and protecting from unauthorized disclosure, information that is authorized protection authorized by executive order, statute, or regulation. Information security includes protection of classified, controlled unclassified, SCI, and SAP. | DHS |
| information sharing - exchange between entities or persons of data, information or knowledge stored within discrete information systems or created spontaneously using collaborative communication technologies includes transmission, communication, or any type of disclosure or receipt of information as well as any provision or receipt of account access to a dataset or data repository. | DHS |
| information sharing environment - an approach that facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information. Also called ISE. | DHS |
| information sharing environment - an approach that facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information. The ISE was established by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA), and its definition was amended by The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007. Also called ISE. | DOS/ USAID |

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| information sharing environment - common framework for the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information between and among federal departments and agencies, state, local, and tribal (SLT) governments, law enforcement agencies, international entities, and the private sector, as well as common standards for how, terrorism and homeland security information is acquired, accessed, shared and used within the framework facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information, and includes within it the DHS-ISE. | DHS |
| information sharing environment - the information sharing environment. | DHS |
| infraGard - partnership between the FBI and businesses, academic institutions, state and local law enforcement agencies, and other participants dedicated to sharing information and intelligence to prevent hostile acts against the United States. | DHS |
| infrastructure - (Also reference network infrastructure, telecommunications infrastructure, telecommunications systems.) Infrastructure is hardware, software, and cabling that provides high-speed data and voice services to all users within the Department, connectivity among the Departments domestic locations and access to the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS-PO) international gateway or other communications connectivity. | DOS/ USAID |
| infrastructure - framework of interdependent networks and systems comprising identifiable industries, institutions (including people and procedures), and distribution capabilities that provide a reliable flow of products and services essential to the defense and economic security of the United States, the smooth functioning of government at all levels, and society as a whole. Consistent with the definition in the Homeland Security Act, infrastructure includes physical, cyber, and/or human elements. | DHS |
| infrastructure liaison - Individual assigned by the Department of Homeland Security Office of Infrastructure Protection who advises the Unified Coordination Group on regionally or nationally significant infrastructure and key resources issues. | DHS/ FEMA |
| initial operational test and evaluation - operational test and evaluation conducted on production or production representative articles, to determine whether systems are operationally effective and suitable for intended use by representative users to support the decision to proceed beyond Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP). | DHS |
| initial response force - The first unit, usually military police, on the scene of a terrorist incident. See also antiterrorism. | DOD |
| insider - person with authorized access to any United States Government resource includes access to personnel, facilities, information, equipment, networks, or systems. | DHS |
| insider threat - A person, known or suspected, who uses their authorized access to USAID facilities, systems, equipment, information or infrastructure to damage, disrupt operations, commit espionage on behalf of a foreign intelligence entity or support terrorist organizations. | USAID |
| insider threat - The threat that an insider will use her/his authorized access, wittingly or unwittingly, to do harm to the security of the United States. This threat can include damage to the United States through espionage, terrorism, unauthorized disclosure of national security information, or through the loss or degradation of departmental resources or capabilities. | DOS/ USAID |
| insider threat - threat that an insider will use his or her authorized access, wittingly or unwittingly, to do harm to an entity can include damage to the United States through espionage, terrorism, the unauthorized disclosure of classified national security information, or through the loss or degradation of departmental resources or capabilities. | DHS |
| insider threat detection activity - activity to ascertain whether an insider threat exists regardless of the authority under which the activity is conducted. | DHS |

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| insider threat response activity - activity to ascertain whether an insider threat exists and any activity to mitigate such a threat, regardless of the authority under which the activity is conducted. | DHS |
| insider threat response activity - activity to mitigate an insider threat regardless of the authority under which the activity is conducted. | DHS |
| integrated border enforcement team - joint unit composed of U.S. and Canadian law enforcement agencies whose mission is to enhance border integrity and security along the shared Canada/United States border-between designated ports of entry-by identifying, investigating, and interdicting persons, organizations, and goods that threaten the national security of one or both countries or that are involved in organized criminal activity. | DHS |
| integrated risk management - structured approach that enables the distribution and employment of shared risk information and analysis and the synchronization of independent yet complementary risk management strategies to unify efforts across the enterprise. | DHS |
| integrated security managements systems - web-based personnel security case management tool designed to support the lifecycle of Department (DHS) personnel security and suitability cases to include the capture of information related to background checks, investigations, and final determinations. | DHS |
| intelligence - 1. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. 2. The activities that result in the product. 3. The organizations engaged in such activities. See also acoustic intelligence; all-source intelligence; communications intelligence; critical intelligence; domestic intelligence; electronic intelligence; foreign intelligence; foreign instrumentation signals intelligence; general military intelligence; imagery intelligence; joint intelligence; measurement and signature intelligence; medical intelligence; national intelligence; open-source intelligence; operational intelligence; scientific and technical intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence; target intelligence; technical intelligence; terrain intelligence. | DOD |
| intelligence - foreign intelligence and counterintelligence as defined by Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, as amended, or by a successor order. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| intelligence - foreign intelligence and counterintelligence. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| intelligence activities - all activities that elements of the Intelligence Community are authorized to conduct pursuant to law or Executive Order 12333, as amended, or a successor order. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| intelligence activities - all activities that elements of the Intelligence Community are authorized to conduct pursuant to this order. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| intelligence activity - activity that is an element of the Intelligence Community and authorized to conduct pursuant to law or Executive Order 12333, as amended, or a successor order. | DHS |
| intelligence agency - any department, agency, or other entity of the United States involved in intelligence or intelligence-related activities. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| intelligence analyst - an individual who regularly advises, administers, supervises, or performs work in the collection, gathering, analysis, evaluation, reporting, production, or dissemination of information on political, economic, social, cultural, physical, geographical, scientific, or military conditions, trends, or forces in foreign or domestic areas that directly or indirectly affect national security. | DHS |
| intelligence assessment - an intelligence-related analytical study of a subject of policy significance and does not include building-block papers, research projects, and reference aids. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |

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| intelligence collection requirement - specific identified intelligence or information gap pursued through collection operations, intelligence activities, or nominated for collection by the appropriate recipient of the intelligence or information | DHS |
| intelligence component of the Department - any element or entity of the Department that collects, gathers, processes, analyzes, produces, or disseminates intelligence information within the scope of the information sharing environment, including homeland security information, terrorism information, and weapons of mass destruction information, or national intelligence, except- (A) the United States Secret Service; and (B) the Coast Guard, when operating under the direct authority of the Secretary of Defense or Secretary of the Navy, except that nothing in this paragraph shall affect or diminish the authority and responsibilities of the Commandant of the Coast Guard to command or control the Coast Guard as an armed force or the authority of the Director of National Intelligence with respect to the Coast Guard as an element of the intelligence community. | DHS |
| intelligence information - analyzed and synthesized information that is of tactical, operational, or strategic value includes foreign intelligence and counterintelligence information as defined by Executive Order 12333, December 4, 1981, as amended, or by a successor order. | DHS |
| intelligence/investigations - Different from operational and situational intelligence gathered and reported by the Planning Section. Intelligence/investigations gathered within the Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities (or the individual(s) involved), including terrorist incidents, or information that leads to determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins. | DHS/ FEMA |
| intelligence-led policing - the collection and analysis of information to produce an intelligence end product designed to inform law enforcement decision making at the tactical and strategic level. | DHS |
| intelligent transportation infrastructure - fully integrated public sector intelligent transportation system components, as defined by the Secretary. | DHS/ DOT |
| intentional hazard - source of harm, duress, or difficulty created by a deliberate action or a planned course of action. | DHS |
| intentional killing - deliberate killing of a specific person or group of persons. | DHS |
| interagency coordination - Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense and participating United States Government departments and agencies for the purpose of achieving an objective. | DOD |
| interagency coordination - Within the context of DoD involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of DoD, and engaged USG organizations for the purpose of achieving an objective. | DOS/ USAID |
| interdiction - 1. An action to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capability before it can be used effectively against friendly forces, or to achieve enemy objectives. 2. In support of law enforcement, activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, under lawful authority, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, cargo, and money. See also air interdiction. | DOD |
| interdiction - in support of law enforcement, activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, as appropriate, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, and cargo. | DHS |
| international cyber criminal - an individual- (1) who is believed to have committed a cybercrime or intellectual property crime against the interests of the United States or the citizens of the United States; and (2) for whom- (A) an arrest warrant has been issued by a judge in the United States; or (B) an international wanted notice (commonly referred to as a Red Notice) has been circulated by Interpol. | DHS |

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| <p>international terrorism - activities that - (1) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; (2) appear to be intended - (A) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (B) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (C) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping; and (3) occur totally outside the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.</p> | <p>ODNI/ CIA/ DOD</p> |
| <p>international terrorism - activities that (1) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that violate domestic criminal law or would violate such law if committed in the United States or a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction; (2) appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping; and (3) occur totally outside the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>international terrorism - activities that (A) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State; (B) appear to be intended - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and (C) occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.</p> | <p>DOJ</p> |
| <p>international terrorism - terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than 1 country.</p> | <p>DOS</p> |
| <p>interoperability - 1. The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives. 2. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>interoperability - a system that enables program benefits in the form of an electronic benefit transfer card to be redeemed in any State.</p> | <p>USDA</p> |
| <p>interoperability - ability of systems, personnel, and equipment to provide and receive functionality, data, information and/or services to and from other systems, personnel, and equipment, between both public and private agencies, departments, and other organizations, in a manner enabling them to operate effectively together in the realm of information technology, refers to the ability of computer different systems or databases to exchange data in a commonly understood format and the ability to act upon such data without manual intervention.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>interoperability - The ability of emergency management/response personnel to interact and work well together. In the context of technology, interoperability also refers to having an emergency communications system that is the same or is linked to the same system that a jurisdiction uses for nonemergency procedures, and that effectively interfaces with national standards as they are developed. The system should allow the sharing of data with other jurisdictions and levels of government during planning and deployment.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |

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| <p>Interoperability - The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services to and to accept services from other systems, units, or forces, and to enable the services to operate effectively together. As applied to the Department of Defense only, the condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/ or their users. The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |
| <p>interoperability - the ability of the program to electronically share reported information, including each of the required report components, with another State if the information concerns either the dispensing of a controlled substance to an ultimate user who resides in such other State, or the dispensing of a controlled substance prescribed by a practitioner whose principal place of business is located in such other State.</p> | <p>DHHS</p> |
| <p>interoperability - the ability to communicate and exchange data accurately, effectively, securely, and consistently with different information technology systems, software applications, and networks in various settings, and exchange data such that clinical or operational purpose and meaning of the data are preserved and unaltered.</p> | <p>DHHS</p> |
| <p>interoperability - to the ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged.</p> | <p>White House</p> |
| <p>interoperable - the ability of civil U.S. and foreign space-based positioning, navigation, and timing services to be used together to provide better capabilities at the user level than would be achieved by relying solely on one service or signal.</p> | <p>White House</p> |
| <p>intrusion assessments - actions taken under the intrusion assessment plan to identify and remove intruders in agency information systems.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>Joint Task Force - A group of joint warfighters that is designated by the secretary of defense, a combatant commander, a sub-unified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. Also called JTF.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |
| <p>joint task force - A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. Also called JTF.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>joint task force - Based on the complexity and type of incident, and the anticipated level of Department of Defense (DOD) resource involvement, DOD may elect to designate a JTF to command Federal (Title 10) military activities in support of the incident objectives. If a JTF is established, consistent with operational requirements, its command and control element will be co-located with the senior on-scene leadership at the Joint Field Office (JFO) to ensure coordination and unity of effort. The co-location of the JTF command and control element does not replace the requirement for a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)/Defense Coordinating Element as part of the JFO Unified Coordination Staff. The DCO remains the DOD single point of contact in the JFO for requesting assistance from DOD. Also called JTF.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>joint worldwide intelligence communications system - The sensitive compartmented information portion of the Defense Information Systems Network, which incorporates advanced networking technologies that permit point-to-point or multipoint information exchange involving voice, text, graphics, data, and video teleconferencing. Also called JWICS.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>joint worldwide intelligence communications system - network designed to meet the requirements for secure (TS/SCI) multimedia intelligence communications worldwide.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>jurisdiction - A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., Federal, State, tribal, and local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |

Domestic Support – Homeland Security

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| jurisdictional agency - The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function. | DHS/ FEMA |
| land domain awareness - effective understanding of information, threats, and anything associated with the land domain that could affect the safety, security, commerce, or environment of the United States. | DHS |
| law enforcement agency - an agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| law enforcement intelligence - information collected, received, processed, exploited, analyzed, produced, or disseminated under law enforcement or regulatory authorities that has tactical, operational, or strategic value. | DHS |
| law enforcement officer - any officer, agent, or employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| law enforcement officer - position occupied by an employee authorized by statute to enforce the laws of the United States, carry firearms, and make criminal arrests in the performance of their assigned duties includes designated U.S. Coast Guard and other military officers and members. | DHS |
| law enforcement online - virtual private network accredited and approved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for sensitive but unclassified information used by all levels of the law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety communities to support investigative operations, send notifications and alerts, and provide an avenue to remotely access other law enforcement and intelligence systems and resources. | DHS |
| law enforcement sensitive - marking sometimes applied, in addition to the marking “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY,” by the Department of Justice and other activities in the law enforcement community, including DHS. | DHS |
| legalized alien an alien lawfully admitted for temporary or permanent residence who was provided - (A) temporary or permanent residence status under the Immigration and Nationality Act, (B) temporary or permanent residence status under the Immigration and Nationality Act], or (C) permanent residence status under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. | DHS |
| level of protection - degree of security provided by a particular countermeasure or set of countermeasures. | DHS |
| level of risk - combined measure of the threat, vulnerability, and consequences posed to a facility from a specified undesirable incident. | DHS |
| low-income migrant or seasonal farmworker - an individual- (1) who has, during any consecutive 12 month period within the preceding 24 month period, performed farm work for wages; (2) who has received not less than one-half of such individual's total income, or been employed at least one-half of total work time in farm work; and (3) whose annual family income within the 12 month period referred to in paragraph (1) does not exceed the higher of the poverty level or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| major event - planned, non-emergency activity that draws national attention a significant or designated non-emergency activity requiring additional security, such as inaugurations, State of the Union addresses, the Olympics, and international summit conferences. | DHS |
| major hazard - natural or human-induced phenomenon that has the potential for significant and substantial harm to human health, property, activity, and/or animals or the environment. | DHS |
| malicious cyber command and control - a method for unauthorized remote identification of, access to, or use of, an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system. | DHS |

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| malicious reconnaissance - a method for actively probing or passively monitoring an information system for the purpose of discerning security vulnerabilities of the information system, if such method is associated with a known or suspected cybersecurity threat. | DHS |
| marine transportation system - set of waterways, ports and inter-modal connections, vessels, vehicles, and system users, as well as federal maritime navigation systems in which marine vessels operate consists of waterways, ports and inter-modal connections, vessels, vehicles, and system users, as well as federal maritime navigation systems. | DHS |
| maritime area of interest - particular geographic point, such as sea lanes or oceanic regions, on which surveillance capabilities are focused. | DHS |
| maritime domain - sphere of knowledge, influence and activity concerning areas and things of, on, under, relating to, adjacent to, or bordering on a seas, ocean, or other navigable waterway includes all maritime-related activities, infrastructure, people, cargo, and vessels and other conveyances. | DHS |
| maritime domain - The oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, and the airspace above these, including the littorals. | DOD |
| maritime domain awareness - effective understanding of information, threats, and anything associated with the global maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment of the United States. | DHS |
| Maritime Operations Center - Navy facility organized, manned and responsible for operational level coordination, synchronization, & guidance of near term planning & execution. | DHS |
| maritime security level - warning level set for a specified maritime region to reflect the prevailing threat environment to the marine elements of the national transportation system includes; ports, vessels, facilities, and critical assets and infrastructure located on or adjacent to waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. | DHS |
| maritime security operations - Those operations to protect maritime sovereignty and resources and to counter maritime-related terrorism, weapons proliferation, transnational crime, piracy, environmental destruction, and illegal seaborne immigration. Also called MSO. | DOD |
| mass casualty - Any number of human casualties produced across a period of time that exceeds available medical support capabilities. See also casualty. | DOD |
| medical civil-military operations - All military health- and veterinary-related activities in support of a commander that establish, enhance, maintain or influence relations between the force and host nation, multinational governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace to facilitate military operations, achieve United States operational objectives, and positively impact the health, agriculture, and economic sectors. Also called MCMO. | DOD |
| medical countermeasures - MCMs include both pharmaceutical interventions (e.g., vaccines, antimicrobials, antidotes, and antitoxins) and non-pharmaceutical MCM interventions (e.g., ventilators, diagnostics, personal protective equipment, and patient decontamination methods) that may be used to prevent, mitigate, or treat the adverse health effects of a public health emergency. | DHHS |
| medical countermeasures - Medical countermeasures include both pharmaceutical interventions (e.g., vaccines, antimicrobials, antidotes, and antitoxins) and non-pharmaceutical medical countermeasure interventions (e.g., ventilators, diagnostics, personal protective equipment, and patient decontamination methods) that may be used to prevent, mitigate, or treat the adverse health effects of a public health emergency”. | DHHS |

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| medical surveillance - The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data derived from instances of medical care or medical evaluation, and the reporting of population-based information for characterizing and countering threats to a population’s health, well-being and performance. See also surveillance. | DOD |
| member of a terrorist organization - Aliens who are members of designated FTOs or entities on the Terrorism Exclusion List are inadmissible. The INA does not require the alien to know that the organization has been designated. Members of undesignated terrorist organizations are inadmissible, but there is a narrow exception based on lack of knowledge (see 9 FAM 302.6-2(B)(3) paragraph i). Evidence of membership in a terrorist organization might include the individuals taking of an oath or performance of some act that is a prerequisite of membership. A formal induction is not necessary for a finding of membership. Membership must be determined in light of all relevant facts, including, but not limited to, the following - Acknowledgment of membership; Frequent association with other members; Participation in the organizations activities, even if lawful; Actively working to further the organizations aims and methods in a way suggesting close affiliation constituting membership; Occupying a position of trust in the organization, past or present; Receiving financial support from the organization, e.g., scholarships, pensions, salary; Contributing money to the organization; Determination of membership by a competent court; Voluntarily displaying symbols of the organization; or Receiving honors and awards given by the organization. No single factor necessarily determines that an alien was a member of an organization. Note that former members will still be inadmissible if they have previously provided material support (such as membership fees), raised money, or solicited members for the organization. | DOS/ USAID |
| migrant - A person who (1) belongs to a normally migratory culture who may cross national boundaries, or (2) has fled his or her native country for economic reasons rather than fear of political or ethnic persecution. | DOD |
| military operations - those operations involving members of the armed forces assisting in United States Government sponsored training of military personnel of a foreign nation. | DOD |
| military-unique capabilities - those capabilities that, in the view of the Secretary of Defense-(A) cannot be provided by other Federal, State, or local civilian agencies; and(B) are essential to provide support to civil authorities in an incident of national significance or a catastrophic incident. | DOD |
| militia extremist - group or person who facilitate or engage in acts of unlawful violence directed at federal, state, or local government officials or infrastructure in response to their belief that the government deliberately is stripping Americans of their freedoms and is attempting to establish a totalitarian regime consequently oppose many federal and state authorities’ laws and regulations, (particularly those related to firearms ownership), and often belong to armed paramilitary groups. | DHS |
| missile - a category I system as defined in the MTCR Annex, and any other unmanned delivery system of similar capability, as well as the specially designed production facilities for these systems. | DOS |
| missile - self-propelled munition whose trajectory or course is controlled while in flight. | DHS |
| mission activity - high-level task or step performed in producing and delivering products and services within a group of similar missions carried out by DHS Components to achieve the aims of the mission areas, in coordination with partners across the homeland security operations enterprise includes categories that address fighting and preventing terrorism; securing the borders; enforcing immigration laws; improving preparation for and recovery from natural disasters; and fostering a common culture within DHS. | DHS |
| mission area - basis for all operational activities includes groups of business functions that support one or more lines of business functions or sub-sets of functions. | DHS |

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| mission assignment - a work order issued to a Federal agency by the Agency, directing completion by that agency of a specified task and setting forth funding, other managerial controls, and guidance. | DHS |
| mission assignment - The mechanism used to support Federal operations in a Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration. It orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable State or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work. See also Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment. Also called MA. | DHS/ FEMA |
| mission assignment - The vehicle used by the Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency to support federal operations in a declared Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration that orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable state or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work. | DOD |
| mission assurance - The process carried out at a facility or designated organization to identify CIKR, the assets that support essential functions, and to ensure readiness to respond to threats to those assets. The Department also uses the term Emergency Management as a synonym. | DOS/ USAID |
| mission capability - ability of DHS and its Components to effectively execute their assigned missions. | DHS |
| mission command - The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. | DOD |
| mission consequence - effect of an incident, event, operation, or occurrence on the ability of an organization or group to meet a strategic objective or perform a function. | DHS |
| mission critical personnel - category of essential personnel that are employees occupying positions and performing functions that must be maintained under all circumstances to ensure the safety and security of the Nation and its citizens. | DHS |
| mission essential function - function that enables an organization to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety of the public, and sustain the industrial/economic base during disruption of normal operations includes the following categories: 1. Emergency Operating Function 2. Legal and Financial Rights Function 3. Essential Operation Function | DHS |
| mission essential functions - Those U.S. Government functions that must be performed to support or implement the performance of PMEFs before, during, and after an emergency. MEFs are identified from the activities performed by the Departments bureaus and offices. Also called MEF. | DOS/ USAID |
| mission need - statement of capabilities required by DHS or its stakeholders/partners to accomplish the mission. | DHS |
| mission need statement - core DHS document that provides a high-level description of the mission need, whether from a current or impending gap, based on business-case planning is a communication vehicle between users and providers/developers, and between the program and DHS Headquarters (HQ) to provide a strategic framework for acquisition planning and capability delivery. | DHS |
| mission support services - functions managed by the DHS Chief Readiness Support Officer, including the Department-wide responsibility for leading, governing, integrating, managing and capital planning for all aspects of the following mission support services business line functions throughout DHS: asset management (real property, personal property , aviation, motor vehicle fleet, marine vessels); logistics; mail management and surety; sustainability (environmental planning, environmental management, energy management) and historic preservation. | DHS |

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| <p>mission-essential infrastructure - This infrastructure consists of the Department's core network communication array designed to share data with posts and annexes around the world. This array or backbone includes the networking and telecommunication systems within Main State, the Beltsville Communications Center, and all other facilities, annexes, and posts that relay or bridge communications directly between two or more facilities. The MEI within the Department serves to support the Department's mission-essential business processes that consist of telecommunications (i.e., OpenNet, ClassNet, and voice systems), mainframe operations and access controls, and official and unofficial messaging. Also called MEI.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |
| <p>mitigation - Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>mitigation - ongoing and sustained action that eliminates or reduces the potential effects of hazards.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>mitigation - those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects; efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines; risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism; and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.</p> | <p>White House</p> |
| <p>mitigation measure - specific action to eliminate, reduce or control an adverse effect includes restitution for damages through replacement, restoration or compensation.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>multihazard advisory map - a map on which hazard data concerning each type of natural disaster is identified simultaneously for the purpose of showing areas of hazard overlap.</p> | <p>DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>mutual aid and assistance agreement - Written or oral agreement between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provides a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>named storm - any organized weather system with a defined surface circulation and maximum winds of not less than 39 miles per hour which the National Hurricane Center of the United States National Weather Service names as a tropical storm or a hurricane.</p> | <p>DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>national counterintelligence executive - United States Government official who provides effective leadership and support to the counterintelligence and security activities of the United States Intelligence Community, the United States Government, and United States private sector entities who are at risk of intelligence collection or attack by foreign adversaries.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>National Counterterrorism Center - The primary Federal organization for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism and for conducting strategic operational planning by integrating all instruments of national power. Also called NCTC.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>National Crime Information Center - computerized index of criminal justice information that is available 24 hours a day to authorized agencies to assist in the prompt disclosure of criminal justice and related law enforcement issues is maintained by the Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>national defense strategy - A document approved by the Secretary of Defense for applying the Armed Forces of the United States in coordination with Department of Defense agencies and other instruments of national power to achieve national security strategy objectives. Also called NDS.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |

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| national essential function - overarching responsibilities of the Federal Government to lead and sustain the Nation and will be the primary focus of the Federal Government’s leadership during and in the aftermath of an emergency requires the support of continuity of operations (COOP) and Continuity of Government capabilities. | DHS |
| national essential functions - that subset of Government Functions that are necessary to lead and sustain the Nation during a catastrophic emergency and that, therefore, must be supported through COOP and COG capabilities. Also called NEF. | White House |
| national essential functions - that subset of Government functions that are necessary to lead and sustain the Nation during a catastrophic emergency. | White House |
| national essential functions - Those functions and overarching responsibilities of the Federal Government that the President and national leadership will focus on to lead and sustain the nation during a catastrophic emergency and that must be supported through continuity capabilities. Also called NEF. | DOS/ USAID |
| National Exercise Program - A Department of Homeland Security-coordinated exercise program based upon the National Planning Scenarios contained which are the National Preparedness Guidelines. This program coordinates and, where appropriate, integrates a 5-year homeland security exercise schedule across Federal agencies and incorporates exercises at the State and local levels. | DHS/ FEMA |
| National Exercise Program - Creates a framework to reinforce the importance of timely integrated planning, decision making, strategic coordination and operational awareness for both domestic and international crises. Coordinates the exercise requirements of HSPD-8 and multiple other Presidential Directives and strategies. Also called NEP. | DOS/ USAID |
| national health security - A state in which the nation and its people are prepared for, protected from, and resilient in the face of health threats or incidents with potentially negative health consequences. | DHHS |
| national health security - A state in which the nation and its people are prepared for, protected from, and resilient in the face of health threats or incidents with potentially negative health consequences. | DHHS |
| national health security - A state in which the nation and its people are prepared for, protected from, and resilient in the face of incidents with health consequences. | DHHS |
| National Incident Management System - A national crisis response system that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Also called NIMS. | DOD |
| National Incident Management System - a system to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management. | DHS |
| National Incident Management System - A systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment. For additional information on this document, contact A/OEM. Also called NIMS. | DOS/ USAID |
| National Incident Management System - System that provides a proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work seamlessly to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment. Also called NIMS. | DHS/ FEMA |

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| national intelligence - All intelligence that pertains to more than one agency and involves threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction; or any other matter bearing on United States national or homeland security. | DOD |
| national intelligence - intelligence, regardless of the source from which derived and including information gathered within or outside the United States, that (1) pertains to more than one U.S. government agency; and (2) that involves (i) threats to the U.S., its people, property, or interests; (ii) the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction; or (iii) any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security. | DHS |
| national intelligence function - collection, gathering, processing, analysis, production, or dissemination of National intelligence, the primary purpose of which is to provide National intelligence to the President, the Vice-President, the members of the National Security Council, the Director of National Intelligence, or elements of the Intelligence Community outside the Department. | DHS |
| National level Exercise - National-level Exercise is the term for the annual operations-based exercise, either a Functional Exercise (FE) or a Full-Scale Exercise (FSE), for which participation by heads of departments and agencies is required under the NEP. NLEs address USG strategic- and policy-level objectives and challenge the national response system. An NLE will involve all levels of Federal, State, and local authorities, and critical private sector entities. The NLE may involve international partners, as appropriate. The NEP will integrate department and agency exercise planning activities into NLEs that support specified national priorities and objectives, as contained in Presidential directives. While Principle Level Exercises (PLEs) may be used to advance the development of policy and plans, NLEs test the implementation of existing policies and plans. Also called NLE. | DOS/ USAID |
| National Military Command Center - Facility that serves as the Nation’s focal point for continuous monitoring and coordination of worldwide military operations. It directly supports combatant commanders, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and the President in the command of U.S. Armed Forces in peacetime contingencies and war. Structured to support the President and Secretary of Defense effectively and efficiently, the NMCC participates in a wide variety of activities, ranging from missile warning and attack assessment to management of peacetime contingencies such as Defense Support of Civil Authorities activities. In conjunction with monitoring the current worldwide situation, the Center alerts the Joint Staff and other national agencies to developing crises and will initially coordinate any military response required. Also called NMCC. | DHS/ FEMA |
| national planning scenarios - Planning tools that represent a minimum number of credible scenarios depicting the range of potential terrorist attacks and natural disasters and related impacts facing our Nation. They form a basis for coordinated Federal planning, training, and exercises. | DHS/ FEMA |
| national preparedness - the actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation . | White House |
| national preparedness - Actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the nation. | DOD |
| National Preparedness Guidelines - Guidance that establishes a vision for national preparedness and provides a systematic approach for prioritizing preparedness efforts across the Nation. These Guidelines focus policy, planning, and investments at all levels of government and the private sector. The Guidelines replace the Interim National Preparedness Goal and integrate recent lessons learned. | DHS/ FEMA |

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| National Preparedness Vision - Provides a concise statement of the core preparedness goal for the Nation. | DHS/ FEMA |
| National Response Framework - Guides how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. The Framework documents the key response principles, roles, and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. And it describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It allows first responders, decision-makers, and supporting entities to provide a unified national response. Also called NRF. | DHS/ FEMA |
| National Response Framework - The guiding principles enabling all levels of domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified response to disasters and emergencies. Building on the NIMS, as well as ICS standardization, the NRF's coordinating structures are always in effect for implementation at any level and at any time for local, State, and national emergency or disaster response. For additional information on this document, contact A/OEM. Also called NRF. | DOS/ USAID |
| national security - A collective term encompassing both national defense and foreign relations of the United States with the purpose of gaining: a. A military or defense advantage over any foreign nation or group of nations; b. A favorable foreign relations position; or c. A defense posture capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive action from within or without, overt or covert. See also security. | DOD |
| national security - comprehensive program of integrated policies and procedures for the Departments, agencies, and functions of the United States Government aimed at protecting the territory, population, infrastructure, institutions, values, and global interests of the Nation. | DHS |
| national security - relates to the protection and preservation of the military, economic, and productive strength of the United States, including the security of the U.S. Government in domestic and foreign affairs, against or from espionage, sabotage, and subversion, and any and all other illegal acts designed to weaken or destroy the United States. | DOS/ USAID |
| national security - the national defense and foreign relations of the United States. | DOD |
| national security - The national defense or foreign relations of the United States. | DOS/ USAID |
| national security - the national defense or foreign relations of the United States. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| national security - The national defense or foreign relations of the United States. | USAID |
| national security - the national defense, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States. | DHS |
| National Special Security Event - a designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity. | DHS |
| national special security event - A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity. Also called NSSE. | DOD |
| national special security event - major event deemed by the Department of Homeland Security to be at risk of terrorist or criminal activity due to the anticipated attendance by dignitaries, the size of the event, and/or the significance of the event per Presidential Policy Directive - 22, an event may be designated national special security event (NSSE) when it warrants the full protective, incident management and counterterrorism capabilities of the Federal Government. | DHS |

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| national system for geospatial intelligence - The combination of technology, policies, capabilities, doctrine, activities, people, data, and organizations necessary to produce geospatial intelligence in an integrated, multi-intelligence environment. Also called NSG. | DOD |
| National Terrorism Advisory System - system used by the Department of Homeland Security to effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector. | DHS |
| National Terrorism Advisory System management office - matrixed organization that is sponsored by the DHS Counterterrorism Coordinator, with a composition that mirrors the Counterterrorism Advisory Board. | DHS |
| national transportation security incident - transportation security incident that occurs under, in, on or adjacent to geographic areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and is declared to be an Incident of National Significance (INS), in accordance with the criteria set out in the NRP and HSPD-5. | DHS |
| national vessel movement center - centralized facility for processing Notice of Arrivals for ships entering United States ports operated by the U.S. Coast Guard NVMC personnel collect and screen information on the vessel's arrival, cargo and crew/passenger information, information and is entered into the Ship Arrival Notification System (SANS) database. | DHS |
| national virtual pointer system - U.S. Department of Justice system that provides federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies with access to pointer databases through a single point of entry to determine whether any other law enforcement entity is focused on the same investigative target. | DHS |
| national-level risk assessment - product or process that collects information on issues of significant national concern and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing national priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making. | DHS |
| nationwide suspicious activity reporting initiative - collaborative effort to provide law enforcement with another tool to help prevent terrorism and other related criminal activity by establishing a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing Suspicious Activity Reporting information effort led by the Department of Justice, in partnership with the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement partners. | DHS |
| natural hazard - source of harm or difficulty created by a meteorological, environmental, or geological phenomenon or combination of phenomena. | DHS |
| naturalization - the conferring of nationality of a state upon a person after birth, by any means whatsoever. | DHS |
| necessary level of protection - degree of security determined to be needed to mitigate the assessed risks at the facility. | DHS |
| need for access - determination that an individual requires access to a particular area, level of classified information, or a particular category of special nuclear materials in order to perform or assist in a lawful and authorized function. | DHS |
| net assessment - multidisciplinary strategic assessment process used to provide a comparative evaluation of the balance of strengths and weaknesses of adversaries. | DHS |
| non-adaptive risk - category of risk that includes threats caused by natural and technological hazards. | DHS |
| noncontiguous trade - (A) trade between- (i) one of the contiguous 48 States; and (ii) Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or an insular territory or possession of the United States; and (B) trade between-(i) a place in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or an insular territory or possession of the United States; and(ii) another place in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or an insular territory or possession of the United States. | DOT/ Maritime |

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| non-critical sensitive [position] - Position that has the potential for serious damage to the national security. | DHS |
| non-homeland security missions - the following missions of the Coast Guard: (A) Marine safety. (B) Search and rescue. (C) Aids to navigation. (D) Living marine resources (fisheries law enforcement). (E) Marine environmental protection. (F) Ice operations. | DHS |
| nonimmigrant visa - a visa properly issued to an alien as an eligible nonimmigrant by a competent officer as provided in this chapter. | DHS |
| northern border - the international border between the United States and Canada. | DHS |
| nuclear incident response team - a resource that includes- (1) those entities of the Department of Energy that perform nuclear or radiological emergency support functions (including accident response, search response, advisory, and technical operations functions), radiation exposure functions at the medical assistance facility known as the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS), radiological assistance functions, and related functions; and (2) those entities of the Environmental Protection Agency that perform such support functions (including radiological emergency response functions) and related functions. | DHS |
| nuclear material - metals uranium, plutonium, and thorium, in any form. | DHS |
| offensive counterair attack operations - Offensive action by any part of the joint force in support of the offensive counterair mission against surface targets which contribute to the enemy’s air and missile capabilities. Also called OCA attack operations. See also counterair; offensive counterair. | DOD |
| offensive counterintelligence operation - A counterintelligence activity conducted to support Department of Defense and national intelligence, operational, and contingency requirements, using a formally-recruited asset or notional persona, to develop information on, and provide information, materials, or equipment to, a foreign intelligence entity to penetrate the foreign intelligence entity or exploit, disrupt, or manipulate the target in order to counter terrorism, espionage, or other clandestine intelligence activities that threaten the security of the Department of Defense or the United States. Also called OFCO. | DOD |
| offensive cyberspace operations - Cyberspace operations intended to project power by the application of force in or through cyberspace. Also called OCO. | DOD |
| oil-related activities - (i) exporting, extracting, producing, refining, processing, exploring for, transporting, selling, or trading oil; and (ii) constructing, maintaining, or operating a pipeline, refinery, or other oilfield infrastructure. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| open-source information - Information that any member of the public could lawfully obtain by request or observation as well as other unclassified information that has limited public distribution or access. | DOD |
| open-source intelligence - Relevant information derived from the systematic collection, processing, and analysis of publicly available information in response to known or anticipated intelligence requirements. Also called OSINT. See also intelligence. | DOD |
| operation - 1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. 2. A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission. | DOD |
| operation - any or all undertakings appropriate for management, operation, services, maintenance, security (including the cost of security personnel), or financing in connection with a low-income housing project. The term also means the financing of tenant programs and services for families residing in low-income housing projects, particularly where there is maximum feasible participation of the tenants in the development and operation of such tenant programs and services. | DOD/ DOJ |

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| operation - any plant, equipment, facility, position, employment opportunity, production. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| operational area - An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted. Also called OA. See also amphibious objective area; area of operations; area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area; theater of operations; theater of war. | DOD |
| operational control - The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called OPCON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); tactical control. | DOD |
| operational control - the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. | DHS |
| order of deportation - the order of the special inquiry officer, or other such administrative officer to whom the Attorney General has delegated the responsibility for determining whether an alien is deportable, concluding that the alien is deportable or ordering deportation. (B) The order described under subparagraph (A) shall become final upon the earlier of-(i) a determination by the Board of Immigration Appeals affirming such order; or(ii) the expiration of the period in which the alien is permitted to seek review of such order by the Board of Immigration Appeals. | DHS |
| passive sensor - detecting device that detects some type of energy emitted by the target of interest or the change of a natural field caused by the target. | DHS |
| pattern analysis - identifying trends in activities or behaviors using prior actions and activities. | DHS |
| persistently monitor - collection strategy that emphasizes the ability of some collection systems to linger on demand in an area to detect, locate, characterize, identify, track, target,, in near or real-time. | DHS |
| personnel security [operation] - security discipline concerned with the assessment of the loyalty, reliability, and trustworthiness of individuals for initial and continued eligibility for access to classified information or assignment to sensitive positions. | DHS |
| phase zero - Encompasses all activities prior to the beginning of Phase I (deter/engage) of a military campaign-that is, everything that can be done to prevent conflicts from developing in the first place. Executed properly, Phase Zero consists of shaping operations that are continuous and adaptive. Its ultimate goal is to promote stability and peace by building capacity in partner nations that enables them to be cooperative, trained, and prepared to help prevent or limit conflicts. For the United States, this approach is typically non-kinetic and places heavy emphasis on interagency support and coordination. In many instances, Phase Zero involves execution of a broad national strategy where the Department of Defense (DOD) is not the lead agency and its programs are only one part of the larger U.S. Government effort. | DOS/ USAID |
| physical security - portion of internal security that is concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material, and documents; and defend then against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. | DHS |
| piracy - war-like act committed by non-state actors (private parties not affiliated with any government) against parties of a different nationality, or against vessels of their own nationality at sea, and especially acts of robbery and/or criminal violence at sea. | DHS |

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| planning phase - first phase of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process which encompasses an extended strategic planning period and a near to mid-term operational planning period. | DHS |
| policy directive - document that has a narrower focus than a DHS Directive, are only for time-sensitive actions and only when time constraints prevent publishing or updating a DHS Directive, to briefly and broadly articulate DHS policies, missions, programs, or activities of a continuing nature that are required or authorized by statute, rulemaking, the President, or the Secretary to initiate, govern or regulate actions or conduct by DHS Components, officers and employees issued by the Under Secretary for Management for matters that do not require direct oversight by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary. | DHS |
| pollution - the man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water. | DHS |
| ports and waterways safety system - national transportation system that collects, processes, and disseminates information on the marine operating environment and maritime vessel traffic in major U.S. ports and waterways. | DHS |
| position sensor - detection device that indicates whether a portal is open or closed. | DHS |
| potentially responsible party - entity that may be required to clean up a polluted site because the entity 1) owns or operates on the site, 2) arranged for the disposal of a hazardous substance on the site, 3) transported a hazardous substance to the site, or 4) contributed in any other way to contaminating the site. | DHS |
| powers of self-government - and includes all governmental powers possessed by an Indian tribe, executive, legislative, and judicial, and all offices, bodies, and tribunals by and through which they are executed, including courts of Indian offenses; and means the inherent power of Indian tribes, hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise criminal jurisdiction over all Indians. | DOI |
| preliminary mission need statement - document that describes the Component’s need in detail, including any initial acquisition funding to be requested in the Component’s Resource Allocation Proposal. | DHS |
| preparedness - Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident. | DHS/ FEMA |
| preparedness - activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve readiness capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from natural or man-made incidents activities and measures designed or undertaken to prepare for or minimize the effects of a natural or man-made hazard upon the civilian population, to deal with the immediate emergency conditions that would be created by the hazard, and to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by the hazard; is a continuous operationally focused process for establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management. | DHS |
| preparedness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries in times of crisis and to serve as a national asset to the Nation. | DVA |
| prevention - a strategy or approach that reduces the likelihood or risk of onset, or delays the onset, of adverse health problems that have been known to lead to suicide. | DHHS |

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| prevention - actions taken and measures put in place for the continual assessment and readiness of necessary actions to reduce risk of threats and vulnerabilities, to intervene and stop an occurrence, or to mitigate effects involves prescribed actions and measures put in place to impede the success of a natural or man-made disaster from adversely affecting the safety, security, or continuity of the Nation, critical infrastructures its citizens, and citizen’s civil rights or civil liberties. | DHS |
| prevention - Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice. | DHS/ FEMA |
| prevention - any activity undertaken to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. | DHS |
| prevention - those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Prevention capabilities include, but are not limited to, information sharing and warning; domestic counterterrorism; and preventing the acquisition or use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) . For purposes of the prevention framework called for in this directive, the term prevention refers to preventing imminent threats. | White House |
| prevention activities -activities to prevent substance abuse. | DHHS |
| prevention -In space usage, measures to preclude an adversary’s hostile use of United States or third-party space systems and services. See also space control. | DOD |
| prevention of WMD proliferation and terrorism - activities under - (A) the programs specified in the National Defense Authorization Act 1997 ; (B) the programs for which appropriations are authorized by the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003; (C) programs authorized by Title 22 and programs authorized ; and (D) a program of any agency of the Federal Government having a purpose similar to that of any of the programs identified in subparagraphs (A) through (C), as designated by the United States Coordinator for the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism and the head of the agency. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| preventive health services – (A) periodic medical and dental exams; (B) patient health education (including nutrition education); (C) maintenance of drug use profiles, patient drug monitoring, and drug utilization education; (D) mental health preventive services; (E) substance abuse prevention measures; (F) immunizations against infectious disease; (G) prevention of musculoskeletal deformity or other gradually developing disabilities of a metabolic or degenerative nature; (H) genetic counseling concerning inheritance of genetically determined diseases; (I) routine vision testing and eye care services; (J) periodic reexamination of members of likely target populations (high-risk groups) for selected diseases and for functional decline of sensory organs, together with attendant appropriate remedial intervention; and (K) such other health-care services as the Secretary may determine to be necessary to provide effective and economical preventive health care. | DVA |
| preventive maintenance - Care and service of equipment and facilities in satisfactory operating condition by systematic inspection, detection, and correction of incipient failures either before they occur or before they develop into major defects. | DOD |

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| preventive medicine - The anticipation, communication, prediction, identification, prevention, education, risk assessment, and control of communicable diseases; illnesses; and exposure to endemic, occupational, and environmental threats. Also called PVNTMED. | DOD |
| primary mission essential function - function that needs to be continuously performed during an event or resumed within 12 hours of an event, and that need to be maintained for up to 30 day after an event or until normal operations can be resumed. | DHS |
| primary mission essential functions - Those department and agency essential functions, validated by the NCC, which must be accomplished to support the performance of NEFs before, during, and after an emergency. PMEFs must be available within 12 hours of an emergency and sustainable for 30 days, or until operations can be resumed at either the original location or a new one. These activities include formulation and implementation of foreign policy; maintenance of diplomatic and consular relations, and essential consular functions; reporting and advising on relevant conditions overseas; and supporting other cabinet departments and agencies (e.g., Defense, Treasury, Commerce, and Justice). Also called PMEF. | DOS/ USAID |
| primary mission essential functions - those Government Functions that must be performed in order to support or implement the performance of NEFs before, during, and in the aftermath of an emergency. Also called PMEF. | White House |
| primary mission essential functions - those Government functions that must be performed in order to support or implement the performance of the national essential functions before, during, and in the aftermath of an emergency. | White House |
| priority intelligence requirement - An intelligence requirement that the commander and staff need to understand the threat and other aspects of the operational environment. Also called PIR. See also information requirements; intelligence; intelligence process; intelligence requirement. | DOD |
| priority intelligence requirement - organization’s stated intelligence need identifying its analytic, collection, and production priorities. | DHS |
| privacy act statement - statement required when federal departments and agencies collect personally identifiable information (PII) from members of the public, including from state and local partners, which are entered into a System of Records | DHS |
| privacy compliance documentation - document required by statute or by the Chief Privacy Officer that supports compliance with DHS privacy policy, procedures, or requirements includes but not limited to: Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs), System of Records Notices (SORNs), Notices of Proposed Rulemaking for Exemption from certain aspects of the Privacy Act (NPRM), and Final Rules for Exemption from certain aspects of the Privacy Act. | DHS |
| privacy compliance review - DHS Privacy Office process to be followed and documentation designed to provide a constructive mechanism to improve a DHS program’s ability to comply with assurances made in existing Privacy Compliance Documentation includes: Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs), System of Records Notices (SORNs), and/or formal agreements such as Memoranda of Understanding or Memoranda of Agreement. | DHS |
| privacy risk - risk associated with the vulnerability of information collected on persons or of vulnerability of proprietary information on businesses. | DHS |

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| privacy threshold analysis - DHS Privacy Office process to be followed and the document used to identify information technology (IT) systems, technologies, rulemakings, programs, or pilot projects that involve PII and other activities that otherwise impact the privacy of persons as determined by the Chief Privacy Officer, and to assess whether there is a need for additional Privacy Compliance Documentation used to determine whether the degree to which a system handles or processes PII raises privacy concerns sufficient to warrant a full privacy impact assessment (PIA). | DHS |
| probabilistic risk assessment - type of quantitative risk assessment that considers possible combinations of occurrences with associated consequences, each with an associated probability or probability distribution. | DHS |
| probability [mathematical] - numerical value between 0 and 1 assigned to a random event (which is a subset of the sample space) in such a way that the assigned number obeys three axioms: (1) the probability of the random event “A” must be equal to, or lie between 0 and 1, (2) the probability that the outcome is within the sample space must equal 1, and (3) the probability that the random event “A” or “B” occurs must equal the probability of the random event “A” plus the probability of the random event “B” for any two mutually exclusive events. | DHS |
| probable - likely but not certain to be or become true or real. | DHS |
| proof of citizenship - Proof of citizenship as a Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship, Consular Report of Birth of a U.S. Citizen Abroad, or a valid U.S. passport. | DOS/ USAID |
| prospective special access program - Department program or activity for which enhanced security measures have been proposed and approved to facilitate security protections prior to establishing the effort as a Department special access program. | DHS |
| prostitution - engaging in promiscuous sexual intercourse for hire. A conviction is not necessary for a finding that an applicant engaged in prostitution. However, a finding that someone has engaged in prostitution must be based a regular pattern of prostitution for financial gain not casual or isolated acts. An individual can be found inadmissible under INA for engaging in prostitution, in a jurisdiction where prostitution is not illegal, so long as it involves is a regular pattern of prostitution for financial gain. INA would not apply to a John or someone who hired a prostitute. | DOS/ USAID |
| protected area - premises, or area within a protected premise, that is provided with means to prevent an unwanted incident. | DHS |
| protection - 1. Preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. 2. In space usage, active and passive defensive measures to ensure that United States and friendly space systems perform as designed by seeking to overcome an adversary’s attempts to negate them and to minimize damage if negation is attempted. See also mission-oriented protective posture; space control. | DOD |
| protection - actions or measures taken to cover or shield from exposure, injury, or destruction includes such actions and measures needed to ensure protective reactions do not unnecessarily interfere with citizen’s freedoms and liberties. | DHS |
| protection - those capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters. Protection capabilities include, but are not limited to, defense against WMD threats; defense of agriculture and food; critical infrastructure protection; protection of key leadership and events; border security; maritime security; transportation security; immigration security; and cybersecurity. | White House |
| qualified agricultural countermeasure - an agricultural countermeasure that the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines to be a priority in order to address an agricultural biosecurity threat. | USDA |

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| qualified anti-terrorism technology - any product, equipment, service (including support services), device, or technology (including information technology) designed, developed, modified, or procured for the specific purpose of preventing, detecting, identifying, or deterring acts of terrorism or limiting the harm such acts might otherwise cause, that is designated as such by the Secretary. | DHS |
| qualified countermeasure - (A) that is approved under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or the Public Health Service Act, or that is approved of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for use as such a countermeasure to a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent identified as a material threat ; or (B) with respect to which the Secretary of Health and Human Services makes a determination that sufficient and satisfactory clinical experience or research data (including data, if available, from preclinical and clinical trials) exists to support a reasonable conclusion that the product will qualify for such approval or licensing for use as such a countermeasure. | DOD |
| qualitative risk assessment methodology - set of methods, principles, or rules for assessing risk based on non-numerical categories or levels. | DHS |
| quarantine - prohibition or restriction on travel or passage, imposed to keep contagious diseases, or harmful chemicals/biologicals from spreading. | DHS |
| radicalization - process through which an individual changes from a non-violent belief system to a belief system that includes the willingness to actively advocate, facilitate, or use unlawful violence as a method to effect societal or political change. | DHS |
| radiological - emitting radiant energy in the form of particles or rays, as alpha, beta, and gamma rays, by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei usually used for peaceful purposes such as X-ray machines, but may be used in weaponry to cause harm. | DHS |
| railroad frontline employees - security personnel, dispatchers, locomotive engineers, conductors, trainmen, other onboard employees, maintenance and maintenance support personnel, bridge tenders, and any other employees of railroad carriers that the Secretary determines should receive security training under this subchapter. | DHS |
| readiness - condition of being prepared and capable to act or respond as required. | DHS |
| readiness - The ability of military forces to fight and meet the demands of assigned missions. See also national military strategy. | DOD |
| readiness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries now and on a day-to-day routine basis. | DVA |
| real time crime center - analytic-driven center located in law enforcement agencies that utilize technological and analytical capabilities to provide real-time information to officers responding to service calls and developing situations. | DHS |
| request for assistance - A request based on mission requirements and expressed in terms of desired outcome formally asking the Department of Defense to provide assistance within the United States or United States territories to a local, state, tribal, or other federal agency. Also called RFA. | DOD |
| reservations - national forests, tribal lands embraced within Indian reservations, military reservations, and other lands and interests in lands owned by the United States, and withdrawn, reserved, or withheld from private appropriation and disposal under the public land laws; also lands and interests in lands acquired and held for any public purposes; but shall not include national monuments or national parks. | DOI |

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| resilience - ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption1) ability of systems, infrastructures, government, business, and citizenry to resist, absorb, recover from, or adapt to an adverse occurrence that may cause harm, destruction, or loss of national significance 2) capacity of an organization to recognize threats and hazards and make adjustments that will improve future protection efforts and risk reduction measures 3) due to emergencies. | DHS |
| resilience - the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses to food security in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. | DOS |
| resilience - the ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies. | White House |
| resilience - the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruption. Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents. | White House |
| resilience - the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Resilience the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents. | White House |
| rules of engagement - Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called ROE. See also law of war. | DOD |
| safe haven - 1. Designated area(s) to which noncombatant evacuees of the United States Government’s responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during a domestic or other valid emergency. 2. A protected body of water or the well deck of an amphibious ship used by small craft operating offshore for refuge from storms or heavy seas. | DOD |
| safe haven - The temporary storage of a posts valuable records in the Department or a nearby post deemed appropriate until hostilities subside. | DOS/ USAID |
| safety, health, environmental management system - part of an organization’s management system used to develop and implement its safety, health, environmental systems policy and manage its environmental aspects a set of interrelated elements (organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, and resources) used to establish and achieve environmental performance objectives. | DHS |
| screening - a visual or automated review of information about goods, including manifest or entry documentation accompanying a shipment being imported into the United States, to determine the presence of misdeclared, restricted, or prohibited items and assess the level of threat posed by such cargo. | DHS |
| screening - In intelligence, the evaluation of an individual or a group of individuals to determine their potential to answer collection requirements or to identify individuals who match a predetermined source profile coupled with the process of identifying and assessing the areas of knowledge, cooperation, and possible approach techniques for an individual who has information of intelligence value. | DOD |
| screening - systematic examination or assessment, done especially to detect a potential threat or risk or any particular substance, attribute, person, or undesirable material includes methods that agencies use to investigate locations or geographic areas, or an applicant’s background to identify potential security risks and the degree/extent of the investigation may vary based on access/position requirements. | DHS |

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| screening [medical] - medical assessment to detect a disease or serious health condition when signs or symptoms may not be visible examples include; osteoporosis bone density scans, skin cancer checks, blood sugar/diabetes checks, or blood pressure readings. | DHS |
| search - A systematic reconnaissance of a defined area, so that all parts of the area have passed within visibility. | DOD |
| search - an intrusive examination in which a container is opened and its contents are devanned and visually inspected for the presence of misdeclared, restricted, or prohibited items. | DHS |
| search - manual examination with or without assisting detection technologies, to resolve anomalies, to confirm adherence to standards or compliance with laws, or to detect threats for passengers and cargo, includes cavity search on passenger, pat-down, visual inspection, devanning of containers, etc. | DHS |
| search and detect sensor - sensor which detects, measures, may indicate and/or record objects and activities by means of energy or particles emitted, reflected, or modified by objects for the purpose of identifying IED activity. | DHS |
| search and rescue center facility - a Coast Guard shore facility that maintains a search and rescue mission coordination and communications watch. | DHS/ USCG |
| Sector-Specific Agency - in the Presidential Policy Directive entitled 'Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience', numbered 21, and dated February 12, 2013. | DHS |
| secure - to gain possession of and/or to ensure protection from unauthorized use, harm, loss or risk to reduce risk and protect information and/or critical infrastructure from a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other type of incident, either malicious or unintentional. | DHS |
| secure area [information security] - area, room, group of rooms, building, or installation where classified information may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed so designated as such by the appropriate authority. | DHS |
| Secure Internet Protocol Router Network - U.S. Department of Defense network for the exchange of classified information and messages at the Secret level. | DHS |
| secure/security - reducing the risk to critical infrastructure by physical means or defense cyber measures to intrusions, attacks, or the effects of natural or manmade disasters. | White House |
| security - 1. Measures taken by a military unit, activity, or installation to protect itself against all acts designed to, or which may, impair its effectiveness. 2. A condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. 3. With respect to classified matter, the condition that prevents unauthorized persons from having access to official information that is safeguarded in the interests of national security. See also national security. | DOD |
| security - any note, stock, treasury stock, security future, security-based swap, bond, debenture, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement, collateral-trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, certificate of deposit for a security, fractional undivided interest in oil, gas, or other mineral rights, any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security, certificate of deposit, or group or index of securities (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof), or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currency, or, in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as a security, or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, guarantee of, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing. | DOC |

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| security - condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. | DHS |
| security - the protection of the Nation and its people, vital interests, and way of life. | White House |
| security control - management, operational, and technical controls (i.e., safeguards or countermeasures) prescribed for an information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. | DHS |
| security control - the management, operational, and technical controls used to protect against an unauthorized effort to adversely affect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of an information system or its information. | DHS |
| security control - the safeguards or countermeasures prescribed for an information system or an organization to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. | White House |
| security domain - The environment of systems for which a unique security policy is applicable. | DOS/ USAID |
| security risk - risk associated with the security/vulnerability of systems, web sites, information and networks includes; risk of intrusions and connectivity to other (vulnerable) systems; risk associated with the evolution of credible threats; risk associated with the misuse (criminal/fraudulent) of information; level of risk (high, medium, basic) and what aspect of security determines the level of risk (e.g., need for confidentiality of information associated with the project/system, availability of the information or system, or reliability of the information or system). | DHS |
| security violation - A failure to properly safeguard confidential or secret classified material that results in the actual or probable compromise of the material, or any security incident involving the mishandling of Top Secret, Special Access Program, and Special Compartmented Information, regardless of location or probability of compromise. (Most security violations occur outside a controlled access area.) | USAID |
| security violation - knowing, willful, or negligent action: (1) that could reasonably be expected to result in an unauthorized disclosure of classified information; (2) to classify or continue the classification of information contrary to the requirements of Executive Order 12958, as amended, and its implementing directives; and/or (3) to create or continue a special access program contrary to the requirements of Executive Order 12958, as amended. | DHS |
| security vulnerability - any attribute of hardware, software, process, or procedure that could enable or facilitate the defeat of a security control. | DHS |
| security-related technology - any technology that assists the Administration in the prevention of, or defense against, threats to United States transportation systems, including threats to people, property, and information. | DHS |
| semi-quantitative risk assessment methodology - set of methods, principles, or rules to assess risk that uses bins, scales, or representative numbers whose values and meanings are not maintained in other contexts. | DHS |
| sensitive initiative - highly visible or sensitive system, such as Presidential Priority initiatives, for which DHS is the managing partner; collaborative technology; changes to the DHS security architecture; web-enabled services that extend beyond a single Component, etc., that may be raised to a higher investment level. | DHS |
| sensitive location [immigration] - locations specified in INA, where if an enforcement action leading to a removal proceeding was taken against an alien at any of the locations specified in the Notice to Appear (NTA) includes a statement that the provisions have been complied with. specified locations include: domestic violence shelter, rape crisis center, supervised visitation center, family justice center, a victim services, or victim services provider, or a community-based organization. | DHS |

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| sensitivity analysis - process to determine how outputs of a methodology differ in response to variation of the inputs or conditions. | DHS |
| sensor classification - categories for various types of sensors includes: a) Passive: Sensors that detect some type of energy that is emitted by the target of interest or the change of a natural field caused by the target; b) Active: Sensors that transmit some type of energy and detect a change in the received energy created by the presence of motion of the target; c) Covert: Sensors that are hidden from view. (e.g. buried sensors); d) Visible: Sensors that are in plain view of an intruder; e) Line-of-sight: Sensors that perform acceptably only when installed on flat ground with a clear line-of-sight in the detection space; f) Terrain Following: Sensors that detect equally well on flat or irregular terrain with uniform detection throughout the detection zone; g) Volumetric: Sensors that detect intrusion in a volume of space. The detection zone of these types of sensors is usually difficult to identify; h) Line Detection: Sensors that detect along a line. The detection zone of these types of sensors is usually easy to identify; and i) Application: Sensors that are grouped by application in a physical detection space. | DHS |
| sensor defeat - methods and technologies incorporated into the device construction and employment for the purpose of defeating detection or identification methods and friendly TTPs. | DHS |
| short-term detention - detention in a U.S. Customs and Border Protection processing center for 72 hours or less, before repatriation to a country of nationality or last habitual residence. | DHS |
| significant cyber incident - A cyber incident that is (or group of related cyber incidents that together are) likely to result in demonstrable harm to the national security interests, foreign relations, or economy of the United States or to the public confidence, civil liberties, or public health and safety of the American people. | White House |
| significant cyber incident - incident related to computer security whose impact on a mission or on a critical asset constitutes a meaningful threat to the mission and requires immediate notification of leadership meets one or more of the following criteria: 1. The incident has impacts on the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of a critical system or sensitive data. 2. There is a high probability of public disclosure of the incident and consequent embarrassment. 3. The impact of the incident results in users losing access to a critical service (for example, email, network access, Internet access). | DHS |
| significant environmental event - noteworthy environmental occurrence (positive or negative) that may be of interest to or require a “timely and appropriate” response from the affected facility or Component. | DHS |
| site exploitation - A series of activities to recognize, collect, process, preserve, and analyze information, personnel, and/or materiel found during the conduct of operations. Also called SE. | DOD |
| sovereign citizen extremist - group or person who facilitate or engage in acts of unlawful violence directed at public officials, financial institutions, and government facilities in support of their belief that the legitimacy of US citizenship should be rejected; almost all forms of established government, authority, and institutions are illegitimate; and that they are immune from federal, state, and local laws. | DHS |
| span of control - The number of resources for which a supervisor is responsible, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the National Incident Management System, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7, with optimal being 1:5). | DHS/ FEMA |
| special interest alien - foreign national originating from a country (determined by individual Components) identified as having possible or established links to terrorism. | DHS |

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| special needs populations - Populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to - maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures; who have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged. | DHS/ FEMA |
| specified terrorist attack - any terrorist activity conducted against the Government or people of the United States on September 11, 2001. This includes the attacks on the World Trade Center area and the Pentagon, as well as the crash of Flight 93 in Pennsylvania. It does not include the subsequent anthrax attacks or other previous or subsequent terrorist activities. | DOS/ USAID |
| spill of national significance - a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance that is declared by the Commandant to be a spill of national significance. | DHS/ USCG |
| spill prevention, control and countermeasure plan - plan prepared in accordance with good engineering practices that establishes, for a specific facility, procedures to prevent oil discharges or to minimize the potential for oil discharges and that has the full approval of management at the level authorized to commit the necessary resources to support the plan. | DHS |
| spillage [cyber security] - IT security incident that results in the transfer of classified or sensitive but unclassified information onto an information system or to a medium, person, or location not accredited (i.e., authorized) for the appropriate security level. | DHS |
| spyware - Software secretly or surreptitiously installed into an information system to gather information on individuals or organizations without their knowledge; a type of malicious code. | DOS/ USAID |
| Stafford Act - The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. This Act describes the programs and processes by which the Federal Government provides disaster and emergency assistance to State and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations, and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency. The Stafford Act covers all hazards, including natural disasters and terrorist events. | DHS/ FEMA |
| standard operating procedure - The specific references made in this subchapter to auxiliary and supplementary material that further details procedures and processes that apply to the FS assignment process. Also called SOP. | DOS/ USAID |
| standard operating procedure - A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. Also called SOP; standing operating procedure. | DOD |
| standard operating procedure - Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner. Also called SOP. | DHS/ FEMA |
| state sponsor of international terrorism - any country the government of which has been determined by the Secretary of State under any of the laws specified in paragraph (2) to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. | DHS |
| state utility - a State or any political subdivision of a State, or any agency, authority, or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, or a corporation that is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by any one or more of the foregoing, competent to carry on the business of developing, transmitting, utilizing, or distributing power. | DOI |
| steady state - routine, day-to-day operations. | DHS |

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| stowaway - any alien who obtains transportation without the consent of the owner, charterer, master or person in command of any vessel or aircraft through concealment aboard such vessel or aircraft. A passenger who boards with a valid ticket is not to be considered a stowaway. | DHS |
| stowaway - any alien who obtains transportation without the consent of the owner, charterer, master or person in command of any vessel or aircraft through concealment aboard such vessel or aircraft. A passenger who boards with a valid ticket is not to be considered as a stowaway. | DOS/ USAID |
| strategic foresight - range of activities associated with longer range planning and alternative futures analysis. | DHS |
| subjective probability - interpretation or estimate of probability as an individual al judgment or “degree of belief” about how likely a particular event is to occur, based on the state of knowledge and available evidence. | DHS |
| supported commander - 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3110.01J, (U) 2015 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), or other joint planning authority. 2. In the context of joint planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander’s force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. See also support; supporting commander. | DOD |
| supporting commander - 1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander’s force and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. See also support; supported commander. | DOD |
| surety consideration [risk] - risk associated with the loss/misuse of data or information includes; risk of technical problems/failures with applications; risk associated with the security/vulnerability of systems. | DHS |
| surface transportation modes - mass transit, commuter and long-distance passenger rail, freight rail, commercial vehicles (including intercity buses), and pipelines, and related infrastructure (including roads and highways), that are within the territory of the United States, but does not include electric grids. | DHS |
| surveillance - process of observing something or someone includes the systematic observation or monitoring of areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. | DHS |
| survivability [system] - capability of a system or organization to withstand a disaster or hostile environment, without significant impairment of its normal operations includes those efforts that, to the maximum feasible extent, minimize personnel and equipment exposure to potential dangerous natural, hostile or non-hostile actions through consideration and evaluation of each achievable approach, option and/or mitigation. | DHS |
| suspected device [surveillance] - device that appears to be, but has not yet been shown to be, a technical surveillance device. | DHS |
| suspected terrorist organization - organization that is reasonably suspected to be, or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism or terrorist activity based on articulable and reasonable suspicion. | DHS |
| suspected terrorist - person that is reasonably suspected to be, or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism or terrorist activity based on articulable and reasonable suspicion. | DHS |

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| suspension of security clearance - temporary action in which an individual who had access to classified information is rendered ineligible to continue such access is not considered an adverse action, and it is not appealable. | DHS |
| suspicious activity reporting - official documentation of observed behavior reasonably indicative of pre-operational planning related to terrorism or other criminal activity. | DHS |
| sustainable energy infrastructure - (A) facilities for production of energy from renewable energy sources, thermal energy sources, or highly efficient technologies, including combined heat and power or other waste heat use; and (B) district energy systems. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| sustainment - The provision of logistics and personnel services required to maintain and prolong operations until successful mission accomplishment. | DOD |
| sustainment [system] - program design characteristic that consists of those planned support resources, system design characteristics' capabilities and activities required to maintain fielded systems at intended levels of performance and meet contingency usage requirements is a function of providing for and maintaining those levels of ready forces and materiel necessary to support the mission and encompasses efforts to field, in a cost effective manner, a support program meeting operational support performance requirements by sustaining the system to a level consistent with operational tempo and duration; may include such items as supply chain management, sustaining engineering, data management, anti-tamper provisions and interoperability functions. | DHS |
| sustainment, restoration, and modernization - The fuels asset sustainment program within Defense Logistics Agency Energy that provides a long-term process to cost-effectively sustain, restore, and modernize fuel facilities. Also called SRM. | DOD |
| systems reliability [risk] - risk associated with vulnerability/integrity of systems. | DHS |
| T Visa - Visa for nonimmigrant status granted to those who are or have been victims of human trafficking allowing them to remain in the United States to assist in an investigation or prosecution of human trafficking allows victims of human trafficking to remain in the United States for up to four years (or longer if a limited exception applies), receive work authorization, and, if certain conditions are met, apply for adjustment of status to that of an lawful permanent resident (LPR) . | DHS |
| tactical control - The authority over forces that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Also called TACON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); operational control. | DOD |
| target capabilities list - Defines specific capabilities that all levels of government should possess in order to respond effectively to incidents. | DHS/ FEMA |
| targeting - process based on intelligence of establishing various parameters to identify particular types of products, individuals, groups of people, or other entities for a specific purpose focus of identification is based upon particular intelligence and characteristics, models, or patterns. | DHS |
| targeting - The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. See also joint targeting coordination board; target. | DOD |
| technical hazard [information security] - technical or physical condition that exists in a secure or sensitive area which unintentionally transmits classified information, restricted data, and/or unclassified information requiring protection outside of the area and could allow for the technical exploitation of that information. | DHS |

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| technical intelligence - Intelligence derived from the collection, processing, analysis, and exploitation of data and information pertaining to foreign equipment and materiel for the purposes of preventing technological surprise, assessing foreign scientific and technical capabilities, and developing countermeasures designed to neutralize an adversary’s technological advantages. Also called TECHINT. See also exploitation; intelligence. | DOD |
| technical penetration [information security] - deliberate attempt to obtain classified national security information, restricted data, and/or for official use only information from a facility through technical exploitation. | DHS |
| technical risk - risk associated with immaturity of commercially available technology and reliance on a small number of vendors. | DHS |
| technical security - security measures taken to prevent the installation of technical surveillance devices and the exploitation of security vulnerabilities. | DHS |
| technical surveillance countermeasure - technique or measure to detect and neutralize a wide variety of hostile surveillance technologies used to obtain unauthorized access to classified and sensitive information. | DHS |
| technical surveillance countermeasure investigation - highly evolved, technically sophisticated, and sensitive investigation subject to U.S. IC requirements service is conducted by qualified technical surveillance countermeasure technicians to detect the presence of technical surveillance devices or hazards; identifies technical security vulnerabilities and items of security interest, which could facilitate the technical penetration of the investigated facility. | DHS |
| technical surveillance penetration - device installed to clandestinely monitor or record activities in a target area. | DHS |
| technical vulnerability - technical or physical condition that could permit the introduction of technical devices or undetected access into a secure or sensitive area. | DHS |
| technology risk - risk associated with technical problems/failures with applications and their ability to provide planned and desired technical functionality. | DHS |
| technology transfer - process by which existing knowledge, facilities, or capabilities developed under federal R&D funding are shared in order to enhance innovation and fulfill public and private technology needs includes research, invention, intellectual property, licensing, and commercialization. | DHS |
| territorial instrumentality - any political subdivision, public agency, instrumentality - including any instrumentality that is also a bank - or public corporation of a territory, and this term should be broadly construed to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. | DOI |
| territories - Under the Stafford Act, U.S. territories are may receive federally coordinated response within the U.S. possessions, including the insular areas, and within the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). Stafford Act assistance is available to Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which are included in the definition of State in the Stafford Act. At present, Stafford Act assistance also is available to the FSM and the RMI under the compact of free association. | DHS/ FEMA |
| terrorism - any activity that - (A) involves an act that - (i) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (ii) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (B) appears to be intended - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. | DHS |

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| <p>terrorism - As defined under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, any activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs; and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>terrorism - premeditated threat or act of violence, against persons, property, environmental, or economic targets, to induce fear or to intimidate, coerce or affect a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political, social, ideological, or religious objectives.</p> | DHS |
| <p>terrorism - premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents.</p> | DOS |
| <p>terrorism - The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and coerce governments or societies in pursuit of goals that are usually political. See also antiterrorism; combating terrorism; counterterrorism; force protection condition.</p> | DOD |
| <p>terrorism - The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives.</p> | USAID |
| <p>terrorism information - (A) all information, whether collected, produced, or distributed by intelligence, law enforcement, military, homeland security, or other activities relating to - (i) the existence, organization, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, means of finance or material support, or activities of foreign or international terrorist groups or individuals, or of domestic groups or individuals involved in transnational terrorism; (ii) threats posed by such groups or individuals to the United States, United States persons, or United States interests, or to those of other nations; (iii) communications of or by such groups or individuals; or (iv) groups or individuals reasonably believed to be assisting or associated with such groups or individuals; and (B) includes weapons of mass destruction information.</p> | DHS |
| <p>terrorism information - information relating to (1) the existence, organization, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, means of finance or material support, or activities of foreign or international terrorist groups or individuals, or of domestic groups or individuals involved in transnational terrorism; (2) threats posed by such groups or individuals to the United States, United States Persons, or United States interests, or to those of other nations; (3) communications of or by such groups or individuals; or (4) groups or individuals reasonably believed to be assisting or associated with such groups or individuals whether collected, produced, or distributed by intelligence, law enforcement, military, homeland security, or other activities.</p> | DHS |
| <p>terrorism-related information - terrorism information, identified as terrorism-related information throughout this policy - (1) The existence, organization, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, means of finance or material support, or activities of foreign or international terrorist groups or individuals, or of domestic groups or individuals involved in transnational terrorism; (2) Threats posed by such groups or individuals to the United States, U.S. persons, or U.S. interests, or to those of other nations; (3) Communications of or by such groups or individuals; (4) Groups or individuals reasonably believed to be assisting or associated with such groups or individuals; and (5) Weapons of mass destruction information.</p> | DOS/ USAID |

terrorist activity - any activity which is unlawful under the laws of the place where it is committed (or which, if it had been committed in the United States, would be unlawful under the laws of the United States or any State) and which involves any of the following: (I) The highjacking or sabotage of any conveyance (including an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle). (II) The seizing or detaining, and threatening to kill, injure, or continue to detain, another individual in order to compel a third person (including a governmental organization) to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the individual seized or detained. (III) A violent attack upon an internationally protected person or upon the liberty of such a person. (IV) An assassination. (V) The use of any - (a) biological agent, chemical agent, or nuclear weapon or device, or (b) explosive, firearm, or other weapon or dangerous device (other than for mere personal monetary gain), with intent to endanger, directly or indirectly, the safety of one or more individuals or to cause substantial damage to property. (VI) A threat, attempt, or conspiracy to do any of the foregoing.

DHS

terrorist group - any group practicing, or which has significant subgroups which practice, international terrorism.

DOS

terrorist organization - (1) (U) Terrorist organization, includes both designated terrorist organizations and undesignated terrorist organizations - (a) An organization designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization (FTO) under INA. This designation has implications beyond the INA, including penalties under U.S. criminal law. Aliens who engage in certain activities in connection with these organizations can be rendered inadmissible under the INA. Organizations currently designated as FTOs and information about the designation process can be found on the S/CT website. (b) An organization designated by the Secretary of State for inclusion in the Terrorist Exclusion List (TEL). The TEL designation is for immigration purposes only. Information about the designation process can be found on the S/CT website. (c) An organization that has not been designated but is a group of two or more individuals, whether organized or not, that engages in, or has a subgroup that engages in, terrorist activities. With respect to undesignated terrorist organizations - (iii) Where a finding of inadmissibility would involve an undesignated terrorist organization, the alien may overcome the finding by demonstrating, by clear and convincing evidence, that the alien did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization (except with respect to representatives of undesignated terrorist organizations, those who persuade others to support an undesignated terrorist organization, and those who receive military-type training on behalf of an undesignated terrorist organization, for whom there is no such defense).

DOS/
USAID

terrorist organization - an organization - (I) designated; (II) otherwise designated, upon publication in the Federal Register, by the Secretary of State in consultation with or upon the request of the Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland Security, as a terrorist organization, after finding that the organization engages in the activities described in subclauses (I) through (VI) of clause (iv); or (III) that is a group of two or more individuals, whether organized or not, which engages in, or has a subgroup which engages in, the activities described in subclauses (I) through (VI) of clause (iv).

DHS

terrorist sanctuary and sanctuary - an area in the territory of the country - (A) that is used by a terrorist or terrorist organization - i) to carry out terrorist activities, including training, fundraising, financing, and recruitment; or (ii) as a transit point; and (B) the government of which expressly consents to, or with knowledge, allows, tolerates, or disregards such use of its territory and is not subject to a determination.

DOS

terrorist screening database - the terrorist screening database maintained by the Federal Government Terrorist Screening Center or its successor.

DHS

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| terrorist threat level - A Department of Defense intelligence threat assessment of the level of terrorist threat faced by United States personnel and interests in a foreign country; the levels are expressed as LOW, MODERATE, SIGNIFICANT, and HIGH. | DOD |
| threat - An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger. | DHS/ FEMA |
| threat - Any circumstance or event with the potential to adversely impact agency operations (including mission functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, or individuals through an information system via unauthorized access, destruction, disclosure, modification of information, and/or denial of service. | USAID |
| threat - Any circumstance or event with the potential to adversely impact organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation through an information system via unauthorized access, destruction, disclosure, modification of information, and/or denial of service. | DOS/ USAID |
| threat - indication of potential harm to life, information, operations, the environment and/or property may be a natural or human-created occurrence and includes capabilities, intentions, and attack methods of adversaries used to exploit circumstances or occurrences with the intent to cause harm. | DHS |
| threat analysis - In antiterrorism, a continual process of compiling and examining all available information concerning potential terrorist activities by terrorist groups which could target a facility. See also antiterrorism. | DOD |
| threat and hazard identification and risk assessment - four-step common risk assessment process that helps the whole community-including persons, businesses, faith-based organizations, non-profit groups, schools and academia, and all levels of government-understand its risks and estimate capability requirements. | DHS |
| threat and vulnerability assessment - product of analysis performed to determine security countermeasures necessary to mitigate specific threats to personnel, facilities and/or events. | DHS |
| threat assessment - In antiterrorism, examining the capabilities, intentions, and activities, past and present, of terrorist organizations as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate to determine the level of threat. Also called TA. | DOD |
| threat assessment - product or process of evaluating information based on a set of criteria for entities, actions, or occurrences, whether natural or man-made, that have or indicate the potential to harm life, information, operations and/or property. | DHS |
| tier 1 biological select agent and toxin - subset of biological select agents and toxins (BSAT) that present the greatest risk of deliberate misuse with significant potential for mass casualties or devastating effect to the economy, critical infrastructure, or public confidence, and pose a severe threat to public health and safety. | DHS |
| tiering and tiering methodology - the procedure by which the Secretary assigns a tier to each covered chemical facility based on the risk assessment for that covered chemical facility. | DHS |
| T-nonimmigrant status - nonimmigrant status set aside for those who are or have been victims of human trafficking, protects victims of human trafficking and allows victims to remain in the United States to assist in an investigation or prosecution of human trafficking allows victims of human trafficking to remain in the United States for up to four years (or longer if a limited exception applies), receive work authorization, and, if certain conditions are met, apply for adjustment of status to that of an lawful permanent resident (LPR). | DHS |

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| <p>totalitarian party - an organization which advocates the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship or totalitarianism. The terms totalitarian dictatorship and totalitarianism mean and refer to systems of government not representative in fact, characterized by (A) the existence of a single political party, organized on a dictatorial basis, with so close an identity between such party and its policies and the governmental policies of the country in which it exists, that the party and the government constitute an indistinguishable unit, and (B) the forcible suppression of opposition to such party.</p> | DHS |
| <p>toxic industrial radiological - Any radiological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes. Also called TIR.</p> | DOD |
| <p>toxic industrial radiological - radiological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes includes materials such as; spent fuel rods, medical sources.</p> | DHS |
| <p>toxin - the toxic material or product of plants, animals, microorganisms (including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae or protozoa), or infectious substances, or a recombinant or synthesized molecule, whatever their origin and method of production, and includes - (A) any poisonous substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology produced by a living organism; or (B) any poisonous isomer or biological product, homolog, or derivative of such a substance.</p> | DOJ |
| <p>toxin - toxic material or product of plants, animals, microorganisms, or infectious substances, or a recombinant or synthesized molecule, whatever their origin and method of production, and includes i) any poisonous substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology produced by a living organism; or ii) any poisonous isomer or biological product, homolog, or derivative of such a substance including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae, or protozoa.</p> | DHS |
| <p>track of interest – Displayed data representing an airborne object that threatens or has the potential to threaten North America or National Security. Indicators may include, but are not limited to: noncompliance with air traffic control instructions or aviation regulations; extended loss of communications; unusual transmissions or unusual flight behavior; unauthorized intrusion into controlled airspace or an ADIZ; noncompliance with issued flight restrictions/security procedures; or unlawful interference with airborne flight crews, up to and including hijack. In certain circumstances, an object may become a TOI based on specific and credible intelligence pertaining to that particular aircraft/ object, its passengers, or its cargo. Also called TOI.</p> | DOT/ FAA |
| <p>track of interest - displayed data representing an object that threatens or has the potential to threaten North America or National Security indicators may include, but are not limited to: noncompliance with traffic control instructions or regulations; extended loss of communications; unusual transmissions or unusual behavior; unauthorized intrusion into controlled space or an ADIZ; noncompliance with issued restrictions/security procedures; or unlawful interference with crews, up to and including hijack.</p> | DHS |
| <p>track of interest - In counterdrug operations, contacts that meet the initial identification criteria applicable in the area where the contacts are detected. Also called TOI. See also suspect.</p> | DOD |
| <p>tradecraft - 1. Specialized methods and equipment used in the organization and activity of intelligence organizations, especially techniques and methods for handling communications with agents. 2. Operational practices and skills used in the performance of intelligence related duties.</p> | DOD |

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| transition - A shift in the political situation at a critical juncture in a nation's history. Three kinds of transition situations (these are basic conceptual frameworks for defining transitions - to show basic differences in the environments in which we might work) that OTI works in: Transition to Democracy; Post-Conflict Transition; Transitional Political Crisis (potential backsliding countries) | DOS/ USAID |
| transition - assignment of ownership and operation/maintenance of a product or system transfer of responsibility for a product or system from a research and development organization to a receiving activity, with subsequent integration of the product or system into the receiving activity's operations. | DHS |
| transnational crime - breach of rules or laws that have actual or potential effect across national borders or those breaches which are intra-State but which offend fundamental values of the international community. | DHS |
| transnational infrastructure - public or private systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, used and maintained by more than one country or which cross international borders includes the framework of interdependent networks and systems comprising identifiable industries, institutions (including people and procedures), and distribution capabilities that provide reliable flow of products and services, including transportation, communication, banking, finance, agriculture, food, water, energy, public health, emergency services, etc., essential to the national and economic security of neighboring countries, and facilitating worldwide government operations, global commerce, trade, and international communication. | DHS |
| transnational organized crime - (A) racketeering activity that involves at least one jurisdiction outside the United States; or (B) any other criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of at least four years under Federal, State, or local law that involves at least one jurisdiction outside the United States and that is intended to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit. | DOS |
| transportation disruption - any significant delay, interruption, or stoppage in the flow of trade caused by a natural disaster, heightened threat level, an act of terrorism, or any transportation security incident. | DHS |
| tribal - Referring to any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. | DHS/ FEMA |
| tribal government - the government of an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation. | DHS |
| tribal government - the government of an Indian tribe. | DHS |
| tribal leader - Individual responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe. | DHS/ FEMA |
| tribal organization - (A) the recognized governing body of an Indian tribe; and (B) any legally established organization of Indians that is controlled, sanctioned, or chartered by the governing body or democratically elected by the adult members of the Indian community to be served by the organization. | DOI |
| tribal organization - (i) the recognized governing body of any Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized community, including a Native village; or (ii) in connection with any personnel action, any local school board to which the governing body has delegated the authority to grant a waiver with respect to a personnel action. | DOI |
| tribe - any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe as defined in the Federally Recognized [Indian] Tribe List Act of 1994. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| trusted shipper - participant in any U.S. Government program which provides expedited processing for the adoption and verification of increased security standards | DHS |

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| U Visa - U nonimmigrant status for victims of criminal activity designated in INA (qualifying crimes) who have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse as a result of being a victim of criminal activity, possess information concerning the crime, and are being helpful to law enforcement and government officials in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity allows victims to remain in the United States for up to four years (or longer if a limited exception applies), receive work authorization, and, if certain conditions are met, apply for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident (LPR). | DHS |
| U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel - import specialists, auditors, and other appropriate employees of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection. | DHS |
| U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement personnel - Homeland Security Investigations Directorate personnel and other appropriate employees of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. | DHS |
| unacceptable risk - level of risk at which, given costs and benefits associated with further reduction measures, action is deemed to be warranted at a given point in time. | DHS |
| unaccompanied alien child - a child who - (A) has no lawful immigration status in the United States; (B) has not attained 18 years of age; and (C) with respect to whom - (i) there is no parent or legal guardian in the United States; or (ii) no parent or legal guardian in the United States is available to provide care and physical custody. | DHS |
| unauthorized alien - the alien is not at that time either (A) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or (B) authorized to be so employed by this chapter or by the Attorney General. | DHS |
| uncertainty - degree to which a calculated, estimated, or observed value may deviate from the true value. | DHS |
| undesirable incident - incident that has an adverse impact on the operation of the facility or mission of the agency. | DHS |
| undocumented - facilitates the classification of vessels that may be numbered by the proper issuing authority in a State. | DOT/ Maritime |
| Unified Area Command - Command system established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional. See Area Command. | DHS/ FEMA |
| unit of general local government - a city, county, town, parish, village, or other general-purpose political subdivision of a State. | GSA |
| unit of general local government - any city, county, town, parish, village, or other general-purpose political subdivision of a State. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| unit of general local government - any general purpose political subdivision of a State that has the power to levy taxes and spend funds, as well as general corporate and police powers. | DOL |
| United States border officer - with respect to a particular port of entry into the United States, any United States official who is performing duties at that port of entry. | DHS |
| United States Citizenship and Immigration Services - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that oversees lawful immigration to the United States by establishing national immigration services policies and priorities. | DHS |
| United States Coast Guard - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that protects the public, the environment, and U.S. economic and security interests in any maritime region in which those interests may be at risk, including international waters and America’s coasts, ports, and inland waterways and is one of the Nation’s five armed forces. | DHS |

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| <p>United States Customs and Border Protection - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that secures the Nation’s borders while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel, safeguards the Nation’s homeland at and beyond its borders, enforces U.S. laws and regulations, and executes a priority mission of keeping terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States</p> | DHS |
| <p>United States Department of Homeland Security - cabinet level department of the United States Federal Government charged with protecting the United States of America and its Territories by preventing terrorism and enhancing its security; securing and managing its borders; enforcing and administering its immigration laws; safeguarding and securing its cyberspace, critical infrastructures and key resources; ensuring resilience to disasters; and, providing essential support to national and economic security the primary mission of the Department is to - - prevent terrorist attacks within the United States- reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism - minimize the damage, and assist in the recovery, from terrorist attacks that do occur within the United States - carry out all functions of entities transferred to the Department, including by acting as a focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning - ensure that the functions of the agencies and subdivisions within the Department that are not related directly to securing the homeland are not diminished or neglected except by a specific explicit Act of Congress - ensure that the overall economic security of the United States is not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland - ensure that the civil rights and civil liberties of persons are not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland - monitor connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, coordinate efforts to sever such connections, and otherwise contribute to efforts to interdict illegal drug trafficking - promoting the efficient and secure movement of people and goods, enforcing U.S. trade laws, and fostering a resilient global supply chain.</p> | DHS |
| <p>United States person - (A) a natural person who is a national of the United States; or (B) a corporation or other legal entity that is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons described in subparagraph (A) own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such legal entity.</p> | DHS |
| <p>United States person - (A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.</p> | DOS |
| <p>United States person - (A) a United States citizen; (B) a partnership, corporation, or other legal entity that is organized under the laws of the United States; and (C) a partnership, corporation, or other legal entity that is organized under the laws of a foreign country and is controlled by entities described in subparagraph (B) or United States citizens, or both.</p> | DHS |
| <p>United States person - (A) a United States citizen;(B) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;(C) an alien lawfully residing in the United States at the time that the speech that is the subject of the foreign defamation action was researched, prepared, or disseminated; or(D) a business entity incorporated in, or with its primary location or place of operation in, the United States.</p> | DOJ |
| <p>United States person - (A) any United States citizen or any alien admitted for permanent residence into the United States; (B) any entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including its foreign branches); and (C) any person in the United States.</p> | DHS |

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| <p>United States person - a person which - (A) is incorporated or legally organized under the laws of the United States, including the laws of any State, locality, or the District of Columbia; (B) has its principal place of business in the United States; (C) has been incorporated or legally organized in the United States for more than 2 years before the issuance date of the invitation for bids or request for proposals with respect to the contract; (D) has performed within the United States or overseas security services similar in complexity to the contract being bid; (E) with respect to the contract, has achieved a total business volume equal to or greater than the value of the project being bid in 3 years of the 5-year period before the date specified in subparagraph (C); (F)(i) employs United States citizens in at least 80 percent of its principal management positions in the United States; and (ii) employs United States citizens in more than half of its permanent, full-time positions in the United States; and (G) has the existing technical and financial resources in the United States to perform the contract.</p> | DOS |
| <p>United States person - A United States citizen; an alien known by the concerned intelligence agency to be a permanent resident alien; an unincorporated association substantially composed of United States citizens or permanent resident aliens; or a corporation incorporated in the United States, except for those directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments.</p> | DOD |
| <p>United States person - A) an individual who is a citizen of the United States or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or(B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernment entity which is not a foreign person.</p> | DOS |
| <p>United States person - individual that is: 1) a United States citizen; (2) a Lawful Permanent Resident; (3) protected individual; (4) a group substantially composed of U.S. Citizens and/or Lawful Permanent Residents; or (5) a corporation incorporated in the United States, except for a corporation directed or controlled by a foreign government or governments.</p> | DHS |
| <p>United States Secret Service - Department of Homeland Security Operational Component that protects the President and Vice President of the United States, their families, heads of state, and other designated individuals; plans and implements security designs for designated National Special Security Events; investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; investigates financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud; and investigates computer-based attacks and intrusions.</p> | DHS |
| <p>unity of command - Principle of management stating that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>unity of command - The operation of all forces under a single responsible commander who has the requisite authority to direct and employ those forces in pursuit of a common purpose.</p> | DOD |
| <p>unity of command - The vesting of a single commander with the requisite authority to direct and coordinate the actions of all forces employed toward a common objective. Unity of command obtains the unity of effort that is essential to the decisive application of all available combat power. Subordinates are then focused on attaining the overall objectives as communicated from a single commander. In turn, this fosters freedom of action, decentralized control, and initiative. Hierarchical organization principle that no subordinate should report to more than one boss.</p> | DOS/ USAID |

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| <p>unity of effort - 1. Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization - the product of successful unified action. (DOD) A cooperative concept, which refers to coordination and communication among USG organizations toward the same common goals for success; in order to achieve unity of effort, it is not necessary for all organizations to be controlled under the same command structure, but it is necessary for each agency's efforts to be in harmony with the short- and long-term goals of the mission. Unity of effort is based on four principles: Common understanding of the situation. Common vision or goals for the R&S mission. Coordination of efforts to ensure continued coherency. Common measures of progress and ability to change course if necessary.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |
| <p>unity of effort - Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization, which is the product of successful unified action.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>unity of effort - harmonizing of activities among multiple organizations involves working toward a similar objective while respecting the chain of command and authorities of each participating organization.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>unity of purpose - 1. Coordination and cooperation among civilian and military actors from one or more nations toward mutually agreed, common objectives or outcomes. 2. Authorities, institutions, processes, and other means that can be used to direct all elements of national power in pursuit of a common understanding of the situation and common vision or goals for the mission.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |
| <p>U-nonimmigrant status - nonimmigrant status set aside for those who are or have been victims of criminal activity designated in INA (qualifying crimes) who have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse as a result of being a victim of criminal activity, possess relevant information concerning the crime, and have been helpful, are being helpful, or are likely to be helpful to law enforcement or government officials in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity. allows victims to remain in the United States for up to four years (or longer if a limited exception applies), receive work authorization, and, if certain conditions are met, apply for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident (LPR).</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>unwitting co-optees - group or person who provide support to terrorism without knowing that their actions are contributing to terrorism. Such persons may suspect that they are being used. Not all unwitting co-optees are engaging in criminal behavior.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>urgency [measure] - measure of how long it will be until an incident, problem or change has a significant impact.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>vessel of interest - vessel identified by the National Maritime Intelligence Center (NMIC), area maritime intelligence fusion centers, district intelligence office or other agency at the regional/port level as posing a potential security or criminal threat.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>vibrations sensor - Passive, covert or visible detection device that detects movement of the surface to which they are attached.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>vicinity of the terminal facilities - that geographical area surrounding the environment of terminal facilities which is directly affected or may be directly affected by the operation of the terminal facilities.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>visa overstay rate - (I) the total number of nationals of that country who were admitted to the United States on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa whose periods of authorized stays ended during a fiscal year but who remained unlawfully in the United States beyond such periods; to (II) the total number of nationals of that country who were admitted to the United States on the basis of a nonimmigrant visa during that fiscal year.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |

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| voluntary preparedness standards - a common set of criteria for preparedness, disaster management, emergency management, and business continuity programs, such as the American National Standards Institute's National Fire Protection Association Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs. | DHS |
| vulnerability - 1. The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight diminished. (JP 3-01) 2. The characteristics of a system that can cause it to be degraded (incapability to perform the designated function or mission) as a result of being subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (man-made) hostile environment. (JP 3-60) 3. In information operations, a weakness in information system security design, procedures, implementation, or internal controls that could be exploited to gain unauthorized access to information or an information system. See also information operations. | DOD |
| vulnerability - A weakness (or weaknesses) in an IS [information system], system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited. | USAID |
| vulnerability - physical feature or operational attribute that renders an entity open to exploitation or susceptible to a given hazard includes characteristic of design, location, security posture, operation, or any combination thereof, that renders an asset, system, network, or entity susceptible to disruption, destruction, or exploitation. | DHS |
| vulnerability - Weakness in a facility, equipment, information system, system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited or triggered by a threat source. | DOS/ USAID |
| vulnerability [degree] - qualitative or quantitative expression of the level to which an entity is susceptible to harm when it experiences a hazard | DHS |
| vulnerability assessment - A Department of Defense, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability of an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site to a terrorist attack. Also called VA. | DOD |
| vulnerability assessment - A systematic examination of an IS [information system] or product to determine the adequacy of security measures, identify security deficiencies, provide data from which to predict the effectiveness of proposed security measures, and confirm the adequacy of such measures after implementation. | USAID |
| vulnerability assessment - product or process of identifying susceptibility or exposure to hazards of an area of concern includes entities, assets, systems, networks, or geographic areas. | DHS |
| vulnerability assessment - the identification of weaknesses in the security of a chemical facility of interest. | DHS |
| vulnerability assessment - the process of identifying and quantifying vulnerabilities in a major system and its significant items of supply. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| watch [message] - message by the National Weather Service indicating that, in a defined area, conditions are favorable for a specified type of severe weather used when the risk of a hazardous weather or hydrologic event has increased significantly, but its occurrence, location, and/or timing is still uncertain. | DHS |
| watch list - compilation of identified data attributes necessary to support activities addressing specific issues of concern information is published or disseminated on a regular basis to appropriate entities for action. | DHS |
| waters of the United States - navigable waters; tributaries of navigable waters; and interstate and intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams that are regulated by the USCG, U.S. EPA, U.S. Department of the Interior, and other cognizant federal agencies. | DHS |
| weapon main charge configuration - arrangement or design of the main charge and other materials (usually metal) to create an effective weapon to attack personnel, vehicles, or structures. | DHS |

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| <p>weapon of mass destruction - (1) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas device that is designed, intended, or has the capability to cause a mass casualty incident; (2) any weapon that is designed, intended, or has the capability to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of persons through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a biological agent, toxin, or vector that is designed, intended, or has the capability to cause death, illness, or serious bodily injury to a significant number of persons; or (4) any weapon that is designed, intended, or has the capability to release radiation or radioactivity causing death, illness, or serious bodily injury to a significant number of persons.</p> | <p>ODNI/ CIA/ DOD</p> |
| <p>weapon of mass destruction - any weapon or device that is intended, or has the capability, to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through the release, dissemination, or impact of - A) toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (B) a disease organism; or (C) radiation or radioactivity.</p> | <p>ODNI/ CIA/ DOD</p> |
| <p>weapon of mass destruction - weapon capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people or an amount of property.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>weapon of mass destruction detection technology - electronic and/or mechanical means used to assist in the discovery and identification of a weapon of mass destruction or components thereof includes sensory gathering, imaging, radiation detection, etc.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>weapons of mass destruction information - information that could reasonably be expected to assist in the development, proliferation, or use of a weapon of mass destruction (including a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon) that could be used by a terrorist or a terrorist organization against the United States includes information about the location of any stockpile of nuclear materials that could be exploited for use in such a weapon.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>weapons of mass destruction information - information that could reasonably be expected to assist in the development, proliferation, or use of a weapon of mass destruction (including a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon) that could be used by a terrorist or a terrorist organization against the United States, including information about the location of any stockpile of nuclear materials that could be exploited for use in such a weapon that could be used by a terrorist or a terrorist organization against the United States.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>weapons of mass destruction information - The term weapons of mass destruction information, IRTPA, means information that could reasonably be expected to assist in the development, proliferation, or use of a weapon of mass destruction (including a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon) that could be used by a terrorist or a terrorist organization against the United States, including information about the location of any stockpile of nuclear materials that could be exploited for use in such a weapon that could be used by a terrorist or a terrorist organization against the United States.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |
| <p>weapons of mass destruction proliferation - The transfer of weapons of mass destruction or related materials, technology, and expertise from suppliers to state or non-state actors.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>weapons technical intelligence - A subcategory of technical intelligence derived from the technical and forensic collection and exploitation of improvised explosive devices, associated components, improvised weapons, and other systems. Also called WTI.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>weapons technical intelligence - intelligence derived from the processes and capabilities that collect, exploit and analyze asymmetric threat weapons systems to enable material sourcing, support to prosecution, force protection and targeting of threat networks.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |

FOREIGN SUPPORT - HUMANITARIAN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Terms and Definitions – Includes terms related to foreign disaster response and humanitarian relief, youth, resilience and climate change as well as sectoral: health, agriculture, education, et al.

| TERMS AND DEFINITIONS | SOURCE |
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| adaptive ecosystem management - a natural resource management process under which planning, implementation, monitoring, research, evaluation, and incorporation of new knowledge are combined into a management approach that - (i) is based on scientific findings and the needs of society; (ii) treats management actions as experiments; (iii) acknowledges the complexity of these systems and scientific uncertainty; and (iv) uses the resulting new knowledge to modify future management methods and policy. | DOI |
| administrative control - Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON. | DOD |
| administrative control - Special handling, transmission, mailing, safeguards, storage, and/or destruction provided to sensitive but unclassified (SBU) material. See the definition for SBU. | DOS/ USAID |
| agricultural countermeasure - (A) a product, practice, or technology that is intended to enhance or maintain the agricultural biosecurity of the United States; and (B) does not include a product, practice, or technology used solely in response to a human medical incident or public health emergency not related to agriculture. | USDA |
| agricultural disease emergency - an incident of agricultural disease that requires prompt action to prevent significant damage to people, plants, or animals. | USDA |
| agricultural operation - all eligible land, whether or not contiguous, that is - (A) under the effective control of a producer at the time the producer enters into a contract under the program; and (B) operated with equipment, labor, management, and production or cultivation practices that are substantially separate from other agricultural operations, as determined by the Secretary. | DOI |
| area command - A command that is composed of elements of one or more of the Services, organized and placed under a single commander and designated to operate in a specific geographical area. See also command. | DOD |
| area command - An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged. An agency administrator/executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations. | DHS/ FEMA |
| area of operations - An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called AO. See also area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area. | DOD |
| area of responsibility - geographical area associated with a command within which the commander has the authority to plan and conduct operations - in addition to geographic delineation, an area of responsibility may also be relative to subject, mission, or other factors. | DHS |

Foreign Support – Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Assistance

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| area of responsibility - The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a geographic combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called AOR. See also combatant command. | DOD |
| assistance - a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. | DHHS |
| assistance - any loan or financial or technical assistance, or any other use of funds. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| assistance - Financial support to accomplish a public purpose, including grants, cooperative agreements and other agreements in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government to an eligible recipient. The term does not include technical assistance, the provision of services instead of money; other assistance in the form of loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, or insurance; direct payments of any kind to individuals; or contracts which are required to be entered into and administered under procurement laws and regulations. | USAID |
| assistance - operational, training, intelligence, logistical, technical, and administrative assistance. | DOS |
| assistance - personnel, services, supplies, equipment, facilities, and other assistance if such assistance is provided by the Department of Defense or any other United States Government agency. | DOS |
| assistance - the direct provision of any course of advanced education by the Secretary concerned, reimbursement by the Secretary concerned for any course of advanced education provided by another department or agency of the Federal Government, or the payment, in whole or in part, by the Secretary concerned for any course of advanced education provided by any public or private educational institution or other entity, but such term does not include the payment for any course of advanced education which is paid for under chapter 106 or 107 of this title. | DOD |
| assistance - The President is authorized to provide assistance, including providing such assistance through international or nongovernmental organizations, for programs in developing countries to provide basic care and services for orphans and other vulnerable children. Such programs should provide assistance. | DOS |
| assistance - the provision of, or the provision of access to, information (including communication contents, communications records, or other information relating to a customer or communication), facilities, or another form of assistance. | DOD/ DHS |
| assistance - the provision of, or the provision of access to, information (including communication contents, communications records, or other information relating to a customer or communication), facilities, or another form of assistance. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| assistance - the transfer of anything of value for a public purpose of support or stimulation that is - (A) authorized by a law of the United States; (B) provided by the United States Government through grant or contractual arrangements (including technical assistance programs providing assistance by loan, loan guarantee, or insurance); and (C) not an annual payment by the United States Government to the District of Columbia government. | Treasury |
| behavioral health aftercare - those activities and resources used to support recovery following inpatient, residential, intensive substance abuse, or mental health outpatient plan has been developed with the client. An aftercare plan may use such resources as a community-based therapeutic group, transitional living facilities, a 12-step sponsor, a local 12-step or other related support group, and other community-based providers or outpatient treatment. The purpose is to help prevent or deal with relapse by ensuring that by the time a client or patient is discharged from a level of care, such as outpatient treatment, an after care. | DOI |

Foreign Support – Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Assistance

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| beneficiary country - any country with respect to which there is in effect a proclamation by the President designating such country as a beneficiary country for purposes of this chapter. Before the President designates any country as a beneficiary country for purposes of this chapter, he shall notify the House of Representatives and the Senate of his intention to make such designation, together with the considerations entering into such decision. | DHS |
| beneficiary developing country - any country with respect to which there is in effect an Executive order or Presidential proclamation by the President designating such country as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of this subchapter. | DHS |
| biosurveillance - The process to gather, integrate, interpret, and communicate essential information related to all-hazards, threats, or disease activity affecting human, animal, or plant health to achieve early detection and warning, contribute to overall situational awareness of the health aspects of an incident, and to enable better decision making at all levels. | DOD |
| bulk-power system - (A) facilities and control systems necessary for operating an interconnected electric energy transmission network (or any portion thereof); and (B) electric energy from generation facilities needed to maintain transmission system reliability. | DOI |
| capacity building - A process whereby people, organizations, and society as a whole are enabled to strengthen, create, improve, adapt, or maintain their abilities to manage their affairs, through training, mentoring, networking, and improvements in equipment, infrastructure, programs, and organizational structure. | DOS/ USAID |
| capacity building - enabling people, organizations, and societies to develop, strengthen, and expand their abilities to meet their goals or fulfill their mandates. Capacity is strengthened through the transfer of knowledge and skills that enhance individual and collective abilities to deliver services and carry out programs that address challenges in a sustainable way. It is a long-term and continuous process that focuses on developing human resources, organizational strength, and legal structures, and it involves all stakeholders including civil society. Related terms include capacity development and capacity strengthening. The latter term emphasizes the need to build upon existing capacity as much as possible. | DOS/ USAID |
| catastrophic emergency - Any incident, regardless of location, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the U.S. population, infrastructure, environment, economy, or government functions. | DOS/ USAID |
| catastrophic event - Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. | DOD |
| catastrophic incident - any natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster that results in extraordinary levels of casualties or damage or disruption severely affecting the population (including mass evacuations), infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions in an area. | DHS |
| catastrophic incident - Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. | DHS/ FEMA |
| catastrophic incident - natural disaster or act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster that results in extraordinary levels of casualties or damage or disruption severely affecting the population (including mass evacuations), infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions in an area. | DHS |

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| chain of command - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority. | DHS/ FEMA |
| chain of command - The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel. | DOD |
| change in control - (A) for a corporation, the sale or transfer of a controlling interest in the corporation; (B) for a partnership or limited liability company, the sale or transfer of a controlling interest in the partnership or limited liability company; and (C) for an individual, the sale or transfer of an organizational asset subject to this chapter to another party. | DOI |
| chemical hazard - Any chemical manufactured, used, transported, or stored that can cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those materials, including chemical agents and chemical weapons prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention as well as toxic industrial chemicals. | DOD |
| chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident - Any occurrence, resulting from the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons and devices; the emergence of secondary hazards arising from friendly actions; or the release of toxic industrial materials or biological organisms and substances into the environment, involving the emergence of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards. | DOD |
| climate change - Variations in average weather conditions that persist over multiple decades or longer that encompass increases and decreases in temperature, shifts in precipitation, and changing risk of certain types of severe weather events. | DOD |
| coastal fishery resource - any fishery, any species of fish, or any stock of fish that moves among, or is broadly distributed across, waters under the jurisdiction of two or more States or waters under the jurisdiction of one or more States and the exclusive economic zone. | DOI |
| combatant command - a unified combatant command or a specified combatant command. | DOD |
| combatant command - A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called CCMD. See also specified combatant command; unified command. | DOD |
| combatant command (command authority) - Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces; assigning tasks; designating objectives; and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Also called COCOM. See also combatant command; combatant commander; operational control; tactical control. | DOD |
| command relationships - The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command; defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support. See also chain of command; combatant command (command authority); command; operational control; support; tactical control. | DOD |

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| common operating picture - A continuously updated overview of an incident compiled throughout an incident's life cycle from data shared between integrated systems for communication, information management, and intelligence and information sharing. The common operating picture allows incident managers at all levels to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions. The common operating picture also helps ensure consistency at all levels of incident management across jurisdictions, as well as between various governmental jurisdictions and private-sector and nongovernmental entities that are engaged. | DHS/ FEMA |
| common operational picture - A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. Also called COP. | DOD |
| communicable disease - a disease that is ruled as subject to quarantine, and requires isolation or restriction of movement by the patient for a specified period, as prescribed by the health authorities having jurisdiction. | DOS/ USAID |
| complex emergency - A disaster, usually long-term, combining political, military, and humanitarian problems in a way that hinders relief efforts. | DOS/ USAID |
| concept of operations - A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS. | DOD |
| concept of operations - formal document of an analysis that describes how an asset, system, or capability will be employed and supported includes program's mission, goals and objectives; may also include roles and responsibilities of the program's key stakeholders and the high-level processes to achieve program goals and objectives. | DHS |
| coordinating authority - A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. | DOD |
| counterproliferation - Those actions taken to reduce the risks posed by extant weapons of mass destruction to the United States, allies, and partners. Also called CP. See also nonproliferation. | DOD |
| defense institution building - Security cooperation conducted to establish or reform the capacity and capabilities of a partner nation's defense institutions at the ministerial/department, military staff, and service headquarters levels. Also called DIB. | DOD |
| developed countries - countries so designated by the President. | DHS |
| developing country - a country designated as a developing country by the Trade Representative. | DHS |
| developing country - a country that has a shortage of foreign exchange earnings and has difficulty meeting all of its food needs through commercial channels. | USDA |
| development objective - The most ambitious result that a USAID Mission or Bureau/Independent Office (B/IO), along with its partners, can materially affect, and for which it is willing to be held accountable. | USAID |
| development objective - the most ambitious result that a USAID operating unit, along with its partners, can materially affect, and for which it is willing to be held accountable. A DO is a results statement, in other words, it is a problem solved. | DOS/ USAID |
| development unit - a part of a project which, for purposes of orderly engineering or reclamation development, is designated as a development unit by order of the Secretary. | DOI |
| disaster - An unexpected occurrence, manmade or natural, that causes loss of life, health, property or livelihood, inflicting widespread destruction and distress and having long-term, adverse effects on Agency operations. It is distinguished from an accident by its magnitude and by its damage to the community infrastructure or the resources required for recovery. | USAID |

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| disaster area - an area in which the President has declared a major disaster during the period of such declaration. | DHHS |
| disaster area - an area that has suffered or in which has occurred an emergency or disaster. | DOL |
| disaster assistance response team - A team deployed by the United States Agency for International Development, if a large-scale, urgent, and/or extended response is necessary, to provide specialists to assist the chief of mission and the United States Agency for International Development mission (where present) with the management of the United States Government response to a disaster. Also called DART. See also foreign disaster; foreign disaster relief. | DOD |
| disaster county - a county included in the geographic area covered by a qualifying natural disaster declaration. | USDA |
| disaster declaration - The written determination by a U.S. Ambassador or designee of the Secretary of State that a disaster situation exists, with lives at risk, which exceeds local capacity and for which it is in the U.S. Government's interest to respond. | USAID |
| disaster or emergency - a major disaster or emergency, as declared by the President, that results in severe adverse effects for a substantial number of employees (e.g., loss of life or property, serious injury, or mental illness as a result of a direct threat to life or health). | DOS/ USAID |
| disaster reconstruction - Longer term activities designed to augment critical infrastructure and promote development goals; of tertiary priority to Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation. | USAID |
| disaster recovery center - A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid. Also called DRC. | DHS/ FEMA |
| disaster recovery plan - An overview of the requirements necessary to ensure that USAID's critical business functions that are handled by its information systems are resumed and restored after a natural or man-made disaster occurs. Also called DRP. | USAID |
| disaster recovery plan - A written plan for recovering one or more information systems at an alternate facility in response to a major hardware or software failure or destruction of facilities. | DOS/ USAID |
| disaster recovery plan - The detailed plan for restoring operations in CGFS financial service centers is rendered inoperable because of fire, natural disaster, acts of war, or other violence. | DOS/ USAID |
| disaster rehabilitation - Intermediate term activities to assist disaster stricken populations to return to a state of viability. A secondary priority to life sustaining Disaster Relief. | USAID |
| disaster relief - Immediate, life sustaining assistance provided to disaster victims. | USAID |

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| <p>displaced person - (i) any person who moves from real property, or moves his personal property from real property - I) as a direct result of a written notice of intent to acquire or the acquisition of such real property in whole or in part for a program or project undertaken by a Federal agency or with Federal financial assistance; or (II) on which such person is a residential tenant or conducts a small business, a farm operation, or a business, as a direct result of rehabilitation, demolition, or such other displacing activity as the lead agency may prescribe, under a program or project undertaken by a Federal agency or with Federal financial assistance in any case in which the head of the displacing agency determines that such displacement is permanent; and (ii) any person who moves from real property, or moves his personal property from real property - (I) as a direct result of a written notice of intent to acquire or the acquisition of other real property, in whole or in part, on which such person conducts a business or farm operation, for a program or project undertaken by a Federal agency or with Federal financial assistance; or (II) as a direct result of rehabilitation, demolition, or such other displacing activity as the lead agency may prescribe, of other real property on which such person conducts a business or a farm operation, under a program or project undertaken by a Federal agency or with Federal financial assistance where the head of the displacing agency determines that such displacement is permanent.</p> | <p>DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>displaced person - A broad term used to refer to internally and externally displaced persons collectively. See also evacuee; refugee.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>documented vessel - any vessel of the United States that has been issued a certificate of documentation that might include a register, enrollment, license, or enrollment and license for various trades.</p> | <p>DOT/ Maritime</p> |
| <p>domestic voyage - movement of a vessel between places in, or subject to the jurisdiction of, the United States, except movement between - A) a place in a territory or possession of the United States or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and(B) a place outside that territory, possession, or Trust Territory.</p> | <p>DOT/ Maritime</p> |
| <p>economic assistance - assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; relating to development assistance and assistance under Title 22; relating to the economic support fund.</p> | <p>DOS</p> |
| <p>economic benefit of the overloading - the amount obtained by multiplying the weight of the overload (in tons) by the lesser of - (A) the average freight rate value of a ton of the vessel's cargo for the voyage; or (B) \$50.</p> | <p>DOT/ Maritime</p> |
| <p>emergency - a natural disaster affecting a wide area (such as a flood, hurricane, tidal wave, earthquake, severe storm, or landslide) or a catastrophic failure from any external cause, as a result of which: (A) the Governor of a State has declared an emergency and the Secretary has concurred; or(B) the President has declared a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.</p> | <p>DOT</p> |
| <p>emergency & evacuation network - A radio channel designated specifically for security of personnel at the U.S. Mission. An appropriation that is no longer available to incur new obligations, although it may still be available for recording and/or payment of obligations properly incurred before the period of availability expired. Also called E&E.</p> | <p>USAID</p> |
| <p>emergency management - As subset of incident management, the coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other manmade disasters.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>emergency management - coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain and improve the capabilities to prepare for, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual disasters or emergencies, regardless of cause emergency management activities in response to an incident are a component of overall incident management and are aligned with parallel response processes associated with prevention and protection.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |
| <p>emergency management - Organized efforts to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an emergency.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |

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| emergency management - the governmental function that coordinates and integrates all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters. | DHS |
| emergency medical condition - a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) such that a prudent layperson, who possesses an average knowledge of health and medicine, could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in a condition. | DHHS |
| emergency medical services - A system of coordinated response involving private and public agencies and organizations that provides emergency medical care after an incident that causes serious illness or injury. Also called EMS. | DHHS |
| emergency medical services - resources used by a public or nonprofit entity to deliver medical care outside of a medical facility under emergency conditions that occur as a result of - (A) the condition of a patient; or (B) a natural disaster or related condition. | USDA |
| endemic - The constant presence and/or usual presence of a disease or condition found in a population within a geographic area. This may also be thought of as the baseline. | USAID |
| epidemic - The increase of cases of a disease, often occurring suddenly, than what would be expected for that population in that area or at that time. Even one or two cases of certain diseases (such as cholera) can be considered an epidemic. ^b In other circumstances, an epidemic is defined by where the cases occur (e.g., West Nile virus in the United States) or when the cases occur (e.g., influenza in the summer). | USAID |
| especially hazardous cargo - anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrate, chlorine, liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and any other substance, material, or group or class of material, in a particular amount and form that the Secretary determines by regulation poses a significant risk of creating a transportation security incident while being transported in maritime commerce. | DOT/ Maritime |
| evacuation - 1. Removal of a patient by any of a variety of transport means from a theater of military operation, or between health services capabilities, for the purpose of preventing further illness or injury, providing additional care, or providing disposition of patients from the military health care system. 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, United States or foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. 4. The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatant evacuees from a specific area to another in the same or different countries by Department of State, Department of Defense, or appropriate military commander. See also evacuee; noncombatant evacuation operation. | DOD |
| evacuation - An action taken that requires all persons in a Department facility to leave the facility and move to a safe area. Evacuations are generally ordered under emergency conditions and may occur with little or no warning. Evacuations may be local (e.g., evacuation of a building) or regional (e.g., evacuation of a city or an area). | DOS/ USAID |
| evacuation - organized and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from hazardous or potentially hazardous areas, and their reception and care in designated safe areas. | DHS |
| evacuation - Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas. | DHS/ FEMA |
| evacuation, relocation, and internment period - that period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on June 30, 1946. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |

Foreign Support – Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Assistance

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| exploitation - 1. Taking full advantage of success in military operations, following up initial gains, and making permanent the temporary effects already created. 2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. 3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. See also attack. | DOD |
| exploitation - Exploitation can be defined as the act of involving a child for economic or other reasons in criminal activities. Exploitation may take place at the hands of parents, neighbors, schoolmates, cults, employers, etc. | DOS/ USAID |
| extraordinary operation and maintenance work - major, nonrecurring maintenance to Reclamation-owned or operated facilities, or facility components, that is - (A) intended to ensure the continued safe, dependable, and reliable delivery of authorized project benefits; and (B) greater than 10 percent of the contractor's or the transferred works operating entity's annual operation and maintenance budget for the facility, or greater than \$100,000. | DOI |
| federally-owned corporation - a corporation in which the United States owns all the outstanding capital stock. | DOT/ Maritime |
| fish processing vessel - a vessel that commercially prepares fish or fish products other than by gutting, decapitating, gilling, skinning, shucking, icing, freezing, or brine chilling. | DOT/ Maritime |
| fish tender vessel - a vessel that commercially supplies, stores, refrigerates, or transports fish, fish products, or materials directly related to fishing or the preparation of fish to or from a fishing, fish processing, or fish tender vessel or a fish processing facility. | DOT/ Maritime |
| fishing vessel - a vessel that commercially engages in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish or an activity that can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish. | DOT/ Maritime |
| food and nutrition security - access to, and availability, utilization, and stability of, sufficient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an active and healthy life. | DOS |
| food security - access by all people at all times to sufficient food and nutrition for a healthy and productive life. | USDA |
| foodborne illness outbreak - the occurrence of 2 or more cases of a similar illness resulting from the ingestion of a certain food. | USDA |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Also called FP. See also force; force protection condition; protection. | DOD |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against federal personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. | DHS |
| forced labor - all work or service-(A) that is exacted from any individual under menace of any penalty for nonperformance of the work or service, and for which-(i) the work or service is not offered voluntarily; or (ii) the work or service is performed as a result of coercion, debt bondage, or involuntary servitude and (B) by 1 or more individuals who, at the time of performing the work or service, were being subjected to a severe form of trafficking in persons. | DOS |
| foreign assistance - any tangible or intangible item provided by the United States Government to a foreign country or international organization under this or any other Act, including but not limited to any training, service, or technical advice, any item of real, personal, or mixed property, any agricultural commodity, United States dollars, and any currencies of any foreign country which are owned by the United States Government; and provided by the United States Government - foreign assistance provided by means of gift, loan, sale, credit, or guaranty. | DOS/ USAID |

Foreign Support – Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Assistance

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| foreign assistance - any tangible or intangible item provided by the United States Government to a foreign country or international organization under this chapter or any other Act, including but not limited to any training, service, or technical advice, any item of real, personal, or mixed property, any agricultural commodity, United States dollars, and any currencies of any foreign country which are owned by the United States Government. | DOS |
| foreign assistance - Assistance to foreign nations ranging from the sale of military equipment and support for foreign internal defense to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and man-made disasters that may be provided through development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also domestic emergencies; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance. | DOD |
| foreign assistance - assistance to foreign nations ranging from the sale of military equipment to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and man-made disasters; that may be provided through development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also domestic emergencies; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance. | DOD |
| foreign disaster - a calamitous situation or event that occurs naturally or through human activities, which threatens or inflicts human suffering on a scale that may warrant emergency relief assistance from the United States Government or from foreign partners. See also foreign disaster relief. | DOD |
| foreign disaster relief - assistance that can be used immediately to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims that normally includes services and commodities as well as the rescue and evacuation of victims; the provision and transportation of food, water, clothing, medicines, beds, bedding, and temporary shelter; the furnishing of medical equipment, medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. Also called FDR. See also foreign disaster. | DOD |
| foreign disaster relief - Prompt aid that can be used to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims. Normally it includes humanitarian services and transportation; the provision of food, clothing, medicine, beds, and bedding; temporary shelter and housing; the furnishing of medical materiel and medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. Also called FDR. | DOS/ USAID |
| foreign humanitarian assistance - Department of Defense activities conducted outside the United States and its territories to directly relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. Also called FHA. See also foreign assistance. | DOD |
| foreign humanitarian assistance - Department of Defense activities, normally in support of the United States Agency for International Development or Department of State, conducted outside the United States, its territories, and possessions to relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. Also called FHA. | DOS/ USAID |
| former beneficiary country - a country that ceases to be designated as a beneficiary country under this chapter because the country has become a party to a free trade agreement with the United States. | DHS |
| global fund - the public-private partnership known as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria established pursuant to Article 80 of the Swiss Civil Code. | DOS |
| global health security - Prevention of, protection from, mitigation of, response to, and recovery from serious incidents that are cross-border in nature and that pose a risk to security, destabilize economies, disrupt social cohesion, and affect the critical business of government. | DHHS |
| global health security - Prevention of, protection from, mitigation of, response to, and recovery from serious incidents that are cross-border in nature and that pose a risk to security, destabilize economies, disrupt social cohesion, and affect the critical business of government. | DHHS |

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| grid security emergency - the occurrence or imminent danger of - (A)(i) a malicious act using electronic communication or an electromagnetic pulse, or a geomagnetic storm event, that could disrupt the operation of those electronic devices or communications networks, including hardware, software, and data, that are essential to the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure; and (ii) disruption of the operation of such devices or networks, with significant adverse effects on the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure, as a result of such act or event; or (B)(i) a direct physical attack on critical electric infrastructure or on defense critical electric infrastructure; and (ii) significant adverse effects on the reliability of critical electric infrastructure or of defense critical electric infrastructure as a result of such physical attack. | DOI |
| hazardous materials - a broad range of materials that are not only flammable or combustible but are also designated under related maritime safety and environmental laws. | DOT/ Maritime |
| health engagement - a health stability operation conducted by the Department of Defense outside the United States in coordination with a foreign government or international organization to establish, reconstitute, or maintain the health sector of a foreign country. | DOD |
| human environment - the physical, social, and economic components, conditions, and factors which interactively determine the state, condition, and quality of living conditions, employment, and health of those affected, directly or indirectly, by activities occurring on the outer Continental Shelf. | DOI |
| humanitarian and civic assistance - any of the following:(1) Medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary care provided in areas of a country that are rural or are underserved by medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary professionals, respectively, including education, training, and technical assistance related to the care provided. (2) Construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems.(3) Well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities.(4) Rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities. | DOD |
| humanitarian and civic assistance - Assistance to the local populace and funded under separate authorities, provided by predominantly United States forces in conjunction with military operations. Also called HCA. See also foreign humanitarian assistance. | DOD |
| humanitarian and civic assistance - Assistance to the local populace provided by predominantly U.S. forces in conjunction with military operations and exercises. This assistance is specifically authorized by Title 10, United States Code, Section 401, and funded under separate authorities. Also called HCA. (DOD) | DOS/ USAID |
| humanitarian assistance - assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, education, and clothing. | DOS/ USAID |
| humanitarian assistance - assistance rendered to a country or population in an emergency or crisis context. This could include natural or manmade disaster response or complex humanitarian emergency. (USAID) (DoD): Programs conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. Humanitarian assistance provided by U.S. forces is limited in scope and duration. The assistance provided is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities or organizations that may have the primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance. | DOS/ USAID |
| humanitarian assistance - assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, education, and clothing. | DOS |
| humanitarian assistance - assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies, clothing, and shelter. | DOS |

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| humanitarian assistance - funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for a fiscal year for humanitarian assistance shall be used for the purpose of providing transportation of humanitarian relief and for other humanitarian purposes worldwide. | DOD |
| humanitarian assistance coordination center - A temporary center established by a geographic combatant commander to assist with interagency coordination and planning during the early planning and coordination stages of foreign humanitarian assistance operations. Also called HACC. See also foreign humanitarian assistance; interagency coordination. | DOD |
| humanitarian demining assistance - detection and clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, and includes activities related to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to explosive. | DOD |
| humanitarian demining assistance - The activities related to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war. | DOD |
| humanitarian mine action - Activities that strive to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms ammunition. Also called HMA | DOD |
| humanitarian operations center - An international and interagency body that coordinates the overall relief strategy and unity of effort among all participants in a large foreign humanitarian assistance operation. Also called HOC. See also operation. | DOD |
| humanitarian or peacekeeping operation - a military operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance or in support of a peacekeeping operation under chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The term does not include routine training, force rotation, or stationing. | DOD |
| humanitarian or peacekeeping operation - a military operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance or in support of a peacekeeping operation under chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The term does not include routine training, force rotation, or stationing. | DOD |
| humanitarian or peacekeeping operation - a military operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance or in support of a peacekeeping operation under Chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The term does not include routine training, force rotation, or stationing. | GSA/ DOD |
| hunger strike - deviation from normal eating and drinking patterns, in order to gain attention to a perceived need, opinion, or policy or to achieve a specific goal, such as improved prison conditions or release. | DOS/ USAID |
| imminent danger - the existence of any condition or practice in a coal or other mine which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm before such condition or practice can be abated. | DOL |
| imminent danger to the health and safety of the public - the existence of any condition or practice, or any violation of a permit or other requirement of this chapter in a surface coal mining and reclamation operation, which condition, practice, or violation could reasonably be expected to cause substantial physical harm to persons outside the permit area before such condition, practice, or violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of death or serious injury before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same conditions or practices giving rise to the peril, would not expose himself or herself to the danger during the time necessary for abatement. | DOI |
| intermediary country - a country that exports raw or worked ivory that does not originate in that country. | DOI |
| internally displaced person - Any person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their home or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. Also called IDP. | DOD |

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| international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response - A United States Government activity that assists a foreign government in responding to the effects from an intentional, naturally occurring, or accidental chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incident on foreign territory to save and sustain lives, stabilize the situation, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Also called ICBRN-R. | DOD |
| international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response - United States Government activity that assists foreign governments in responding to the effects from an intentional or accidental chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incident on foreign territory. Also called ICBRN-R. | DOD |
| international organization - (1) a public international organization designated as such pursuant to the International Organizations Immunities Act or a public international organization created pursuant to a treaty or other international agreement as an instrument through or by which two or more foreign governments engage in some aspect of their conduct of international affairs; and (2) an official mission (other than a United States mission) to such a public international organization, including any real property of such an organization or mission and including the personnel of such an organization or mission. | DOS |
| international organization - (A) A public international organization designated as being entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities. (B) A public international organization created pursuant to a treaty or other international agreement as an instrument through or by which two or more foreign governments engage in some aspect of their conduct of international affairs. (C) An official mission, except a United States mission, to a public international organization. | DOD |
| international organization - a public international organization or international-organization preparatory commission in which the Government of the United States participates. | USG |
| international organization - a public international organization in which the United States participates pursuant to any treaty or under the authority of any Act of Congress authorizing such participation or making an appropriation for such participation, and which shall have been designated by the President through appropriate Executive order as being entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities. The President shall be authorized, in the light of the functions performed by any such international organization, by appropriate Executive order to withhold or withdraw from any such organization or its officers or employees any of the privileges, exemptions, and immunities or to condition or limit the enjoyment by any such organization or its officers or employees of any such privilege, exemption, or immunity. The President shall be authorized, if in his judgment such action should be justified by reason of the abuse by an international organization or its officers and employees of the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided in this subchapter or for any other reason, at any time to revoke the designation of any international organization, whereupon the international organization in question shall cease to be classed as an international organization. | DOS |
| international organization - An organization with an international membership, scope, or presence. | DOS/ USAID |
| international organizations - Public International Organizations or International Commissions, identified by OPM after consultation with the Department of State, to which Federal employees may be detailed or transferred with reemployment rights to his/her agency following separation. It is the policy of the U. S. Government to assist international organizations to obtain well- qualified U. S. citizens to serve in their secretariats and technical assistance programs. | USAID |
| internationally recognized core labor standards - the core labor standards only as stated in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-Up (1998). | DHS |

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| internationally recognized worker rights - (A) the right of association;(B) the right to organize and bargain collectively;(C) a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor;(D) a minimum age for the employment of children, and a prohibition on the worst forms of child labor, as defined in paragraph (6); and (E) acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health. | DHS |
| irrigation block - an area of arid or semiarid lands in a project in which, in the judgment of the Secretary, the irrigable lands should be reclaimed and put under irrigation at substantially the same time, and which is designated as an irrigation block by order of the Secretary. | DOI |
| irrigation water - water made available for agricultural purposes from the operation of reclamation project facilities pursuant to a contract with the Secretary. | DOI |
| joint regional strategies - An integrated strategic plan developed jointly between the State and USAID Regional Bureaus that involves the equities of both agencies, and involves both non-regional bureaus and interagency partners with a stake in the region. The JRS is used to inform budget decisions, advise integrated country strategies, and shape performance reviews. Also called JRS. | DOS/ USAID |
| landholding - total irrigable acreage of one or more tracts of land situated in one or more districts owned or operated under a lease which is served with irrigation water pursuant to a contract with the Secretary. In determining the extent of a landholding the Secretary shall add to any landholding held directly by a qualified or limited recipient that portion of any landholding held indirectly by such qualified or limited recipient which benefits that qualified or limited recipient in proportion to that landholding. | DOI |
| leased - subjected to a grant of primary possession entered into for a gainful purpose with a determinable fee remaining in the hands of the grantor. With respect to a lease that conveys rights of exploration and development, the exemptions listed in paragraph (1) shall continue with respect to that portion of the leased tract that is used solely for the purposes of exploration. | DOI |
| least developed countries - Those listed in the annual reports of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Secretariat and of the Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Also called LDC. | USAID |
| least developed country - a country which the Trade Representative determines is- (i) a country referred to as a least developed country within the meaning of paragraph (a) of Annex VII to the Subsidies Agreement, or (ii) any other country listed in Annex VII to the Subsidies Agreement, but only if the country has a per capita gross national product of less than \$1,000 per annum as measured by the most recent data available from the World Bank. | DHS |
| least developed country - any country on the United Nations General Assembly list of least developed countries. | DHS |
| major disaster - any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this chapter to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |

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| major disaster - natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby. | DHS |
| major disaster - Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States that, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby. | DHS/ FEMA |
| man-made disaster - human-caused incident resulting in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries includes such events as airplane accidents, nuclear disasters, oil spills, structural flaws or failures, war, genocide, terrorist attacks. | DHS |
| mass casualty - Any number of human casualties produced across a period of time that exceeds available medical support capabilities. See also casualty. | DOD |
| mass killings - 3 or more killings in a single incident. | DHS |
| medical services - Facilitates charges for medical evacuations, hospitalizations, and expenses related to obtaining a medical clearance. | DOS/ USAID |
| medical services - medical examination, treatment, and rehabilitative services, plus:(A) Surgical services; (B) Dental services and appliances; ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (C) Optometric and podiatric services; (D) Preventive health services; ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (E) Noninstitutional extended care services, including alternatives to institutional extended care that the Secretary may furnish directly, by contract, or through provision of case management by another provider or payer; (F) In the case of a person otherwise receiving care or services under this chapter: (i) wheelchairs, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances; (ii) special clothing made necessary by the wearing of prosthetic appliances; and (iii) such other supplies or services as the Secretary determines to be reasonable and necessary; also (G) Travel and incidental expenses. | DVA |
| military operations - those operations involving members of the armed forces assisting in United States Government sponsored training of military personnel of a foreign nation. | DOD |
| mission command - The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. | DOD |
| mobile offshore drilling unit - a vessel capable of engaging in drilling operations for the exploration or exploitation of subsea resources. | DOT/ Maritime |
| modular component health care facility - a health care facility that is constructed - (1) off-site using prefabricated component units for subsequent transport to the destination location; and (2) represents 1 a more economical method for provision of health care facility 2 than a traditionally constructed health care building. | DOI |

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| national development strategy - any strategy to achieve market-driven economic growth and eliminate extreme poverty that has been developed by the government of the country in consultation with a wide variety of civic participation, including nongovernmental organizations, private and voluntary organizations, academia, women's and student organizations, local trade and labor unions, and the business community. | DOS |
| natural disaster - An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. See also domestic emergencies. | DOD |
| natural disaster - any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which causes, or which may cause, substantial damage or injury to civilian property or persons. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| natural disaster - any natural or weather-related event that results in flooding or damage, including earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanoes, tornadoes, and wildfires and fires in the primary residence of an employee. | DOS/ USAID |
| natural disaster - plant disease, insect infestation, drought, fire, freeze, flood, earthquake, lightning, or other occurrence, as determined by the Secretary. | USDA |
| natural disaster - plant disease, insect infestation, drought, fire, freeze, flood, earthquake, lightning, or other occurrence, as determined by the Secretary. | DHS |
| new United Nations peacekeeping operation - any existing or otherwise ongoing United Nations peacekeeping operation- (A) where the authorized force strength is to be expanded; (B) that is to be authorized to operate in a country in which it was not previously authorized to operate; or (C) the mandate of which is to be changed so that the operation would be engaged in significant additional or significantly different functions. | DOS |
| noncombatant evacuation operation - An operation whereby noncombatant evacuees are evacuated from a threatened area abroad, which includes areas facing actual or potential danger from natural or manmade disaster, civil unrest, imminent or actual terrorist activities, hostilities, and similar circumstances, that is carried out with the assistance of the Department of Defense. Also called NEO. See also evacuation; noncombatant evacuees; operation; safe haven. | DOD |
| noncombatant evacuees - 1. United States citizens who may be ordered to evacuate by competent authority, and who are civilian employees of all agencies of the United States Government and their dependents, excepting dependents who are residents in the country concerned of their own volition; military personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States specifically designated for evacuation as noncombatants; and dependents of members of the Armed Forces of the United States. 2. United States citizens and non-United States citizens who may be authorized or assisted to evacuate by competent authority, and who are civilian employees of United States Government agencies and their dependents who are residents in the country concerned of their own volition, but express the willingness to be evacuated; private United States citizens and their dependents; military personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States and their dependents; and designated personnel, including dependents of persons ordered to evacuate, as prescribed by the Department of State. See also noncombatant evacuation operation. | DOD |
| nondegradation standard - the level of measures required to adequately protect, and prevent degradation of, 1 or more natural resources, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with the quality criteria described in handbooks of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. | DOI |

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| <p>nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966, other than assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations that is made available for any program, project, or activity eligible for assistance; any other narcotics-related assistance but any such assistance provided under this clause shall be subject to the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings; disaster relief assistance, including any assistance; antiterrorism assistance; assistance for refugees; humanitarian and other development assistance in support of programs, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; and other programs involving trade-related or humanitarian assistance; and (B) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act, other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.</p> | DOS |
| <p>non-Service health care practitioner - a practitioner who is not - (A) an employee of the Service; or (B) an employee of an Indian tribe or tribal organization operating a contract or compact under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act or an individual who provides health care services pursuant to a personal services contract with such Indian tribe or tribal organization.</p> | DOI |
| <p>operation - 1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. 2. A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission.</p> | DOD |
| <p>operation - any or all undertakings appropriate for management, operation, services, maintenance, security (including the cost of security personnel), or financing in connection with a low-income housing project. The term also means the financing of tenant programs and services for families residing in low-income housing projects, particularly where there is maximum feasible participation of the tenants in the development and operation of such tenant programs and services.</p> | DOD/ DOJ |
| <p>operation - any plant, equipment, facility, position, employment opportunity, production.</p> | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| <p>operational area - An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted. Also called OA. See also amphibious objective area; area of operations; area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area; theater of operations; theater of war.</p> | DOD |
| <p>operational control - The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called OPCON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); tactical control.</p> | DOD |
| <p>operational control - the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband.</p> | DHS |
| <p>outbreak - same definition as epidemic but is often used for a more limited geographic area.</p> | USAID |
| <p>overseas contingency operation - a military operation outside the United States and its territories and possessions that is a contingency operation.</p> | DOS |
| <p>P5+1 countries - the United States, France, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, and Germany.</p> | DOD/ DOJ |

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| <p>pandemic and all-hazards preparedness reauthorization act - Law signed in March 2013 to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards and to amend those acts. Authorizes funding for certain public health and medical preparedness programs; amends the Public Health Service Act to enable the Secretary to authorize state health departments and tribes to temporarily reassign personnel funded under Public Health Service Act programs to respond to a federally declared public health emergency in their jurisdiction; authorizes funding for buying medical countermeasures under Project BioShield; increases the flexibility to support advanced research and development of medical countermeasures; increases flexibility to authorize emergency use of unapproved products and unapproved uses of approved products.</p> | DHHS |
| <p>partner government - a government with which the United States is working to provide assistance to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, or malaria on behalf of people living within the jurisdiction of such government.</p> | DOS |
| <p>private voluntary organization - a not-for-profit entity that- (A) engages in and supports activities of an economic or social development or humanitarian nature for citizens in foreign countries; and (B) is incorporated as such under the laws of the United States, including any of its states, territories or the District of Columbia, or of a foreign country.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>private voluntary organization - a not-for-profit, nongovernmental organization (in the case of a United States organization, an organization that is exempt from Federal income taxes that receives funds from private sources, voluntary contributions of money, staff time, or in-kind support from the public, and that is engaged in or is planning to engage in voluntary, charitable, or development assistance activities (other than religious activities).</p> | USDA |
| <p>Private Voluntary Organization - See U.S. Private Voluntary Organization, International Private Voluntary Organization, and Local Private Voluntary Organization. Also called PVO.</p> | USAID |
| <p>range condition - the quality of the land reflected in its ability in specific vegetative areas to support various levels of productivity in accordance with range management objectives and the land use planning process, and relates to soil quality, forage values (whether seasonal or year round), wildlife habitat, watershed and plant communities, the present state of vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential plant community for that site, and the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of vegetation in a plant community resemble that of the desired community for that site.</p> | DOI |
| <p>range improvement - any activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetative composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; and provide habitat for livestock and wildlife. The term includes, but is not limited to, structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired results.</p> | DOI |
| <p>rangelands or public rangelands - lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management or the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service in the sixteen contiguous Western States on which there is domestic livestock grazing or which the Secretary concerned determines may be suitable for domestic livestock grazing.</p> | DOI |
| <p>recovery - 1. In air (aviation) operations, that phase of a mission that involves the return of an aircraft to a land base or platform afloat. 2. The retrieval of a mine from the location where emplaced. 3. In personnel recovery, actions taken to physically gain custody of isolated personnel and return them to friendly control.</p> | DOD |

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| recovery - The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; postincident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents. | DHS/ FEMA |
| recovery - those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources. | White House |
| recovery - To restore USAID programs/activities from a contingency state to their usual state under normal operating conditions (the rebuilding phase). | USAID |
| recovery - development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans. | DHS |
| refugee - a person outside his or her country of origin and is unwilling or unable to return because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on one of five grounds - race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. Persons who have ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of others are excluded from the refugee definition. (See INA 101(a)(42) for full definition, and 9 FAM 203 for additional information on refugees.) | DOS/ USAID |
| refugee - A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country. See also dislocated civilian; displaced person; evacuee; stateless person. | DOD |
| refugee - status granted to an individual prior to departure for and arrival in the United States that has been determined by competent authority to be fleeing persecution or have a well-founded fear of persecution in their own country because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion includes: (A) any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, or (B) in such special circumstances as the President after appropriate consultation may specify, any person who is within the country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, within the country in which such person is habitually residing, and who is persecuted or who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. | DHS |
| request for assistance - A request based on mission requirements and expressed in terms of desired outcome formally asking the Department of Defense to provide assistance within the United States or United States territories to a local, state, tribal, or other federal agency. Also called RFA. | DOD |
| reservations - national forests, tribal lands embraced within Indian reservations, military reservations, and other lands and interests in lands owned by the United States, and withdrawn, reserved, or withheld from private appropriation and disposal under the public land laws; also lands and interests in lands acquired and held for any public purposes; but shall not include national monuments or national parks. | DOI |

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| resilience - ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption1) ability of systems, infrastructures, government, business, and citizenry to resist, absorb, recover from, or adapt to an adverse occurrence that may cause harm, destruction, or loss of national significance 2) capacity of an organization to recognize threats and hazards and make adjustments that will improve future protection efforts and risk reduction measures 3) due to emergencies. | DHS |
| resilience - the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses to food security in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. | DOS |
| resilience - the ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies. | White House |
| resilience - the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruption. Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents. | White House |
| resilience - the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Resilience the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents. | White House |
| response - Immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery. | DHS/ FEMA |
| response - those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. | White House |
| response - immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery. | DHS |
| rules of engagement - Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called ROE. See also law of war. | DOD |
| scenic easement - the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) within the authorized boundaries of a component of the wild and scenic rivers system, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities of a designated wild, scenic or recreational river area, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement. For any designated wild and scenic river, the appropriate Secretary shall treat the acquisition of fee title with the reservation of regular existing uses to the owner as a scenic easement for purposes of this chapter. Such an acquisition shall not constitute fee title ownership. | DOI |
| security cooperation - Activities undertaken by DoD to encourage and enable international partners to work with the United States to achieve strategic objectives. It includes all DoD interactions with foreign defense and security establishments, including all DoD-administered security assistance programs, that: build defense and security relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests, including all international armaments cooperation activities and security assistance activities; develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations; and provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access to host nations. Also called SC. | DOS/ USAID |
| security cooperation - All Department of Defense interactions with foreign defense establishments to build defense relationships that promote specific US security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with peacetime and contingency access to a host nation. Also called SC. See also security assistance. | DOD |

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| security cooperation - All Department of Defense interactions with foreign security establishments to build security relationships that promote specific United States security interests, develop allied and partner nation military and security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide United States forces with peacetime and contingency access to allied and partner nations. Also called SC. | DOD |
| security cooperation organization - A Department of Defense element that is part of the United States diplomatic mission located in a foreign country to carry out security assistance and cooperation management functions under the supervision and coordination authority of the senior defense official/defense attaché. Also called SCO. | DOD |
| security cooperation organization - All Department of Defense elements located in a foreign country with assigned responsibilities for carrying out security assistance/cooperation management functions. It includes military assistance advisory groups, military missions and groups, offices of defense and military cooperation, liaison groups, and defense attaché personnel designated to perform security assistance/cooperation functions. Also called SCO. | DOD |
| security force assistance - The Department of Defense activities that contribute to unified action by the US Government to support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called SFA. | DOD |
| security force assistance - The Department of Defense activities that support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called SFA. | DOD |
| stability activities - Various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment and provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. | DOD |
| standard operating procedure - The specific references made in this subchapter to auxiliary and supplementary material that further details procedures and processes that apply to the FS assignment process. Also called SOP. | DOS/ USAID |
| standard operating procedure - A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. Also called SOP; standing operating procedure. | DOD |
| standard operating procedure - Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner. Also called SOP. | DHS/ FEMA |
| state utility - a State or any political subdivision of a State, or any agency, authority, or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, or a corporation that is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by any one or more of the foregoing, competent to carry on the business of developing, transmitting, utilizing, or distributing power. | DOI |
| supported commander - 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3110.01J, (U) 2015 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), or other joint planning authority. 2. In the context of joint planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. See also support; supporting commander. | DOD |
| supporting commander - 1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. See also support; supported commander. | DOD |

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| sustainable development - Continued economic and social progress that rests on four key principles: improved quality of life for both current and future generations; responsible stewardship of the natural resource base; broad-based participation in political and economic life; and effective institutions which are transparent, accountable, responsive and capable of managing change without relying on continued external support. The ultimate measure of success of sustainable development programs is to reach a point where improvements in the quality of life and environment are such that external assistance is no longer necessary and can be replaced with new forms of diplomacy, cooperation and commerce. | USAID |
| tactical control - The authority over forces that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Also called TACON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); operational control. | DOD |
| territorial instrumentality - any political subdivision, public agency, instrumentality - including any instrumentality that is also a bank - or public corporation of a territory, and this term should be broadly construed to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. | DOI |
| transition - A shift in the political situation at a critical juncture in a nation's history. Three kinds of transition situations (these are basic conceptual frameworks for defining transitions - to show basic differences in the environments in which we might work) that OTI works in: Transition to Democracy; Post-Conflict Transition; Transitional Political Crisis (potential backsliding countries) | DOS/ USAID |
| transition - assignment of ownership and operation/maintenance of a product or system transfer of responsibility for a product or system from a research and development organization to a receiving activity, with subsequent integration of the product or system into the receiving activity's operations. | DHS |
| transitional military authority - Temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. | DOD |
| transitional military authority - Temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. | DOD |
| transportation security incident - a security incident resulting in a significant loss of life, environmental damage, transportation system disruption, or economic disruption in a particular area. In this paragraph, the term economic disruption does not include a work stoppage or other employee-related action not related to terrorism and resulting from an employee-employer dispute. | DOT/ Maritime |
| travel documentation - identity document issued by a government or international treaty organization to facilitate the movement of individuals or small groups of persons across international boundaries includes passenger name, date of birth, gender, method of payment for ticket, photo identification (e.g., driver's license for domestic flights, passport for international travel), visa and other required paperwork for international travel, travel itinerary, and period of time between date of ticket purchase and flight departure | DHS |
| undocumented - facilitates the classification of vessels that may be numbered by the proper issuing authority in a State. | DOT/ Maritime |
| United States assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, other than urgent humanitarian assistance or medicine; ⁽¹¹⁾ (B) sales and assistance under the Arms Export Control Act; (C) financing by the Commodity Credit Corporation for export sales of agricultural commodities; and ⁽¹¹⁾ (D) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |

Foreign Support – Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Assistance

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| <p>United States assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, other than urgent humanitarian assistance or medicine; (B) sales and assistance under the Arms Export Control Act; (C) financing by the Commodity Credit Corporation for export sales of agricultural commodities; and (D) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act.</p> | <p>ODNI/ CIA/ DOD</p> |
| <p>United States assistance - (A) any assistance under this Act, other than - any other narcotics-related assistance under this part, but any such assistance provided under this clause shall be subject to the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogramming, disaster relief assistance, including any assistance, assistance which involves the provision of food or medicine, and assistance for refugees; (B) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act; (C) the provision of agricultural commodities, other than food, under the Food for Peace Act; and (D) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |
| <p>United States assistance - development and other economic assistance, including assistance made available under the following provisions of law: (1) Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to development assistance). (2) Chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the economic support fund). (3) Chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the Development Fund for Africa). (4) Chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union). (5) The Support for East European Democracy Act.</p> | <p>DOS</p> |
| <p>United States development assistance - (1) assistance provided by the United States under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; and (2) assistance provided under any other provision of law to carry out purposes comparable to those set forth in provisions.</p> | <p>DOS</p> |
| <p>unity of command - Principle of management stating that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>unity of command - The operation of all forces under a single responsible commander who has the requisite authority to direct and employ those forces in pursuit of a common purpose.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>unity of command - The vesting of a single commander with the requisite authority to direct and coordinate the actions of all forces employed toward a common objective. Unity of command obtains the unity of effort that is essential to the decisive application of all available combat power. Subordinates are then focused on attaining the overall objectives as communicated from a single commander. In turn, this fosters freedom of action, decentralized control, and initiative. Hierarchical organization principle that no subordinate should report to more than one boss.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |
| <p>unity of effort - 1. Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization - the product of successful unified action. (DOD) A cooperative concept, which refers to coordination and communication among USG organizations toward the same common goals for success; in order to achieve unity of effort, it is not necessary for all organizations to be controlled under the same command structure, but it is necessary for each agency's efforts to be in harmony with the short- and long-term goals of the mission. Unity of effort is based on four principles: Common understanding of the situation. Common vision or goals for the R&S mission. Coordination of efforts to ensure continued coherency. Common measures of progress and ability to change course if necessary.</p> | <p>DOS/ USAID</p> |
| <p>unity of effort - Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization, which is the product of successful unified action.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>unity of effort - harmonizing of activities among multiple organizations involves working toward a similar objective while respecting the chain of command and authorities of each participating organization.</p> | <p>DHS</p> |

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| unity of purpose - 1. Coordination and cooperation among civilian and military actors from one or more nations toward mutually agreed, common objectives or outcomes. 2. Authorities, institutions, processes, and other means that can be used to direct all elements of national power in pursuit of a common understanding of the situation and common vision or goals for the mission. | DOS/ USAID |
| worst forms of child labor - (A) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, or forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (B) the use, procuring, or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic purposes; (C) the use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and (D) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children. | DHS |

FOREIGN SUPPORT – STABILIZATION AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

Terms and Definitions – Includes terms related to fragility, defense and governance, counterterrorism, counter violent extremism, law enforcement, peace keeping operations, atrocity prevention, civil-military coordination and transition.

| TERMS AND DEFINITIONS | SOURCE |
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| act of international terrorism - (A) an act of torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage, or hostage taking; and (B) providing material support or resources. | DOE |
| act of international terrorism - (A) any act substantially contributing to the acquisition of unsafeguarded special nuclear material or any nuclear explosive device by an individual, group, or non-nuclear-weapon state; and (B) any act, as determined by the Secretary, which materially supports the conduct of international terrorism, including the counterfeiting of United States currency or the illegal use of other monetary instruments by an individual, group, or country supporting international terrorism. | DOS |
| act of international terrorism - an act (A) which is violent or dangerous to human life and that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; and (B) which appears to be intended - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| act of piracy - any act of aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure attempted against a vessel of the United States by an individual not authorized by the United States, a foreign government, or an international organization recognized by the United States to enforce law on the high seas. | DOT/ Maritime |
| act of war - any act occurring in the course of - (A) declared war; (B) armed conflict, whether or not war has been declared, between two or more nations; or (C) armed conflict between military forces of any origin. | DOJ |
| administrative control - Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON. | DOD |
| administrative control - Special handling, transmission, mailing, safeguards, storage, and/or destruction provided to sensitive but unclassified (SBU) material. See the definition for SBU. | DOS/ USAID |
| adversary - A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged. | DOD |
| adversary - person, group, organization, or government that conducts or has the intent to conduct detrimental activities. | DHS |
| agricultural biosecurity - protection from an agent that poses a threat to - (A) plant or animal health; (B) public health as it relates to the adulteration of products regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture under any provision of law that is caused by exposure to an agent; or (C) the environment as it relates to agriculture facilities, farmland, and air and water within the immediate vicinity of an area associated with an agricultural disease or outbreak. | USDA |
| agroterrorist act - an act that - (A) causes or attempts to cause - (i) damage to agriculture; or (ii) injury to a person associated with agriculture; and (B) is committed or appears to be committed with the intent to - (i) intimidate or coerce a civilian population; or (ii) disrupt the agricultural industry in order to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion. | USDA |

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| air-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device held aloft by aerodynamic means or buoyancy and/or serves as concealment means for explosives with an initiating device. Also called IED. | DHS |
| all-source intelligence - 1. Intelligence products and/or organizations and activities that incorporate all sources of information in the production of finished intelligence. 2. In intelligence collection, a phrase that indicates that in the satisfaction of intelligence requirements, all collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting systems and resources are identified for possible use and those most capable are tasked. | DOD |
| anti-armor improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) that utilizes a directional explosive effect primarily intended to penetrate armored vehicles. | DHS |
| anti-armor improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident primarily intended to damage or destroy armored vehicles and/or to kill or wound individuals inside armored vehicles. | DHS |
| antiterrorism - Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military and civilian forces. Also called AT. See also counterterrorism; terrorism. | DOD |
| antiterrorism - Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military and civilian forces. Also called AT. See also counterterrorism; terrorism. | DOD |
| anti-vehicle land mine - A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a vehicle. Also called AVL. | DOD |
| area command - A command that is composed of elements of one or more of the Services, organized and placed under a single commander and designated to operate in a specific geographical area. See also command. | DHS/ FEMA |
| area command - An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged. An agency administrator/executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations. | DOD |
| area of operations - An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called AO. See also area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area. | DHS |
| area of responsibility - geographical area associated with a command within which the commander has the authority to plan and conduct operations - in addition to geographic delineation, an area of responsibility may also be relative to subject, mission, or other factors. | DOD |
| area of responsibility - The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a geographic combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called AOR. See also combatant command. | DOD |
| biological hazard - An organism, or substance derived from an organism, that poses a threat to human or animal health. | DOJ |
| biological weapon - (A) microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective, or other peaceful purposes; or (B) weapons, equipment, or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict. | DHS |

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| biological weapon - live micro-organism or toxin that can incapacitate or kill humans and animals includes anthrax, plague, smallpox, tularemia, botulism, and viral hemorrhagic fever. | DHHS |
| biosurveillance - The process of gathering, integrating, interpreting, and communicating essential information related to all-hazards threats or disease activity affecting human, animal, or plant health to achieve early detection and warning, contribute to overall situational awareness of the health aspects of an incident, and to enable better decision-making at all levels. | DHS |
| bioterrorism - use of, or threatened use of, biological agents, such as manmade or natural disease pathogens, for terrorist purposes. | DOS/ USAID |
| blacklisting - The process used to identify - (i) software programs not authorized on an information system; or (ii) prohibited Universal Resource Locators (URL)/Web sites. | DHS/ FEMA |
| chain of command - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority. | DOD |
| chain of command - The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel. | DOS |
| child soldier - (A) (i) any person under 18 years of age who takes a direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces;(ii) any person under 18 years of age who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces; (iii) any person under 15 years of age who has been voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces; or(iv) any person under 18 years of age who has been recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state; and (is serving in any capacity, including in a support role such as a cook, porter, messenger, medic, guard, or sex slave. | DOD |
| civil affairs - Designated Active Component and Reserve Component forces and units organized, trained, and equipped specifically to conduct civil affairs operations and to support civil-military operations. Also called CA. See also civil-military operations. | DOD |
| civil affairs operations - Actions planned, coordinated, executed, and assessed to enhance awareness of, and manage the interaction with, the civil component of the operational environment; identify and mitigate underlying causes of instability within civil society; and/or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. Also called CAO. | DOS/ USAID |
| civil unrest - mass riots or protests; military or rebel attacks; and government-initiated actions that cause damage. | DOS/ USAID |
| civilian-military - describes a relationship between U.S. uniformed military forces and U.S. governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the government and civilian populace of a foreign nation; most often applied at the tactical/country level and used frequently at the operational/regional level. | DOS/ USAID |
| civil-military cooperation - a broad term that covers a variety of collaborative relationships between civilian and military actors in a conflict environment. Civilian actors may include government officials, staff from international organizations, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations. Civ-mil cooperation ranges from occasional informational meetings to comprehensive programs where civilian and military partners share planning and implementation. Cooperation can be controversial, as the military may see civilians as unduly complicating their mission, and civilians-especially in the humanitarian field-may think that any association with the military will compromise their impartiality and threaten their personal safety. However, most experts see civ-mil cooperation as necessary to provide the security, knowledge, and skills needed to help transform a conflict into an enduring peace. | DOD |

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| civil-military medicine - A discipline within operational medicine comprising public health and medical issues that involve a civil-military interface (foreign or domestic), including medical defense support of civil authorities, medical elements of security cooperation activities, and medical civil-military operations. | DOD |
| civil-military operations - Activities of a commander performed by designated military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces and indigenous populations and institutions by directly supporting the achievement of objectives relating to the reestablishment or maintenance of stability within a region or host nation. Also called CMO. See also civil affairs; operation. | DOS/ USAID |
| civil-military operations - the activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile operational area in order to facilitate military operations, to consolidate and achieve operational U.S. objectives. Civil-military operations may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of the local, regional, or national government. These activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. Civil-military operations may be performed by designated civil affairs, by other military forces, or by a combination of civil affairs and other forces. | DOD |
| clandestine operation - An operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. See also covert operation; overt operation. | DOD |
| clearing operation - An operation designed to clear or neutralize all mines and obstacles from a route or area. | DOD |
| climate change - Variations in average weather conditions that persist over multiple decades or longer that encompass increases and decreases in temperature, shifts in precipitation, and changing risk of certain types of severe weather events. | DOD |
| collection - In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing elements. See also intelligence process. | USAID |
| collection - The process of receiving amounts owed to the government, such as payment on a debt. | DOS/ USAID |
| collection management plan - A detailed effort to ensure that all exercise joint mission-essential tasks, training objectives, and specified training audience processes are analyzed and reported; describes who, what, when, where, how, and how much data to collect. | DOD |
| collection strategy - An analytical approach used by collection managers to determine which intelligence disciplines can be applied to satisfy information requirements. | DOD |
| combatant command - a unified combatant command or a specified combatant command. | DOD |
| combatant command - A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called CCMD. See also specified combatant command; unified command. | DOD |

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| <p>combatant command (command authority) - Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces; assigning tasks; designating objectives; and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Also called COCOM. See also combatant command; combatant commander; operational control; tactical control.</p> | DOD |
| <p>combating terrorism - Actions, including antiterrorism and counterterrorism, taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. Also called CbT. See also antiterrorism; counterterrorism.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>Command Post Exercise - An event that involves simulated forces, plus the commander, the staff, and communications within and among headquarters. Also called CPX.</p> | DOD |
| <p>command relationships - The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command; defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support. See also chain of command; combatant command (command authority); command; operational control; support; tactical control.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>common operating picture - A continuously updated overview of an incident compiled throughout an incident's life cycle from data shared between integrated systems for communication, information management, and intelligence and information sharing. The common operating picture allows incident managers at all levels to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions. The common operating picture also helps ensure consistency at all levels of incident management across jurisdictions, as well as between various governmental jurisdictions and private-sector and nongovernmental entities that are engaged.</p> | DOD |
| <p>common operational picture - A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. Also called COP.</p> | DOD |
| <p>complex operation - an operation as follows: (A) A stability operation.(B) A security operation.(C) A transition and reconstruction operation. (D) A counterinsurgency operation.(E) An operation consisting of irregular warfare.</p> | DOD |
| <p>concept of operations - A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS.</p> | DHS |
| <p>concept of operations - formal document of an analysis that describes how an asset, system, or capability will be employed and supported includes program's mission, goals and objectives; may also include roles and responsibilities of the program's key stakeholders and the high-level processes to achieve program goals and objectives.</p> | DOD |
| <p>conflict prevention - A peace operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and, when necessary, military means to monitor and identify the causes of conflict and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities.</p> | DOD |
| <p>conflict prevention - A peace operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and, when necessary, military means to monitor and identify the causes of conflict and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities.</p> | DOS/ USAID |

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| <p>conflict prevention - civilian conflict prevention efforts identify and focus on a community, tribe, population, or country's underlying grievances and seek to address the root causes of conflict. The goal of Conflict Prevention is the promotion of sustainable, responsible, and effective security and governance in fragile states. Based on the QDDR, the mission of State and USAID with regard to crisis and conflict in fragile states is to reduce or eliminate short, medium, and long-term threats to American security and to help create opportunities for governments and their citizens to address domestic challenges themselves. (DOS/USAID)</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>conflict response - USG response to an imminent (within six months) or existing conflict in a country with stabilization and/or conflict transformation implications. The goal of Conflict Response is fostering security and reconstruction in the aftermath of conflict as a central national security objective. Based on the QDDR, the State Department has the lead on conflict response in political and security crises, with USAID leading humanitarian crises.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>conflict transformation - the two-pronged approach of seeking to diminish the factors that cause violent conflict and instability while building the capacity of local institutions so they can take the lead role in national governance, economic development, and enforcing the rule of law. The goal of this process is to shift the responsibility for providing peace and stability from the international community to local actors, who can sustain their roles with minimal support from external actors. Moreover, this process seeks to build capacity to move from humanitarian assistance through a transitional period to a steady state and long-term development.</p> | DOD |
| <p>contingency - A situation requiring military operations in response to natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or as otherwise directed by appropriate authority to protect United States interests. See also contingency contracting.</p> | DOD |
| <p>contingency basing - The life-cycle process of planning, designing, constructing, operating, managing, and transitioning or closing a non-enduring location supporting a combatant commander's requirements.</p> | GSA/ DOD |
| <p>contingency operation - a military operation that - (1) Is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the United States or against an opposing military force; or (2) Results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services under United States Code, or any other provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.</p> | DOD |
| <p>contingency operation - a military operation that - A) is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the United States or against an opposing military force; or (B) results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services under title 10, title 14, or any other provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.</p> | DOD |
| <p>contingency operation - A military operation that is either designated by the Secretary of Defense as a contingency operation or becomes a contingency operation as a matter of law. See also contingency; operation.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>contingency operation - This generally refers to a military operation that - (1) Is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in military actions and operations; or (2) Results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services under any provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.</p> | DOD |
| <p>contingency plan - A branch of a campaign plan that is planned based on hypothetical situations for designated threats, catastrophic events, and contingent missions outside of crisis conditions. See also joint planning.</p> | DOS/ USAID |

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| contingency Plan - a plan maintained for emergency response, backup operations, and post-disaster recovery for an information system (IS), to ensure the availability of critical resources and to facilitate the continuity of operations in an emergency situation. | DOS/ USAID |
| contingency Plan - A plan used for emergency response, backup operations, and post-disaster recovery to ensure the availability of critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) and to facilitate the continuity requirements of the Departments COOP Plan, FEAPs, and BEAPs. | USAID |
| contingency plan - A written plan of actions to be taken to safeguard assets and provide reasonable continuity of support should normal operations be disrupted due to the occurrence of an emergency situation or other undesirable event. | USAID |
| contingency planning - Instituting policies and essential procedures to mitigate the effects of potential emergencies or disasters on an agency's operations and records. | DOS/ USAID |
| contingency planning - Organizations must establish, maintain, and effectively implement plans for emergency response, backup operations, and post-disaster recovery for organizational information systems to ensure the availability of critical information resources and continuity of operations in emergency situations. Also called CP. | DOS/ USAID |
| contingency planning - Security controls dealing with emergency response, backup operations, and post-disaster recovery for an IT system to ensure the availability of critical resources and to facilitate the continuity of operations in an emergency situation. | DHS/ FEMA |
| coordinate - To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities. | DOD |
| coordinating authority - A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. | DOD |
| counterdrug - Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illicit drugs. Also called CD. | DOD |
| counterdrug activities - Those measures taken to detect, interdict, disrupt, or curtail any activity that is reasonably related to illicit drug trafficking. | DOD |
| counterdrug operations - Civil or military actions taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking. See also counterdrug; counterdrug operational support. | DOD |
| counterespionage - That aspect of counterintelligence designed to detect, destroy, neutralize, exploit, or prevent espionage activities through identification, penetration, manipulation, deception, and repression of individuals, groups, or organizations conducting or suspected of conducting espionage activities. | DOD |
| countering threat networks - The aggregation of activities across the Department of Defense and United States Government departments and agencies that identifies and neutralizes, degrades, disrupts, or defeats designated threat networks. Also called CTN. | DHS |
| countering violent extremism - approach to mitigating or preventing potential terrorist activity emphasizes the strength of local communities via engagement with a broad range of partners to gain a better understanding of the behaviors, tactics, and other indicators associated with terrorist activity. | DOD |
| countering weapons of mass destruction - Efforts against actors of concern to curtail the conceptualization, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of weapons of mass destruction, related expertise, materials, technologies, and means of delivery. Also called CWMD. | DHS |

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| Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office - Department of Homeland Security Support Component responsible for efforts to prevent terrorists and other national security threat actors from using harmful agents, such as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear material and devices to harm Americans and U.S. interests Consolidation of former Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and major portions of former Office of Health Affairs Consolidation of former Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and major portions of former Office of Health Affairs. | DOD |
| counterinsurgency - Comprehensive civilian and military efforts designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. Also called COIN. | DOS |
| counterinsurgency – efforts to defeat organized movements that seek to overthrow the duly constituted Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan through violent means. | DHS |
| counterintelligence - information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities excludes personnel, physical, document or communications security programs. | DOD |
| counterintelligence - Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. Also called CI. See also counterespionage; security. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| counterintelligence - information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons, or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. | USAID |
| counterintelligence - Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or persons; or international terrorist activities, excluding personnel, physical, document, and communications security programs. | DOD |
| counterintelligence activities - One or more of the five functions of counterintelligence: operations, investigations, collection, analysis and production, and functional services. See also analysis and production; collection; counterintelligence; operation. | DOD |
| counterintelligence operations - Proactive activities designed to identify, exploit, neutralize, or deter foreign intelligence collection and terrorist activities directed against the United States. See also counterintelligence; operation. | DHS |
| countermeasure - action, measure, or device intended to reduce an identified risk, threat, or danger. | DOS/ USAID |
| countermeasure - Actions, devices, procedures, or techniques that reduce a known or suspected vulnerability. | DHHS |
| countermeasure or product - a security countermeasure, qualified countermeasure, or qualified pandemic or epidemic product. | DOD |
| countermeasures - That form of military science that, by the employment of devices and/or techniques, has as its objective the impairment of the operational effectiveness of enemy activity. See also electronic warfare. | DOD |
| countermobility operations - The construction of obstacles and emplacement of minefields to delay, disrupt, and destroy the enemy by reinforcement of the terrain. See also minefield; operation; target acquisition. | DOD |
| countersurveillance - All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance. See also surveillance. | DOD |

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| counterterrorism - Activities and operations taken to neutralize terrorists and their organizations and networks in order to render them incapable of using violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies to achieve their goals. Also called CT. See also antiterrorism; combating terrorism; terrorism. | DOS |
| counterterrorism - efforts to combat al Qaeda and other foreign terrorist organizations that are designated by the Secretary of State, or other individuals and entities engaged in terrorist activity or support for such activity. | DHS |
| counterterrorism - practices, tactics, techniques, and strategies designed to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. | DHHS |
| covered countermeasure - a covered countermeasure as specified in a Declaration made. | DHHS |
| covered countermeasure or covered countermeasure against smallpox - a substance that is - (i)(I) used to prevent or treat smallpox (including the vaccinia or another vaccine); or (II) used to control or treat the adverse effects of vaccinia inoculation or of administration of another covered countermeasure; and (ii) specified in a declaration. | DOD/ DHS |
| covert action - an activity or activities of the United States Government to influence political, economic, or military conditions abroad, where it is intended that the role of the United States Government will not be apparent or acknowledged publicly, but does not include: (1) Activities the primary purpose of which is to acquire intelligence, traditional counterintelligence activities, traditional activities to improve or maintain the operational security of United States Government programs, or administrative activities; (2) Traditional diplomatic or military activities or routine support to such activities; (3) Traditional law enforcement activities conducted by United States Government law enforcement agencies or routine support to such activities; or (4) Activities to provide routine support to the overt activities of other United States Government agencies abroad. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| covert action - an activity or activities of the United States Government to influence political, economic, or military conditions abroad, where it is intended that the role of the United States Government will not be apparent or acknowledged publicly, but does not include: (1) Activities the primary purpose of which is to acquire intelligence, traditional counterintelligence activities, traditional activities to improve or maintain the operational security of United States Government programs, or administrative activities; (2) Traditional diplomatic or military activities or routine support to such activities; (3) Traditional law enforcement activities conducted by United States Government law enforcement agencies or routine support to such activities; or (4) Activities to provide routine support to the overt activities of other United States Government agencies abroad. | DOD |
| covert operation - An operation that is so planned and executed as to conceal the identity of or permit plausible denial by the sponsor. See also clandestine operation; overt operation. | DOI |
| critical electric infrastructure - a system or asset of the bulk-power system, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect national security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of such matters. | DOS/ USAID |
| critical event - An event or development that we can knowingly predict OR that emerges unexpectedly that is of political, social/cultural significance. It often presents a "window of opportunity" - a strategic opening in a political transition. It can make or break the momentum or direction of the political transition. | DOS/ USAID |

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| defense article - (1) any weapon, weapons system, munition, aircraft, vessel, boat, or other implement of war; (2) any property, installation, commodity, material, equipment, supply, or goods used for the purposes of furnishing military assistance; (3) any machinery, facility, tool, material, supply, or other item necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing storage, construction, transportation, operation, or use; or (4) any component or part but shall not include merchant vessels or, as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, source material (except uranium depleted in the isotope 235 which is incorporated in defense articles solely to take advantage of high density or pyrophoric characteristics unrelated to radioactivity), byproduct material, special nuclear material, production facilities, utilization facilities, or atomic weapons or articles involving Restricted Data. | DOS/ USAID |
| demilitarization - The rendering of a product unusable for, and not restorable to, the purpose for which it was designed or is customarily used. | DOS/ USAID |
| deportation - removal of a person from the host country by the legal and/or political authorities of that country, usually through a formal proceeding. | DOD |
| detainee operations - A broad term that encompasses the capture, initial detention and screening, transportation, treatment and protection, housing, transfer, and release of the wide range of persons who could be categorized as detainees. | DOD |
| deterrence - The prevention of action by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction and/or belief that the cost of action outweighs the perceived benefits. | DHS |
| deterrent - measure that discourages an action or prevents an occurrence by instilling fear, doubt, or anxiety. | DOD/ DOJ |
| development - any or all undertakings necessary for planning, land acquisition, demolition, construction, or equipment, in connection with a low-income housing project. | DHS |
| development - systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods that leverage the results of applied research activities includes: validation and demonstration of a chosen technology in laboratory, representative and operational environments, improving on research prototypes, integration into systems and subsystems, addressing manufacturing, producibility and sustainability needs, and independent operational test and evaluation. | DHS |
| development - the phase of a program following the formulation phase and beginning with the approval to proceed to implementation. | DOS/ USAID |
| development - The systematic use of knowledge and understanding gained from research, directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including design and development of prototypes and processes. | DOI |
| development - those activities which take place following discovery of minerals in paying quantities, including geophysical activity, drilling, platform construction, and operation of all onshore support facilities, and which are for the purpose of ultimately producing the minerals discovered. | DOD |
| direct action - Short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or diplomatically sensitive environments and which employ specialized military capabilities to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover, or damage designated targets. Also called DA. See also special operations; special operations forces. | DOS/ USAID |
| efficiency measures - in a more advanced security program efficiency measures are used to assess the timeliness and efficiency of security control implementation. | DOI |
| electric cooperative - any cooperative association eligible to receive loans. | DOI |

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| electromagnetic pulse - 1 or more pulses of electromagnetic energy emitted by a device capable of disabling or disrupting operation of, or destroying, electronic devices or communications networks, including hardware, software, and data, by means of such a pulse. | DOD |
| electromagnetic pulse - The electromagnetic radiation from a strong electronic pulse, most commonly caused by a nuclear explosion that may couple with electrical or electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. Also called EMP. See also electromagnetic radiation. | DOS/ USAID |
| endorsing or espousing terrorism - An alien is inadmissible under INA if the alien endorses or espouses terrorist activity or persuades others to endorse or support terrorist activity or a terrorist organization. A safe house; Transportation; Communications; Funds; Transfer of funds or other material financial benefit; False documentation or identification; Weapons including chemical, biological, or radiological weapons; Explosives; or Training. | DOD |
| enduring location - A main operating base, forward operating site, or cooperative security location designated by the Department of Defense for strategic access and use to support United States security interests for the foreseeable future. Also called EL. | USAID |
| environment - The term environment, as used in these procedures with respect to 593 effects occurring outside the United States, means the natural and physical environment. With respect to effects occurring within the United States. | DHS |
| environment - totality of surrounding conditions includes: (1) The natural conditions (weather, climate, ocean conditions, terrain, vegetation, dust, etc.) and induced conditions (electromagnetic interference, heat, vibration, etc.) that constrain the design definitions for end products and their enabling products; (2) External factors affecting an enterprise or project; and (3) External factors affecting development tools, methods, or processes | USDA |
| environment - water, air, land, and all plants and man and other animals living therein, and the interrelationships which exist among these. | DHS |
| environment and social threat - threat of catastrophic destruction of marine or land resources, conflict between nation-states over maritime or land resources, and mass migration flows that have the potential to harm the maritime or land domains or destabilize regions of the world. | White House |
| environment of operation - the physical surroundings in which an information system processes, stores, and transmits information. | DHS |
| environmental condition - ambient surrounding conditions to include weather conditions such as temperature, precipitation, fog, dust, etc. | DOS/ USAID |
| essential functions - job duties of the employment position. Essential function does not include marginal functions. A function may be essential if, among other things - (1) The position exists specifically to perform that function; (2) There are a limited number of other employees who could perform the function; or (3) The function is specialized and the individual is hired based on his or her ability to perform it. | DHS |
| essential functions - job duty so fundamental to a position that the position requirements cannot be acceptably fulfilled without successful performance of the function. | DOS/ USAID |
| essential functions - The critical activities performed by departments and agencies in the Federal Government. There are three categories of essential functions - NEFs, PMEfs, and MEFs. | DHS |
| evade and evasion - entering covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States by means of any document or electronically transmitted data or information, written or oral statement, or act that is material and false, or any omission that is material, and that results in any cash deposit or other security or any amount of applicable antidumping or countervailing duties being reduced or not being applied with respect to the merchandise. | DOI |

Foreign Support – Stabilization and Security Assistance

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| exceptional resource - a resource of scientific, natural, historic, cultural, or recreational value that has been documented by a Federal, State, or local governmental authority, and for which there is a compelling need for conservation and protection under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency in order to maintain the resource for the benefit of the public. | DOS/ USAID |
| excess defense articles - the quantity of defense articles (other than construction equipment, including tractors, scrapers, loaders, graders, bulldozers, dump trucks, generators, and compressors) owned by the United States Government, and not procured in anticipation of military assistance or sales requirements, or pursuant to a military assistance or sales order, which is in excess of the Approved Force Acquisition Objective and Approved Force Retention Stock of all Department of Defense Components at the time such articles are dropped from inventory by the supplying agency for delivery to countries or international organizations under this Act. | DOS |
| food and nutrition security - access to, and availability, utilization, and stability of, sufficient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an active and healthy life. | USDA |
| food security - access by all people at all times to sufficient food and nutrition for a healthy and productive life. | DOD |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Also called FP. See also force; force protection condition; protection. | DHS |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against federal personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. | DHS |
| foreign article - an article wholly or in part the growth or product of a foreign country. | DOS/ USAID |
| foreign assistance - any tangible or intangible item provided by the United States Government to a foreign country or international organization under this or any other Act, including but not limited to any training, service, or technical advice, any item of real, personal, or mixed property, any agricultural commodity, United States dollars, and any currencies of any foreign country which are owned by the United States Government; and provided by the United States Government - foreign assistance provided by means of gift, loan, sale, credit, or guaranty. | DOS |
| foreign assistance - any tangible or intangible item provided by the United States Government to a foreign country or international organization under this chapter or any other Act, including but not limited to any training, service, or technical advice, any item of real, personal, or mixed property, any agricultural commodity, United States dollars, and any currencies of any foreign country which are owned by the United States Government. | DOD |
| foreign assistance - Assistance to foreign nations ranging from the sale of military equipment and support for foreign internal defense to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and man-made disasters that may be provided through development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also domestic emergencies; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance. | DOD |
| foreign assistance - assistance to foreign nations ranging from the sale of military equipment to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and man-made disasters; that may be provided through development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also domestic emergencies; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance. | DOD |
| foreign internal defense - Participation by civilian agencies and military forces of a government or international organizations in any of the programs and activities undertaken by a host nation government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called FID. | DOS/ USAID |

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| <p>foreign military sales - A government-to-government program managed by State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) through which the U.S. Government sells conventional military weapons, equipment, and services to allied and friendly nations to assist them in meeting their legitimate defense requirements. Although the Department of Defense, through the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), is responsible for implementing individual FMS cases, the Department of State must first review and approve them. DSCA forwards all FMS cases to PM, which is responsible for ensuring that they are properly reviewed within the Department for consistency with U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. Also called FMS.</p> | DOD |
| <p>foreign military sales - That portion of United States security assistance for sales programs that require agreements/contracts between the United States Government and an authorized recipient government or international organization for defense articles and services to be provided to the recipient for current stocks or new procurements under Department of Defense-managed contracts, regardless of the source of financing. Also called FMS.</p> | DOD |
| <p>foreign nation support - civil and/or military assistance rendered to a nation when operating outside its national boundaries during military operations based on agreements mutually concluded between nations or on behalf of intergovernmental organizations. Also called FNS. See also host-nation support.</p> | DHS |
| <p>foreign state - outlying possessions of a foreign state, but self-governing dominions or territories under mandate or trusteeship shall be regarded as separate foreign states.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>foreign terrorist organization - an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act.</p> | DOS |
| <p>foreign terrorist organization - an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>genocide - any of the following acts committed, whether in time of peace or time of war, with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, as such - (1) Killing members of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group; (2) Causing serious bodily injury to members of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group; (3) Causing the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques; (4) Subjecting a national, ethnic, racial or religious group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part; (5) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within a national, ethnic, racial or religious group; or (6) Transferring by force children of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group to another group.</p> | DHS |
| <p>global terrorism - terrorism activities conducted in, or encompassing international communities A.) involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; B.) appears to be intended-a. to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, b. to influence the policy or a government by intimidation or coercions; or c. to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and C.) occurs primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.</p> | DOD |
| <p>governance - The state's ability to serve the citizens through the rules, processes, and behavior by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in a society, including the representative participatory decision-making processes typically guaranteed under inclusive, constitutional authority.</p> | DOD |

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| health engagement - a health stability operation conducted by the Department of Defense outside the United States in coordination with a foreign government or international organization to establish, reconstitute, or maintain the health sector of a foreign country. | DOD |
| hostage rescue - A personnel recovery method used to recover isolated personnel who are specifically designated as hostages. Also called HR. | DOS/ USAID |
| hostage-Taking - The unlawful abduction or holding of a person or persons against their will for financial or political gain. | White House |
| hostage-taking - the unlawful abduction or holding of a person or persons against their will in order to compel a third person or governmental organization to do or abstain from doing any act as a condition for the release of the person detained. | DOD |
| hostile environment - Operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed to or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have control of the territory and population in the intended operational area. | DOD |
| host-nation support - Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. Also called HNS. See also host nation. | DOI |
| human environment - the physical, social, and economic components, conditions, and factors which interactively determine the state, condition, and quality of living conditions, employment, and health of those affected, directly or indirectly, by activities occurring on the outer Continental Shelf. | DOD |
| human intelligence - A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. Also called HUMINT. | DOD |
| humanitarian or peacekeeping operation - a military operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance or in support of a peacekeeping operation under chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The term does not include routine training, force rotation, or stationing. | DOD |
| humanitarian or peacekeeping operation - a military operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance or in support of a peacekeeping operation under chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The term does not include routine training, force rotation, or stationing. | GSA/ DOD |
| humanitarian or peacekeeping operation - a military operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance or in support of a peacekeeping operation under Chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The term does not include routine training, force rotation, or stationing. | DOD |
| identity intelligence - The intelligence resulting from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest. Also called I2. | DOL |
| imminent danger - the existence of any condition or practice in a coal or other mine which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm before such condition or practice can be abated. | DOI |
| imminent danger to the health and safety of the public - the existence of any condition or practice, or any violation of a permit or other requirement of this chapter in a surface coal mining and reclamation operation, which condition, practice, or violation could reasonably be expected to cause substantial physical harm to persons outside the permit area before such condition, practice, or violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of death or serious injury before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same conditions or practices giving rise to the peril, would not expose himself or herself to the danger during the time necessary for abatement. | DOS/ USAID |

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| <p>incitement of terrorism - Incitement with intent to cause bodily harm renders an alien inadmissible under INA if he or she has incited terrorist activity under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm. Incited in the context of INA is speech that induces or otherwise moves another person to undertake terrorist activity. Normally speech will not rise to the level of inciting unless there is a clear link between the speech and an actual effort to undertake the terrorist activity. It connotes speech that is not merely an expression of views but that directs or induces action, typically in a volatile situation. The applicant may have incited terrorist activity even if a terrorist attack does not actually occur (e.g., because an attempt to commit such activity was thwarted). An applicant who has incited terrorist activity must also have acted in circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm to be inadmissible under INA. In other words, the aliens speech must not only have induced others to undertake terrorist activity, but it must also have been made with the specific intent that such activity would result in death or serious bodily injury. Incitement and the requisite intent to cause bodily harm could be inferred in the following situations - (a) Widespread opposition to Country A's policies and actions lead to a series of protests, some violent, outside Country As embassy in Country B. The applicant goes to the embassy, stands on a box, and shouts to the crowd to join him in standing up to Country A and humiliating it. Shortly afterwards, when he sees an embassy vehicle approaching, he yells - Don't let them in! Make them pay for what they have done! The crowd blocks the car and removes occupants (including a diplomat working at Country As embassy), from the car, beating them severely and taking them hostage. Analysis - Diplomatic hostage-taking and violent attacks on diplomats are terrorist activities. Given the aliens urging the crowd to stop the embassy vehicle and make them pay, you would have reasonable ground to believe that the applicants speech incited terrorist activity. The aliens make them pay statement, when viewed against the backdrop of previous violent protests and his general comments about standing up to Country A and humiliating it, would provide you with reasonable ground to believe that the applicant intended to cause death or serious bodily harm. (b) The applicant is an ardent nationalist whose opinions voiced to a particular audience regularly blame foreigners for his country's problems and who argues that the only solution to these problems is that foreigners should be driven out of the country. Press reports say that some of those in the targeted audience have been purchasing weapons and seeking to obtain and manufacture explosives. Police notify the applicant or those associated with the applicant that they are investigating several of those in the targeted audience for weapons-related offenses. At the end of a week of particularly strong anti-foreign sentiment, the applicant gives a special speech entitled A Call to Action. With the knowledge that those under investigation are in the audience, the applicant begins his speech with - The time has come for action! He then reiterates throughout his speech that the only solution to the country's problems is to purge our great land of these foreigners once and for all through whatever means necessary. Shortly thereafter, some of those in the target audience detonate a truck bomb outside a restaurant frequented by foreign nationals, killing several foreign nationals and injuring many restaurant employees. Analysis - The use of any explosive with intent to endanger, directly or indirectly, the safety of one or more individuals or to cause substantial damage to property is a terrorist activity. In the example, the applicant helps foster anti-foreign sentiments and then, during a particularly tense period, urges students to act to drive foreigners from the country through whatever means necessary. Under these circumstances, you would have reasonable ground to believe that the applicants speech incited terrorist activity. The fact that the applicant knew that several students likely had access to weapons and/or explosives and that those students were in attendance at his special lecture would provide you with reasonable ground to believe that the applicant intended to cause death or serious bodily harm.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>indigenous populations and institutions - The societal framework of an operational environment including citizens; legal and illegal immigrants; dislocated civilians; and governmental, tribal, ethnic, religious, commercial, and private organizations and entities. Also called IPI.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |

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| information security - (1) the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of an information system or the information such system processes, stores, or transmits; and (2) the security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies with respect to an information system. | DOS/ USAID |
| information security - Operations to protect and defend information and IT systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of IT systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities. | GSA/ DOD |
| information security - protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide - (1) Integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information nonrepudiation and authenticity; (2) Confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and (3) Availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to, and use of, information. | DOS/ USAID |
| information security - Protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide - Integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information nonrepudiation and authenticity; confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. | DVA |
| information security - protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide integrity, confidentiality, and availability. | DHS |
| information security - protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability. | White House |
| information security - the protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide: integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity; confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. | DOS/ USAID |
| information security - The protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction, to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability. | DHS |
| information security [operation] - security discipline concerned with implementation of a system of administrative policies and procedures for identifying, controlling, and protecting from unauthorized disclosure, information that is authorized protection authorized by executive order, statute, or regulation. Information security includes protection of classified, controlled unclassified, SCI, and SAP. | DHS |
| information sharing - exchange between entities or persons of data, information or knowledge stored within discrete information systems or created spontaneously using collaborative communication technologies includes transmission, communication, or any type of disclosure or receipt of information as well as any provision or receipt of account access to a dataset or data repository. | DOD |

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| initial contingency location - A locale occupied by a force in immediate response to a contingency operation and characterized by austere infrastructure and limited services with little or no external support except through Service-organic capabilities. | DHS |
| initial operational test and evaluation - operational test and evaluation conducted on production or production representative articles, to determine whether systems are operationally effective and suitable for intended use by representative users to support the decision to proceed beyond Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP). | DOD |
| initial response force - The first unit, usually military police, on the scene of a terrorist incident. See also antiterrorism. | DOS/ USAID |
| insurgency - Insurgency is the organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify or challenge political control of a region. It is a primarily a political and territorial struggle, in which both sides use armed force to create space for their political, economic, and influence activities to be effective. Insurgency is not always conducted by a single group with a centralized, military-style command structure, but may involve different actors with various aims, loosely connected in networks. | DOD |
| insurgency - The organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify, or challenge political control of a region. Insurgency can also refer to the group itself. | DOD |
| integrated financial operations - The integration, synchronization, prioritization, and targeting of fiscal resources and capabilities across United States departments and agencies, multinational partners, and nongovernmental organizations against an adversary and in support of the population. Also called IFO. | DOD |
| integrated military forces - to military forces that are involved in the planning or execution (or both) of operations involving participants from- (A) more than one military department; or(B) a military department and one or more of the following: (i) Other departments and agencies of the United States. (ii) The military forces or agencies of other countries. (iii) Non-governmental persons or entities. | DOD |
| intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance - 1. An integrated operations and intelligence activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. 2. The organizations or assets conducting such activities. Also called ISR. See also intelligence; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance visualization; reconnaissance; surveillance. | DOD |
| intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance visualization - The capability to graphically display the current and future locations of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance sensors, their projected platform tracks, vulnerability to threat capabilities and meteorological and oceanographic phenomena, fields of regard, tasked collection targets, and products to provide a basis for dynamic retasking and time-sensitive decision making. Also called ISR visualization. See also intelligence; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; reconnaissance; surveillance. | DOD |
| interagency coordination - Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense and participating United States Government departments and agencies for the purpose of achieving an objective. | DOS/ USAID |
| interagency coordination - Within the context of DoD involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of DoD, and engaged USG organizations for the purpose of achieving an objective. | DOD |

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| interdiction - 1. An action to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy’s military surface capability before it can be used effectively against friendly forces, or to achieve enemy objectives. 2. In support of law enforcement, activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, under lawful authority, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, cargo, and money. See also air interdiction. | DHS |
| interdiction - in support of law enforcement, activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, as appropriate, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, and cargo. | DOS/ USAID |
| intergovernmental organization - A group created by a formal agreement, such as a treaty, between two or more governments and established on a global, regional, or functional basis for wide-ranging or narrowly defined purposes; formed to protect and promote national interests shared by member states. Examples include the United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the African Union. | DOS/ USAID |
| intermediate military objective - The measurable objectives that directly contribute to the achievement of theater or functional end states. They reflect objectives achievable by the command within the 5 year timeframe of a campaign plan. Also called IMO. | DOD |
| internal security - The state of law and order prevailing within a nation. | DOD |
| international military education and training - Formal or informal instruction provided to foreign military students, units, and forces on a nonreimbursable (grant) basis by offices or employees of the United States, contract technicians, and contractors, and the instruction may include correspondence courses; technical, educational, or informational publications; and media of all kinds. Also called IMET. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| international terrorism - activities that - (1) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; (2) appear to be intended - (A) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (B) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (C) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping; and(3) occur totally outside the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum. | DHS |
| international terrorism - activities that (1) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that violate domestic criminal law or would violate such law if committed in the United States or a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction; (2) appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping; and (3) occur totally outside the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum. | DOJ |
| international terrorism - activities that (A) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State; (B) appear to be intended - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and (C) occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum. | DOS |
| international terrorism - terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than 1 country. | DOD |

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| interoperability - 1. The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives. 2. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users. | USDA |
| interoperability - a system that enables program benefits in the form of an electronic benefit transfer card to be redeemed in any State. | DHS |
| interoperability - ability of systems, personnel, and equipment to provide and receive functionality, data, information and/or services to and from other systems, personnel, and equipment, between both public and private agencies, departments, and other organizations, in a manner enabling them to operate effectively together in the realm of information technology, refers to the ability of computer different systems or databases to exchange data in a commonly understood format and the ability to act upon such data without manual intervention. | DHS/ FEMA |
| interoperability - The ability of emergency management/response personnel to interact and work well together. In the context of technology, interoperability also refers to having an emergency communications system that is the same or is linked to the same system that a jurisdiction uses for nonemergency procedures, and that effectively interfaces with national standards as they are developed. The system should allow the sharing of data with other jurisdictions and levels of government during planning and deployment. | DOS/ USAID |
| Interoperability - The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services to and to accept services from other systems, units, or forces, and to enable the services to operate effectively together. As applied to the Department of Defense only, the condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/ or their users. The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases. | DHHS |
| interoperability - the ability of the program to electronically share reported information, including each of the required report components, with another State if the information concerns either the dispensing of a controlled substance to an ultimate user who resides in such other State, or the dispensing of a controlled substance prescribed by a practitioner whose principal place of business is located in such other State. | DHHS |
| interoperability - the ability to communicate and exchange data accurately, effectively, securely, and consistently with different information technology systems, software applications, and networks in various settings, and exchange data such that clinical or operational purpose and meaning of the data are preserved and unaltered. | White House |
| interoperability - to the ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged. | White House |
| interoperable - the ability of civil U.S. and foreign space-based positioning, navigation, and timing services to be used together to provide better capabilities at the user level than would be achieved by relying solely on one service or signal. | DHS |
| intervention - action performed to direct or influence behavior. | DOD |
| irregular warfare - A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). Also called IW. | DOI |
| ivory producing country - any African country within which is located any part of the range of a population of African elephants. | DOS/ USAID |

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| joint regional strategies - An integrated strategic plan developed jointly between the State and USAID Regional Bureaus that involves the equities of both agencies, and involves both non-regional bureaus and interagency partners with a stake in the region. The JRS is used to inform budget decisions, advise integrated country strategies, and shape performance reviews. Also called JRS. | DOS/ USAID |
| Joint Task Force - A group of joint warfighters that is designated by the secretary of defense, a combatant commander, a sub-unified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. Also called JTF. | DOD |
| joint task force - A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. Also called JTF. | DHS/ FEMA |
| joint task force - Based on the complexity and type of incident, and the anticipated level of Department of Defense (DOD) resource involvement, DOD may elect to designate a JTF to command Federal (Title 10) military activities in support of the incident objectives. If a JTF is established, consistent with operational requirements, its command and control element will be co-located with the senior on-scene leadership at the Joint Field Office (JFO) to ensure coordination and unity of effort. The co-location of the JTF command and control element does not replace the requirement for a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)/Defense Coordinating Element as part of the JFO Unified Coordination Staff. The DCO remains the DOD single point of contact in the JFO for requesting assistance from DOD. Also called JTF. | DOS/ USAID |
| joint training - Military instruction that is based on joint doctrine or tactics, techniques, and procedures, and that prepares joint forces and/or staffs to respond to the strategic and operational mission requirements of combatant commanders. The forces of two or more military departments interact with a combatant commander or subordinate joint force commander, as well as with joint forces and/or staffs. The exercise is conducted using joint doctrine or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures. | DOD |
| law of armed conflict - See law of war. | DOD |
| law of war - That part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities. Also called the law of armed conflict. See also rules of engagement. | DOD |
| low-visibility operations - Sensitive operations wherein the diplomatic-military restrictions inherent in covert and clandestine operations are either not necessary or not feasible; actions are taken as required to limit exposure of those involved and/or their activities and with the knowledge that the action and/or sponsorship of the operation may preclude plausible denial by the initiating power. | DOD |
| maritime security operations - Those operations to protect maritime sovereignty and resources and to counter maritime-related terrorism, weapons proliferation, transnational crime, piracy, environmental destruction, and illegal seaborne immigration. Also called MSO. | DOD |
| mass atrocity response operations - Military activities conducted to prevent or halt mass atrocities. Also called MARO. | DOD |
| medical civil-military operations - All military health- and veterinary-related activities in support of a commander that establish, enhance, maintain or influence relations between the force and host nation, multinational governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace to facilitate military operations, achieve United States operational objectives, and positively impact the health, agriculture, and economic sectors. Also called MCMO. | DHHS |

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| medical countermeasures - MCMs include both pharmaceutical interventions (e.g., vaccines, antimicrobials, antidotes, and antitoxins) and non-pharmaceutical MCM interventions (e.g., ventilators, diagnostics, personal protective equipment, and patient decontamination methods) that may be used to prevent, mitigate, or treat the adverse health effects of a public health emergency. | DHHS |
| medical countermeasures - Medical countermeasures include both pharmaceutical interventions (e.g., vaccines, antimicrobials, antidotes, and antitoxins) and non-pharmaceutical medical countermeasure interventions (e.g., ventilators, diagnostics, personal protective equipment, and patient decontamination methods) that may be used to prevent, mitigate, or treat the adverse health effects of a public health emergency”. | DOD |
| medical surveillance - The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data derived from instances of medical care or medical evaluation, and the reporting of population-based information for characterizing and countering threats to a population’s health, well-being and performance. See also surveillance. | DOS/ USAID |
| member of a terrorist organization - Aliens who are members of designated FTOs or entities on the Terrorism Exclusion List are inadmissible. The INA does not require the alien to know that the organization has been designated. Members of undesignated terrorist organizations are inadmissible, but there is a narrow exception based on lack of knowledge (see 9 FAM 302.6-2(B)(3) paragraph i). Evidence of membership in a terrorist organization might include the individuals taking of an oath or performance of some act that is a prerequisite of membership. A formal induction is not necessary for a finding of membership. Membership must be determined in light of all relevant facts, including, but not limited to, the following - Acknowledgment of membership; Frequent association with other members; Participation in the organizations activities, even if lawful; Actively working to further the organizations aims and methods in a way suggesting close affiliation constituting membership; Occupying a position of trust in the organization, past or present; Receiving financial support from the organization, e.g., scholarships, pensions, salary; Contributing money to the organization; Determination of membership by a competent court; Voluntarily displaying symbols of the organization; or Receiving honors and awards given by the organization. No single factor necessarily determines that an alien was a member of an organization. Note that former members will still be inadmissible if they have previously provided material support (such as membership fees), raised money, or solicited members for the organization. | DOD |
| military engagement - Routine contact and interaction between individuals or elements of the Armed Forces of the United States and those of another nation’s armed forces, or foreign and domestic civilian authorities or agencies to build trust and confidence, share information, coordinate mutual activities, and maintain influence. | DHS |
| military explosive - explosive manufactured for military use. | DOD |
| military government - The supreme authority the military exercises by force or agreement over the lands, property, and indigenous populations and institutions of domestic, allied, neutral, or enemy territory, therefore, substituting sovereign authority under rule of law for the previously established government. | DOS/ USAID |
| Military Liaison Team - OFDA Civil-Military coordinators, often embedded in CCMD. Also called MLT. | DOD |
| military occupation - A condition in which territory is under the effective control of a foreign armed force. See also occupied territory. | DOD |
| military operations - those operations involving members of the armed forces assisting in United States Government sponsored training of military personnel of a foreign nation. | DOD |
| military or intelligence aid - (1) the provision of weapons, weapons parts, military vehicles, or military aircraft; (2) the provision of military or intelligence training, including advice and assistance on subject matter expert exchanges; (3) the provision of weapons of mass | ODNI /CIA/ DOD |

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| destruction and related materials, capabilities, and technology, including nuclear, chemical, or dual-use capabilities; (4) conducting joint military exercises; (5) the provision of naval support, including ship development and naval construction; (6) the provision of technical support, including computer and software development and installations, networks, and infrastructure development and construction; or (7) the construction or expansion of airfields, including radar and anti-aircraft systems. | |
| military-to-military contacts - contacts between members of the armed forces and members of foreign armed forces through activities. | DOD |
| mine countermeasures - All methods for preventing or reducing damage or danger from mines. Also called MCM. | DOD |
| mine warfare - The strategic, operational, and tactical use of mines and mine countermeasures either by emplacing mines to degrade the enemy's capabilities to wage land, air, and maritime warfare or by countering of enemy-emplaced mines to permit friendly maneuver or use of selected land or sea areas. Also called MIW. | DOD |
| mission command - The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. | DHS |
| mission essential function - function that enables an organization to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety of the public, and sustain the industrial/economic base during disruption of normal operations includes the following categories: 1. Emergency Operating Function 2. Legal and Financial Rights Function 3. Essential Operation Function | DOS/ USAID |
| mission essential functions - Those U.S. Government functions that must be performed to support or implement the performance of PMEFs before, during, and after an emergency. MEFs are identified from the activities performed by the Departments bureaus and offices. Also called MEF. | DOS/ USAID |
| mission-essential infrastructure - This infrastructure consists of the Department's core network communication array designed to share data with posts and annexes around the world. This array or backbone includes the networking and telecommunication systems within Main State, the Beltsville Communications Center, and all other facilities, annexes, and posts that relay or bridge communications directly between two or more facilities. The MEI within the Department serves to support the Department's mission-essential business processes that consist of telecommunications (i.e., OpenNet, ClassNet, and voice systems), mainframe operations and access controls, and official and unofficial messaging. Also called MEI. | DOD |
| mobile security force - A highly mobile and dedicated security force with the capability to defeat Level I and II threats in a joint security area. Also called MSF. | DOS |
| new United Nations peacekeeping operation - any existing or otherwise ongoing United Nations peacekeeping operation- (A) where the authorized force strength is to be expanded; (B) that is to be authorized to operate in a country in which it was not previously authorized to operate; or (C) the mandate of which is to be changed so that the operation would be engaged in significant additional or significantly different functions. | DOS |

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| <p>nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966, other than assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations that is made available for any program, project, or activity eligible for assistance; any other narcotics-related assistance but any such assistance provided under this clause shall be subject to the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings; disaster relief assistance, including any assistance; antiterrorism assistance; assistance for refugees; humanitarian and other development assistance in support of programs, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; and other programs involving trade-related or humanitarian assistance; and (B) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act, other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.</p> | DOS |
| <p>non-nuclear-weapon state - any country which is not a nuclear-weapon state, as defined by Article IX (3) of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed at Washington, London, and Moscow on July 1, 1968.</p> | DOD |
| <p>nonproliferation - Actions to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by dissuading or impeding access to, or distribution of, sensitive technologies, material, and expertise. See also counterproliferation.</p> | DOD |
| <p>offensive counterair attack operations - Offensive action by any part of the joint force in support of the offensive counterair mission against surface targets which contribute to the enemy's air and missile capabilities. Also called OCA attack operations. See also counterair; offensive counterair.</p> | DOD |
| <p>offensive counterintelligence operation - A counterintelligence activity conducted to support Department of Defense and national intelligence, operational, and contingency requirements, using a formally-recruited asset or notional persona, to develop information on, and provide information, materials, or equipment to, a foreign intelligence entity to penetrate the foreign intelligence entity or exploit, disrupt, or manipulate the target in order to counter terrorism, espionage, or other clandestine intelligence activities that threaten the security of the Department of Defense or the United States. Also called OFCO.</p> | DOD |
| <p>offensive cyberspace operations - Cyberspace operations intended to project power by the application of force in or through cyberspace. Also called OCO.</p> | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| <p>offset - the entire range of industrial and commercial benefits provided to foreign governments as an inducement or condition to purchase military goods or services, including benefits such as coproduction, licensed production, subcontracting, technology transfer, in-country procurement, marketing and financial assistance, and joint ventures.</p> | DOS |
| <p>offset agreement - an agreement, arrangement, or understanding between a United States supplier of defense articles or defense services and a foreign country under which the supplier agrees to purchase or acquire, or to promote the purchase or acquisition by other United States persons of, goods or services produced, manufactured, grown, or extracted, in whole or in part, in that foreign country in consideration for the purchase by the foreign country of defense articles or defense services from the supplier.</p> | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| <p>offsets - compensation practices required as a condition of purchase in either government-to-government or commercial sales of defense articles and/or defense services as defined in the Arms Export Control Act, and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations.</p> | DOD |
| <p>operation - 1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. 2. A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission.</p> | DOD/ DOJ |

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| operation - any or all undertakings appropriate for management, operation, services, maintenance, security (including the cost of security personnel), or financing in connection with a low-income housing project. The term also means the financing of tenant programs and services for families residing in low-income housing projects, particularly where there is maximum feasible participation of the tenants in the development and operation of such tenant programs and services. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| operation - any plant, equipment, facility, position, employment opportunity, production. | DOD |
| operational area - An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted. Also called OA. See also amphibious objective area; area of operations; area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area; theater of operations; theater of war. | DOD |
| operational control - The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called OPCON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); tactical control. | DHS |
| operational control - the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. | DOS |
| overseas contingency operation - a military operation outside the United States and its territories and possessions that is a contingency operation. | DOD/ DOJ |
| P5+1 countries - the United States, France, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, and Germany. | DOS |
| participate in any peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations - to assign members of the Armed Forces of the United States to a United Nations military command structure as part of a peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations in which those members of the Armed Forces of the United States are subject to the command or operational control of one or more foreign military officers not appointed in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. | DOD |
| partner nation - 1. A nation that the United States works with in a specific situation or operation. (JP 1) 2. In security cooperation, a nation with which the Department of Defense conducts security cooperation activities. (JP 3-20) Also called PN. | DOD |
| peace building - Stability actions that strengthen and rebuild a society's institutions, infrastructure, and civic life to avoid a relapse into conflict. Also called PB. See also peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations. | DOD |
| peace enforcement - Application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. See also peace building; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations. | DOD |
| peace operations - Multiagency and multinational crisis response and limited contingency operations involving all instruments of national power with military missions to contain conflict, redress the peace, and shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding and facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. Also called PO. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; and peacemaking. | DOD |

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| peacekeeping - Military operations undertaken, with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacemaking; peace operations. | DOD |
| peacekeeping force - those personnel assigned to a force engaged in a peacekeeping operation authorized by the United Nations Security Council. | DOS |
| peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations - any military operation to maintain or restore international peace and security that- (A) is authorized by the United Nations Security Council under chapter VI or VII of the charter of the United Nations; and (B) is paid for from assessed contributions of United Nations members that are made available for peacekeeping or peace enforcement activities. | DOD |
| peacemaking - The process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves issues that led to it. Also called PM. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peace operations. | DOS/ USAID |
| phase zero - Encompasses all activities prior to the beginning of Phase I (deter/engage) of a military campaign-that is, everything that can be done to prevent conflicts from developing in the first place. Executed properly, Phase Zero consists of shaping operations that are continuous and adaptive. Its ultimate goal is to promote stability and peace by building capacity in partner nations that enables them to be cooperative, trained, and prepared to help prevent or limit conflicts. For the United States, this approach is typically non-kinetic and places heavy emphasis on interagency support and coordination. In many instances, Phase Zero involves execution of a broad national strategy where the Department of Defense (DOD) is not the lead agency and its programs are only one part of the larger U.S. Government effort. | DOS |
| political activities - any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party. | DOS/ USAID |
| political-military - Refers to the broad discipline of integrating diplomacy with military power to foster a stable and secure international environment; generally applied at the strategic/global level. Also called POL-MIL. | DHS/ FEMA |
| preparedness - Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident. | DHS |
| preparedness - activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve readiness capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from natural or man-made incidents activities and measures designed or undertaken to prepare for or minimize the effects of a natural or man-made hazard upon the civilian population, to deal with the immediate emergency conditions that would be created by the hazard, and to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by the hazard; is a continuous operationally focused process for establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management. | DVA |

Foreign Support – Stabilization and Security Assistance

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| preparedness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries in times of crisis and to serve as a national asset to the Nation. | DHHS |
| prevention - a strategy or approach that reduces the likelihood or risk of onset, or delays the onset, of adverse health problems that have been known to lead to suicide. | DHS |
| prevention - actions taken and measures put in place for the continual assessment and readiness of necessary actions to reduce risk of threats and vulnerabilities, to intervene and stop an occurrence, or to mitigate effects involves prescribed actions and measures put in place to impede the success of a natural or man-made disaster from adversely affecting the safety, security, or continuity of the Nation, critical infrastructures its citizens, and citizen’s civil rights or civil liberties. | DHS/ FEMA |
| prevention - Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice. | DHS |
| prevention - any activity undertaken to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. | White House |
| prevention - those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Prevention capabilities include, but are not limited to, information sharing and warning; domestic counterterrorism; and preventing the acquisition or use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) . For purposes of the prevention framework called for in this directive, the term prevention refers to preventing imminent threats. | DHHS |
| prevention activities -activities to prevent substance abuse. | DOD |
| prevention -In space usage, measures to preclude an adversary’s hostile use of United States or third-party space systems and services. See also space control. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| prevention of WMD proliferation and terrorism - activities under - (A) the programs specified in the National Defense Authorization Act 1997 ; (B) the programs for which appropriations are authorized by the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003; (C) programs authorized by Title 22 and programs authorized ; and (D) a program of any agency of the Federal Government having a purpose similar to that of any of the programs identified in subparagraphs (A) through (C), as designated by the United States Coordinator for the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism and the head of the agency. | DVA |
| preventive health services – (A) periodic medical and dental exams; (B) patient health education (including nutrition education); (C) maintenance of drug use profiles, patient drug monitoring, and drug utilization education; (D) mental health preventive services;(E) substance abuse prevention measures;(F) immunizations against infectious disease; (G) prevention of musculoskeletal deformity or other gradually developing disabilities of a metabolic or degenerative nature;(H) genetic counseling concerning inheritance of genetically determined diseases;(I) routine vision testing and eye care services; (J) periodic reexamination of members of likely target populations (high-risk groups) for selected diseases and for functional decline of sensory organs, together with attendant appropriate remedial intervention; and (K) such other health-care services as the Secretary may determine to be necessary to provide effective and economical preventive health care. | DOD |

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| preventive maintenance - Care and service of equipment and facilities in satisfactory operating condition by systematic inspection, detection, and correction of incipient failures either before they occur or before they develop into major defects. | DOD |
| preventive medicine - The anticipation, communication, prediction, identification, prevention, education, risk assessment, and control of communicable diseases; illnesses; and exposure to endemic, occupational, and environmental threats. Also called PVNTMED. | DOD |
| protection - 1. Preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. 2. In space usage, active and passive defensive measures to ensure that United States and friendly space systems perform as designed by seeking to overcome an adversary's attempts to negate them and to minimize damage if negation is attempted. See also mission-oriented protective posture; space control. | DHS |
| protection - actions or measures taken to cover or shield from exposure, injury, or destruction includes such actions and measures needed to ensure protective reactions do not unnecessarily interfere with citizen's freedoms and liberties. | White House |
| protection - those capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters. Protection capabilities include, but are not limited to, defense against WMD threats; defense of agriculture and food; critical infrastructure protection; protection of key leadership and events; border security; maritime security; transportation security; immigration security; and cybersecurity. | DOD |
| provincial reconstruction team - A civil-military team designed to improve stability in a given area by helping build the legitimacy and effectiveness of a host nation local or provincial government in providing security to its citizens and delivering essential government services. Also called PRT. | DOS/ USAID |
| public diplomacy - Programs, policies, and actions supporting the achievement of U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives, advancing national interests, and enhancing national security by informing and influencing foreign publics and by expanding and strengthening the relationship between the people and government of the United States and citizens of the rest of the world. (see also Strategic Communications). | USDA |
| qualified agricultural countermeasure - an agricultural countermeasure that the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines to be a priority in order to address an agricultural biosecurity threat. | DHS |
| qualified anti-terrorism technology - any product, equipment, service (including support services), device, or technology (including information technology) designed, developed, modified, or procured for the specific purpose of preventing, detecting, identifying, or deterring acts of terrorism or limiting the harm such acts might otherwise cause, that is designated as such by the Secretary. | DOD |
| qualified countermeasure - (A) that is approved under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or the Public Health Service Act, or that is approved of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for use as such a countermeasure to a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent identified as a material threat ; or (B) with respect to which the Secretary of Health and Human Services makes a determination that sufficient and satisfactory clinical experience or research data (including data, if available, from preclinical and clinical trials) exists to support a reasonable conclusion that the product will qualify for such approval or licensing for use as such a countermeasure. | DHS |
| radicalization - process through which an individual changes from a non-violent belief system to a belief system that includes the willingness to actively advocate, facilitate, or use unlawful violence as a method to effect societal or political change. | DOS/ USAID |

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| rapid response - Reacting to current events that effect the political transition in a timely manner to widen the window of opportunity, keep that window from closing, open a new window, or some combination of the three. Since timing is critical, the response should happen in as little as days if possible. | DHS |
| readiness - condition of being prepared and capable to act or respond as required. | DOD |
| readiness - The ability of military forces to fight and meet the demands of assigned missions. See also national military strategy. | DVA |
| readiness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries now and on a day-to-day routine basis. | DOD |
| request for assistance - A request based on mission requirements and expressed in terms of desired outcome formally asking the Department of Defense to provide assistance within the United States or United States territories to a local, state, tribal, or other federal agency. Also called RFA. | DOI |
| reservations - national forests, tribal lands embraced within Indian reservations, military reservations, and other lands and interests in lands owned by the United States, and withdrawn, reserved, or withheld from private appropriation and disposal under the public land laws; also lands and interests in lands acquired and held for any public purposes; but shall not include national monuments or national parks. | DOD |
| resistance movement - An organized effort by some portion of the civil population of a country to resist the legally established government or an occupying power and to disrupt civil order and stability. | DOS |
| Rome Statute - the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on July 17, 1998. | DOD |
| rules of engagement - Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called ROE. See also law of war. | DOD |
| safe haven - 1. Designated area(s) to which noncombatant evacuees of the United States Government's responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during a domestic or other valid emergency. 2. A protected body of water or the well deck of an amphibious ship used by small craft operating offshore for refuge from storms or heavy seas. | DOS/ USAID |
| safe haven - The temporary storage of a posts valuable records in the Department or a nearby post deemed appropriate until hostilities subside. | DHS |
| secure - to gain possession of and/or to ensure protection from unauthorized use, harm, loss or risk to reduce risk and protect information and/or critical infrastructure from a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other type of incident, either malicious or unintentional. | White House |
| secure/security - reducing the risk to critical infrastructure by physical means or defense cyber measures to intrusions, attacks, or the effects of natural or manmade disasters. | DOD |
| security - 1. Measures taken by a military unit, activity, or installation to protect itself against all acts designed to, or which may, impair its effectiveness. 2. A condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. 3. With respect to classified matter, the condition that prevents unauthorized persons from having access to official information that is safeguarded in the interests of national security. See also national security. | DOC |

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| <p>security - any note, stock, treasury stock, security future, security-based swap, bond, debenture, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement, collateral-trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, certificate of deposit for a security, fractional undivided interest in oil, gas, or other mineral rights, any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security, certificate of deposit, or group or index of securities (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof), or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currency, or, in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as a security, or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, guarantee of, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing.</p> | DHS |
| <p>security - condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences.</p> | White House |
| <p>security - the protection of the Nation and its people, vital interests, and way of life.</p> | DOS |
| <p>security assistance - (A) assistance (military assistance) or (economic support fund) or (military education and training) or (peacekeeping operations) or (antiterrorism assistance); (B) sales of defense articles or services, extensions of credits (including participations in credits), and guaranties of loans under the Arms Export Control Act; or (C) any license in effect with respect to the export to or for the armed forces, police, intelligence, or other internal security forces of a foreign country of - (i) defense articles or defense services under the Armed Export Control Act; or (ii) items listed under the Commerce Control List contained in title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>security assistance - (A) assistance (military assistance) or (economic support fund) or (military education and training) or (peacekeeping operations) or (antiterrorism assistance); (B) sales of defense articles or services, extensions of credits (including participations in credits), and guaranties of loans under the Arms Export Control Act; or (C) any license in effect with respect to the export to or for the armed forces, police, intelligence, or other internal security forces of a foreign country of - (i) defense articles or defense services under the Armed Export Control Act; or (ii) items listed under the Commerce Control List, Code of Federal Regulations.</p> | DOS |
| <p>security assistance - (A) assistance under part II (military assistance) or part IV (economic support fund) or part V (military education and training) or part VI (peacekeeping operations) or part VIII (antiterrorism assistance) of this subchapter; (B) sales of defense articles or services, extensions of credits (including participations in credits), and guaranties of loans under the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.]; or (C) any license in effect with respect to the export to or for the armed forces, police, intelligence, or other internal security forces of a foreign country.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>security assistance - A group of programs authorized by [Title 22], as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, loan, credit, cash sales, or lease, in furtherance of national policies and objectives. State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) develops military assistance policy and manages security assistance funding for Foreign Military Financing (FMF), International Military Education and Training (IMET), and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). Those security assistance programs that are administered by DoD are a subset of security cooperation. Also called SA.</p> | DOD |

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| <p>security assistance - Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives. Security assistance is an element of security cooperation funded and authorized by Department of State to be administered by Department of Defense/Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Also called SA. See also security cooperation.</p> | DOD |
| <p>security assistance - Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended; or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, lease, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives, and those that are funded and authorized through the Department of State to be administered by Department of Defense/Defense Security Cooperation Agency are considered part of security cooperation. Also called SA.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>security cooperation - Activities undertaken by DoD to encourage and enable international partners to work with the United States to achieve strategic objectives. It includes all DoD interactions with foreign defense and security establishments, including all DoD-administered security assistance programs, that: build defense and security relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests, including all international armaments cooperation activities and security assistance activities; develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations; and provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access to host nations. Also called SC.</p> | DOD |
| <p>security cooperation - All Department of Defense interactions with foreign defense establishments to build defense relationships that promote specific US security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with peacetime and contingency access to a host nation. Also called SC. See also security assistance.</p> | DOD |
| <p>security cooperation - All Department of Defense interactions with foreign security establishments to build security relationships that promote specific United States security interests, develop allied and partner nation military and security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide United States forces with peacetime and contingency access to allied and partner nations. Also called SC.</p> | DOD |
| <p>security cooperation organization - A Department of Defense element that is part of the United States diplomatic mission located in a foreign country to carry out security assistance and cooperation management functions under the supervision and coordination authority of the senior defense official/defense attaché. Also called SCO.</p> | DOD |
| <p>security cooperation organization - All Department of Defense elements located in a foreign country with assigned responsibilities for carrying out security assistance/cooperation management functions. It includes military assistance advisory groups, military missions and groups, offices of defense and military cooperation, liaison groups, and defense attaché personnel designated to perform security assistance/cooperation functions. Also called SCO.</p> | DOD |
| <p>security force assistance - The Department of Defense activities that contribute to unified action by the US Government to support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called SFA.</p> | DOD |
| <p>security force assistance - The Department of Defense activities that support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called SFA.</p> | DOS/ USAID |

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| security force assistance - The DOD activities that contribute to unified action by the U.S. Government to support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called SFA. | DOS |
| security forces - any military or paramilitary forces, any police or other law enforcement agency (including any police or other law enforcement agency at the regional or local level), and any intelligence agency of a foreign government. | DOD |
| security forces - Duly constituted military, paramilitary, police, and constabulary forces of a state. | DOS/ USAID |
| security functions - security, law enforcement, investigations, and protective service functions. | DOS/ USAID |
| security sector assistance - The set of policies, programs and activities the U.S. uses to engage with partners and help shape their policies and actions; help partners build and sustain capacity for security, safety and justice; and enable partners to help address common security challenges. Also called SSA. | DOD |
| security sector reform - A comprehensive set of programs and activities undertaken by a host nation to improve the way it provides safety, security, and justice. Also called SSR. | DOS/ USAID |
| security sector reform - The set of policies, plans, programs, and activities that a government undertakes to improve the way it provides safety, security, and justice. The overall objective is to provide these services in a way that promotes an effective and legitimate public service that is transparent, accountable to civilian authority, and responsive to the needs of the public. From a donor perspective, SSR is an umbrella term that might include integrated activities in support of: defense and armed forces reform; civilian management and oversight; justice; police; corrections; intelligence reform; national security planning and strategy support; border management; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); and/or reduction of armed violence. Also called SSR. | DOD |
| security service - Entity or component of a foreign government charged with responsibility for counterespionage or internal security functions. | DOD |
| semipermanent contingency location - A contingency location that provides support for a prolonged contingency operation and characterized by enhanced infrastructure and support services consistent with sustained operations. | DOD |
| sensitive site - A geographically limited area that contains, but is not limited to, adversary information systems, war crimes sites, critical government facilities, and areas suspected of containing high value targets. | DOD |
| show of force - An operation planned to demonstrate United States resolve that involves increased visibility of United States deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to United States interests or national objectives. | DOD |
| site exploitation - A series of activities to recognize, collect, process, preserve, and analyze information, personnel, and/or materiel found during the conduct of operations. Also called SE. | DOS/ USAID |
| situational forces - Groups of police, relief workers, host-government or paramilitary personnel, or potential terrorist cells that present within an operational area and that contribute to the uncertainty of conditions within the environment of military operations other than war. | DOD |
| sociocultural analysis - The analysis of adversaries and other relevant actors that integrates concepts, knowledge, and understanding of societies, populations, and other groups of people, including their activities, relationships, and perspectives across time and space at varying scales. Also called SCA. | DOD |
| sociocultural factors - The social, cultural, and behavioral factors characterizing the relationships and activities of the population of a specific region or operational environment. | DOD |

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| special operations - Operations requiring unique modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment and training often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments and characterized by one or more of the following: time sensitive, clandestine, low visibility, conducted with and/or through indigenous forces, requiring regional expertise, and/or a high degree of risk. | DOS/ USAID |
| specified terrorist attack - any terrorist activity conducted against the Government or people of the United States on September 11, 2001. This includes the attacks on the World Trade Center area and the Pentagon, as well as the crash of Flight 93 in Pennsylvania. It does not include the subsequent anthrax attacks or other previous or subsequent terrorist activities. | DOS/ USAID |
| spyware - Software secretly or surreptitiously installed into an information system to gather information on individuals or organizations without their knowledge; a type of malicious code. | DOD |
| stability activities - Various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment and provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. | DOS/ USAID |
| stability, security, transition, and reconstruction Operations - A core U.S. military mission that includes activities across the peace-war spectrum that are conducted to establish or maintain order in states or regions in order to achieve sustainable peace, while advancing U.S. interests. | DOD/ DOS/ USAID |
| stabilization - a political endeavor involving an integrated civilian-military process to create conditions where locally legitimate authorities and systems can peaceably manage conflict and prevent a resurgence of violence. Further, transitional in nature, stabilization may include efforts to establish civil security, provide access to dispute resolution, deliver targeted basic services, and establish a foundation for the return of displaced people. | DOS/ USAID |
| stabilization - Pertains to promoting activities that ready a situation or prepare the ground for a longer-term agenda. Lays the tracks, prevents backsliding or eruption to greater conflict. | DOS/ USAID |
| stabilization - The process of bringing about stability; or the process by which underlying tensions that might lead to resurgence in violence and a break-down in law and order are managed and reduced, while efforts are made to support preconditions for successful longer-term development. | DOS/ USAID |
| standard operating procedure - The specific references made in this subchapter to auxiliary and supplementary material that further details procedures and processes that apply to the FS assignment process. Also called SOP. | DOD |
| standard operating procedure - A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. Also called SOP; standing operating procedure. | DHS/ FEMA |
| standard operating procedure - Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner. Also called SOP. | DOS/ USAID |
| steady state activities - Foundational activities, which include ongoing operations, security cooperation and other shaping or preventive activities. (GEF 2010) Those day-to-day activities executed overseas by United States Government entities to create conditions favorable to the United States exclusive of combat activities. | DHS |
| steady state - routine, day-to-day operations. | DOS/ USAID |
| strategic communication - The focused USG efforts to understand and engage key audiences to create, strengthen, and preserve conditions for the advancement of USG interests, policies, and objectives through the use of coordinated programs, plans, themes, messages, and products synchronized with the actions of all instruments of national power. | DOS/ USAID |

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| <p>strategic end states - Broadly expressed conditions designed to guide the Department's employment of the force in pursuit of National Security Strategy and Defense Strategy aims. Strategic end states assist planners in determining how to apply resources (forces, time, funding and level of effort). In most cases, strategic end states reflect long term goals that cannot be achieved during the life of the 2010 GEF or a single campaign plan. Additionally, most end states exceed a command's capability to achieve alone and can only be achieved through integrated USG effort.</p> | DHS |
| <p>strategic relationship - formal alliance between entities, sponsor(s) and other users that enables and facilitates the development and maintenance of in-depth knowledge of the sponsor's programs and operations; that ability to maintain continuity and currency in its special fields of expertise with a high degree of competence in its staff and work; the ability to operate in the public interest with objectivity and independence; the capability to be free from organizational conflicts of interest, and to respond effectively to the emerging needs of the sponsor(s) and other users.</p> | DOD |
| <p>supported commander - 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3110.01J, (U) 2015 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), or other joint planning authority. 2. In the context of joint planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. See also support; supporting commander.</p> | DOD |
| <p>supporting commander - 1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. See also support; supported commander.</p> | DOD |
| <p>tactical control - The authority over forces that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Also called TACON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); operational control.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>target actors - Individuals, groups of individuals or specific populations that are integral to the political transition; they offer real, potential or perceived influence, leadership in the transition; they do or potentially can impact the transition; generate or sustain momentum; they have defined or evolving interests in the transition.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>target areas - Communities, locations, places venues that are integral to political transition; they represent a nexus of emerging issues, critical events, target actors; often possess symbolic significance in the transition.</p> | DHS |
| <p>technology transfer - process by which existing knowledge, facilities, or capabilities developed under federal R&D funding are shared in order to enhance innovation and fulfill public and private technology needs includes research, invention, intellectual property, licensing, and commercialization.</p> | DOD |
| <p>temporary contingency location - A locale that provides near-term support for a contingency operation and characterized by expedient infrastructure and support services that have been expanded beyond Service-organic capabilities.</p> | DHS |
| <p>terrorism - any activity that - (A) involves an act that - (i) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (ii) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (B) appears to be intended - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |

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| <p>terrorism - As defined under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, any activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs; and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.</p> | DHS |
| <p>terrorism - premeditated threat or act of violence, against persons, property, environmental, or economic targets, to induce fear or to intimidate, coerce or affect a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political, social, ideological, or religious objectives.</p> | DOS |
| <p>terrorism - premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents.</p> | DOD |
| <p>terrorism - The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and coerce governments or societies in pursuit of goals that are usually political. See also antiterrorism; combating terrorism; counterterrorism; force protection condition.</p> | USAID |
| <p>terrorism - The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives.</p> | DHS |
| <p>terrorism information - (A) all information, whether collected, produced, or distributed by intelligence, law enforcement, military, homeland security, or other activities relating to - (i) the existence, organization, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, means of finance or material support, or activities of foreign or international terrorist groups or individuals, or of domestic groups or individuals involved in transnational terrorism; (ii) threats posed by such groups or individuals to the United States, United States persons, or United States interests, or to those of other nations; (iii) communications of or by such groups or individuals; or (iv) groups or individuals reasonably believed to be assisting or associated with such groups or individuals; and (B) includes weapons of mass destruction information.</p> | DHS |
| <p>terrorism information - information relating to (1) the existence, organization, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, means of finance or material support, or activities of foreign or international terrorist groups or individuals, or of domestic groups or individuals involved in transnational terrorism; (2) threats posed by such groups or individuals to the United States, United States Persons, or United States interests, or to those of other nations; (3) communications of or by such groups or individuals; or (4) groups or individuals reasonably believed to be assisting or associated with such groups or individuals whether collected, produced, or distributed by intelligence, law enforcement, military, homeland security, or other activities.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>terrorism-related information - terrorism information, identified as terrorism-related information throughout this policy - (1) The existence, organization, capabilities, plans, intentions, vulnerabilities, means of finance or material support, or activities of foreign or international terrorist groups or individuals, or of domestic groups or individuals involved in transnational terrorism; (2) Threats posed by such groups or individuals to the United States, U.S. persons, or U.S. interests, or to those of other nations; (3) Communications of or by such groups or individuals; (4) Groups or individuals reasonably believed to be assisting or associated with such groups or individuals; and (5) Weapons of mass destruction information.</p> | DHS |

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| <p>terrorist activity - any activity which is unlawful under the laws of the place where it is committed (or which, if it had been committed in the United States, would be unlawful under the laws of the United States or any State) and which involves any of the following: (I) The hijacking or sabotage of any conveyance (including an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle). (II) The seizing or detaining, and threatening to kill, injure, or continue to detain, another individual in order to compel a third person (including a governmental organization) to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the individual seized or detained. (III) A violent attack upon an internationally protected person or upon the liberty of such a person. (IV) An assassination. (V) The use of any - (a) biological agent, chemical agent, or nuclear weapon or device, or (b) explosive, firearm, or other weapon or dangerous device (other than for mere personal monetary gain), with intent to endanger, directly or indirectly, the safety of one or more individuals or to cause substantial damage to property. (VI) A threat, attempt, or conspiracy to do any of the foregoing.</p> | DOS |
| <p>terrorist group - any group practicing, or which has significant subgroups which practice, international terrorism.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>terrorist organization - (1) (U) Terrorist organization, includes both designated terrorist organizations and undesignated terrorist organizations -(a) An organization designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization (FTO) under INA. This designation has implications beyond the INA, including penalties under U.S. criminal law. Aliens who engage in certain activities in connection with these organizations can be rendered inadmissible under the INA. Organizations currently designated as FTOs and information about the designation process can be found on the S/CT website. (b) An organization designated by the Secretary of State for inclusion in the Terrorist Exclusion List (TEL). The TEL designation is for immigration purposes only. Information about the designation process can be found on the S/CT website. (c) An organization that has not been designated but is a group of two or more individuals, whether organized or not, that engages in, or has a subgroup that engages in, terrorist activities. With respect to undesignated terrorist organizations - (iii) Where a finding of inadmissibility would involve an undesignated terrorist organization, the alien may overcome the finding by demonstrating, by clear and convincing evidence, that the alien did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization (except with respect to representatives of undesignated terrorist organizations, those who persuade others to support an undesignated terrorist organization, and those who receive military-type training on behalf of an undesignated terrorist organization, for whom there is no such defense).</p> | DHS |
| <p>terrorist organization - an organization - (I) designated;(II) otherwise designated, upon publication in the Federal Register, by the Secretary of State in consultation with or upon the request of the Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland Security, as a terrorist organization, after finding that the organization engages in the activities described in subclauses (I) through (VI) of clause (iv); or (III) that is a group of two or more individuals, whether organized or not, which engages in, or has a subgroup which engages in, the activities described in subclauses (I) through (VI) of clause (iv).</p> | DOS |
| <p>terrorist sanctuary and sanctuary - an area in the territory of the country - (A) that is used by a terrorist or terrorist organization - i) to carry out terrorist activities, including training, fundraising, financing, and recruitment; or(ii) as a transit point; and (B) the government of which expressly consents to, or with knowledge, allows, tolerates, or disregards such use of its territory and is not subject to a determination.</p> | DHS |
| <p>terrorist screening database - the terrorist screening database maintained by the Federal Government Terrorist Screening Center or its successor.</p> | DOD |

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| terrorist threat level - A Department of Defense intelligence threat assessment of the level of terrorist threat faced by United States personnel and interests in a foreign country; the levels are expressed as LOW, MODERATE, SIGNIFICANT, and HIGH. | DOD |
| threat assessment - In antiterrorism, examining the capabilities, intentions, and activities, past and present, of terrorist organizations as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate to determine the level of threat. Also called TA. | DHS |
| threat assessment - product or process of evaluating information based on a set of criteria for entities, actions, or occurrences, whether natural or man-made, that have or indicate the potential to harm life, information, operations and/or property. | DOJ |
| torture - an act committed by a person acting under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering (other than pain or suffering incidental to lawful sanctions) upon another person within his custody or physical control. | DOD |
| tradecraft - 1. Specialized methods and equipment used in the organization and activity of intelligence organizations, especially techniques and methods for handling communications with agents. 2. Operational practices and skills used in the performance of intelligence related duties. | DOS/ USAID |
| transition - A shift in the political situation at a critical juncture in a nation's history. Three kinds of transition situations (these are basic conceptual frameworks for defining transitions - to show basic differences in the environments in which we might work) that OTI works in: Transition to Democracy; Post-Conflict Transition; Transitional Political Crisis (potential backsliding countries) | DHS |
| transition - assignment of ownership and operation/maintenance of a product or system transfer of responsibility for a product or system from a research and development organization to a receiving activity, with subsequent integration of the product or system into the receiving activity's operations. | DOD |
| transitional military authority - Temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. | DOD |
| transitional military authority - Temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. | DOS/ USAID |
| U.S. Forces - All armed U.S. troops, including those of the Coast Guard, as individuals and as a group, and all equipment that belongs to the U.S. or that is being used, escorted, or conveyed by U.S. military personnel, including Type I and II Military Sealift Command vessels. | DOD |
| unconventional warfare - Activities conducted to enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a government or occupying power by operating through or with an underground, auxiliary, and guerrilla force in a denied area. Also called UW. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| United States assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, other than urgent humanitarian assistance or medicine; (B) sales and assistance under the Arms Export Control Act; (C) financing by the Commodity Credit Corporation for export sales of agricultural commodities; and (D) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act. | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| United States assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, other than urgent humanitarian assistance or medicine; (B) sales and assistance under the Arms Export Control Act; (C) financing by the Commodity Credit Corporation for export sales of agricultural commodities; and (D) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act. | DOS/ USAID |

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| <p>United States assistance - (A) any assistance under this Act, other than - any other narcotics-related assistance under this part, but any such assistance provided under this clause shall be subject to the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogramming, disaster relief assistance, including any assistance, assistance which involves the provision of food or medicine, and assistance for refugees; (B) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act; (C) the provision of agricultural commodities, other than food, under the Food for Peace Act; and (D) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.</p> | DOS |
| <p>United States assistance - development and other economic assistance, including assistance made available under the following provisions of law: (1) Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to development assistance). (2) Chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the economic support fund). (3) Chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the Development Fund for Africa). (4) Chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union). (5) The Support for East European Democracy Act.</p> | DOS |
| <p>United States development assistance - (1) assistance provided by the United States under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; and (2) assistance provided under any other provision of law to carry out purposes comparable to those set forth in provisions.</p> | DHS/ FEMA |
| <p>victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons - a person - (i) who has been subjected to an act or practice as in effect on October 28, 2000; and (ii)(I) who has not attained 18 years of age; or(II) who is the subject of a certification.</p> | DOS |
| <p>violations of religious freedom - violations of the internationally recognized right to freedom of religion and religious belief and practice, as set forth in the international instruments, including violations such as - (A) arbitrary prohibitions on, restrictions of, or punishment for - i) assembling for peaceful religious activities such as worship, preaching, and prayer, including arbitrary registration requirements;(ii) speaking freely about one's religious beliefs;(iii) changing one's religious beliefs and affiliation;(iv) possession and distribution of religious literature, including Bibles; or(v) raising one's children in the religious teachings and practices of one's choice; or (B) any of the following acts if committed on account of an individual's religious belief or practice: detention, interrogation, imposition of an onerous financial penalty, forced labor, forced mass resettlement, imprisonment, forced religious conversion, beating, torture, mutilation, rape, enslavement, murder, and execution.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>violent extremism - Violent extremism refers to advocating, engaging in, preparing, or otherwise supporting ideologically motivated or otherwise supporting ideologically motivated or justified violence to further social, economic or political objectives.</p> | DOD/ DOJ |
| <p>war activities - activities directly relating to military operations.</p> | DOJ |
| <p>war crime - any conduct - (1) defined as a grave breach in any of the international conventions signed at Geneva 12 August 1949, or any protocol to such convention to which the United States is a party; (2) prohibited by Article 23, 25, 27, or 28 of the Annex to the Hague Convention IV, Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, signed 18 October 1907; (3) which constitutes a grave breach of common Article 3 when committed in the context of and in association with an armed conflict not of an international character; or (4) of a person who, in relation to an armed conflict and contrary to the provisions of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended at Geneva on 3 May 1996, when the United States is a party to such Protocol, willfully kills or causes serious injury to civilians.</p> | DOS/ USAID |

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| <p>whole-of-government planning - WOG planning is an ongoing and iterative process to support decision makers in coordinating and unifying the actions of disparate actors in a given situation from the policy level down through implementation. (CSO) Whole-of-government planning refers to NSC/HSC-sponsored processes by which multiple USG departments and agencies come together to develop plans that address critical challenges to U.S. national interests. The Department supports and is helping to develop the USG's whole-of-government planning capabilities. (GEF 2010) Also called WOG planning.</p> | DHS |
| <p>world communism - a revolutionary movement, the purpose of which is to establish eventually a Communist totalitarian dictatorship in any or all the countries of the world through the medium of an internationally coordinated Communist political movement.</p> | DHS |

ADMINISTRATIVE TERMS

Terms and Definitions – Includes terms related to common usage terms in interagency discussions..

| TERMS AND DEFINITIONS | SOURCE |
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| absolute risk - level of risk expressed with real-world units of measurement that allows for independent interpretation without comparison to estimates of other risks. | DHS |
| absolute risk [unmitigated] - level of risk that exists without risk controls hypothetical condition that would exist if risk mitigation measures were absent. | DHS |
| acceptable risk - level of risk at which, given costs and benefits associated with reduction measures, no action is deemed to be warranted at a given point in time. | DHS |
| adaptive risk - category of risk that includes threats intentionally caused by humans. | DHS |
| administrative control - Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON. | DOD |
| administrative control - Special handling, transmission, mailing, safeguards, storage, and/or destruction provided to sensitive but unclassified (SBU) material. See the definition for SBU. | DOS/ USAID |
| after-action review - 1. A process that provides commanders with direct feedback regarding the accomplishment of selected joint mission-essential tasks, conditions, and standards, stated in terms of training objectives, for the evaluation of training proficiency. 2. An analytical assessment of training events that enables the training audience, through a facilitated professional discussion, to examine actions and results during a training event. | DOS/ USAID |
| area command - A command that is composed of elements of one or more of the Services, organized and placed under a single commander and designated to operate in a specific geographical area. See also command. | DOD |
| area command - An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged. An agency administrator/executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations. | DHS/ FEMA |
| area of operations - An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called AO. See also area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area. | DOD |

Administrative Terms

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| area of responsibility - geographical area associated with a command within which the commander has the authority to plan and conduct operations - in addition to geographic delineation, an area of responsibility may also be relative to subject, mission, or other factors. | DHS |
| area of responsibility - The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a geographic combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called AOR. See also combatant command. | DOD |
| assessment - 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing capabilities during military operations. 2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective. 3. Analysis of the security, effectiveness, and potential of an existing or planned intelligence activity. 4. Judgment of the motives, qualifications, and characteristics of present or prospective employees or “agents.” | DOD |
| assessment - A forward-looking process that may be designed to examine country or sector context to inform project design, or an informal review of projects. It is distinct from evaluation. | USAID |
| assessment - product and process of evaluating information based on a set of criteria for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision-making criteria determines the type of assessment. | DHS |
| assessment - the analysis and critical evaluation of pre-existing environmental, political, sociological, cultural or other conditions or situations which would have an effect upon or influence the success of a program or achievement of a Development Objective. | DOS/ USAID |
| assessment - The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making. | DHS/ FEMA |
| assessment [message] - message supplying the evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making provides credible but non-specific threats, or provides in-depth analysis on a specific topic, trend, or development for decision-making and policy support. | DHS |
| assignment - A task given to a resource to perform within a given operational period that is based on operational objectives defined in the Incident Action Plan. | DHS/ FEMA |
| assignment - A tour of duty to a FS position that exceeds six months. An assignment overseas will only be considered as completed for the purposes of this subchapter if it satisfies such minimum period of continuous service overseas as may be specified herein. | DOS/ USAID |

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| <p>assured access - a requirement for critical national security, homeland security, and civil missions and is defined as a sufficiently robust, responsive, and resilient capability to allow continued space operations, consistent with risk management and affordability. The Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as appropriate, are responsible for assuring access to space.</p> | <p>White House</p> |
| <p>chain of command - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |
| <p>chain of command - The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>combatant command - a unified combatant command or a specified combatant command.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>combatant command - A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called CCMD. See also specified combatant command; unified command.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>combatant command (command authority) - Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces; assigning tasks; designating objectives; and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Also called COCOM. See also combatant command; combatant commander; operational control; tactical control.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>command relationships - The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command; defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support. See also chain of command; combatant command (command authority); command; operational control; support; tactical control.</p> | <p>DOD</p> |
| <p>common operating picture - A continuously updated overview of an incident compiled throughout an incident's life cycle from data shared between integrated systems for communication, information management, and intelligence and information sharing. The common operating picture allows incident managers at all levels to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions. The common operating picture also helps ensure consistency at all levels of incident management across jurisdictions, as well as between various governmental jurisdictions and private-sector and nongovernmental entities that are engaged.</p> | <p>DHS/ FEMA</p> |

Administrative Terms

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| common operational picture - A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. Also called COP. | DOD |
| concept of operations - A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS. | DOD |
| concept of operations - formal document of an analysis that describes how an asset, system, or capability will be employed and supported includes program's mission, goals and objectives; may also include roles and responsibilities of the program's key stakeholders and the high-level processes to achieve program goals and objectives. | DHS |
| concept plan - A plan that describes the concept of operations for integrating and synchronizing Federal capabilities to accomplish critical tasks, and describes how Federal capabilities will be integrated into and support regional, State, and local plans to meet the objectives described in the Strategic Plan. Also called CONPLAN. | DHS/ FEMA |
| concept plan - An operation plan in an abbreviated format that may require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into a complete operation plan or operation order. Also called CONPLAN. | DOD |
| concept plan - In the context of joint operation planning level 3 planning detail, an operation plan in an abbreviated format that may require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into a complete operation plan or operation order. Also called CONPLAN. See also operation plan. | DOD |
| coordinating authority - A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. | DOD |
| doctrine - authoritative statement of one or more guiding principles. | DHS |
| doctrine - Fundamental principles by which the military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application. See also multinational doctrine; joint doctrine. | DOD |
| doctrine - policies, practices, purposes, aims, or procedures. | DHS |
| essential functions - Job duties that are so fundamental to the position that the individual cannot do the job without performing them. A function may be essential if, among other things, The position exists specifically to perform that function; There are a limited number of other employees who could perform the function; or The function is specialized and an individual is hired based on his or her ability to perform it. Determination of the essential functions of a position must be done on a case-by-case basis so that it reflects the job as actually performed and not simply the components of a generic position description. | USAID |

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| exercise - A military maneuver or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution that is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. See also command post exercise; maneuver. | DOD |
| exercise - A multinational, joint, or single-service military maneuver or simulated wartime operation that is conducted for training and evaluation purposes and that involves planning, preparation, and execution. | DOS/ USAID |
| exercise - employment of personnel and resources in a controlled environment to test, validate, and/or improve a specific plan or capability in pursuit of a stated objective | DHS |
| for official use only - protective marking for unclassified information of a sensitive nature that required protection for any number of reasons. | DHS |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Also called FP. See also force; force protection condition; protection. | DOD |
| force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against federal personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. | DHS |
| full operating capability - time at which investment becomes fully operational, with all functions deployed to the designated user(s), as defined by the Program Manager. | DHS |
| initial operating capability - projected point in a program that indicates that there is major new capability with measurable program benefit available to the designated user(s). | DHS |
| initial operational capability - 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. Also called IOC. | DOD |
| instruments of national power - All of the means available to the government in its pursuit of national objectives. They are expressed as diplomatic, economic, informational and military. | DOD |
| instruments of national power - All of the means available to the government in its pursuit of national objectives. They are expressed as diplomatic, economic, informational, and military. | DOS/ USAID |
| integrated planning - A systematic, iterative process for understanding a situation, identifying goals and objectives, developing courses of action, allocating resources, integrating activities in space and time, and evaluating progress towards goals. Effective planning requires assessment, coordination among stakeholders, and evaluation and adjustments during the implementation process. | DOS/ USAID |

Administrative Terms

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| integrated staff - A staff in which one officer only is appointed to each post on the establishment of the headquarters, irrespective of nationality and Service. See also multinational staff; joint staff. | DOD |
| intelligence operations - The variety of intelligence and counterintelligence tasks that are carried out by various intelligence organizations and activities within the intelligence process. See also analysis and production; collection; dissemination and integration; evaluation and feedback; planning and direction; processing and exploitation. | DOD |
| joint - Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate. | DOD |
| joint - Involving more than one Service (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines). Also purple. | DOS/ USAID |
| Joint Mission-Essential Task - An assignment from a joint force commander that is deemed vital to mission accomplishment and that is defined with the conditions and standards language of the universal joint task list. Also called JMET. | DOS/ USAID |
| Joint Mission-Essential Task List - A written record of commander-selected work objectives that are deemed critical to mission accomplishment. It includes associated tasks, conditions, standards, as well as command-linked and supporting tasks. Also called JMETL. | DOS/ USAID |
| law enforcement personnel - an employee of a Federal, State, or local government agency, including an Indian tribal agency, who has successfully completed law enforcement training approved by the Secretary and is authorized to carry firearms, make arrests, and execute service of process to enforce criminal laws of his or her employing jurisdiction. | DOI |
| law enforcement personnel - individuals who are: (1) authorized to carry and use firearms; (2) vested with the degree of the police power of arrest the Under Secretary of Transportation for Security considers necessary; and (3) identifiable by appropriate indicia of authority. | DOT |
| military operations - those operations involving members of the armed forces assisting in United States Government sponsored training of military personnel of a foreign nation. | DOD |
| mission command - The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. | DOD |

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| <p>national defense - (1) the operations and activities of the armed forces, the Atomic Energy Commission, or any other Government department or agency directly or indirectly and substantially concerned with the national defense, (2) other operations and activities directly or indirectly and substantially concerned with the operations and activities of the armed forces and the Atomic Energy Commission, (3) activities in connection with the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, or (4) the provision of community facilities or services necessary to the health, safety, or public welfare of the inhabitants of a town or community which has been relocated as a result of the acquisition (through eminent domain or purchase in lieu thereof) of its former site by or on behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission for national-defense activities.</p> | DOD/ DOJ |
| <p>national defense - any activity related to programs for military or atomic energy production or construction, military assistance to any foreign nation, stockpiling, or space.</p> | GSA/ DOD |
| <p>national defense - programs for military and energy production or construction, military or critical infrastructure assistance to any foreign nation, homeland security, stockpiling, space, and any directly related activity. Such term includes emergency preparedness activities conducted pursuant to title VI of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and critical infrastructure protection and restoration.</p> | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| <p>national defense - programs for military and energy production or construction, military or critical infrastructure assistance to any foreign nation, homeland security, stockpiling, space, and any directly related activity. Such term includes emergency preparedness activities conducted pursuant to title VI of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and critical infrastructure protection and restoration.</p> | ODNI/ CIA/ DOD |
| <p>national defense - the needs of, and the planning and preparedness to meet, essential defense, industrial, and military emergency energy requirements relative to the national safety, welfare, and economy, particularly resulting from foreign military or economic actions.</p> | DOD |
| <p>operating requirements - requirements deriving from the operational environment of the system, the operational functions which must be performed to execute the mission, and the interoperability requirements necessary to complete each mission area described in the Concept of Operations.</p> | DHS |
| <p>operational area - An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted. Also called OA. See also amphibious objective area; area of operations; area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area; theater of operations; theater of war.</p> | DOD |

Administrative Terms

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| operational control - The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called OPCON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); tactical control. | DOD |
| operational control - the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. | DHS |
| operational readiness - The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. Also called OR. | DOD |
| operational readiness - the capability of an organization, an asset, a system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. | DHS |
| operational risk - risk that has the potential to impede the successful execution of operations. | DHS |
| operational test and evaluation - (A) the testing of a capability or asset and the subsystems of the capability or asset, under conditions similar to those in which the capability or asset and subsystems will actually be deployed, for the purpose of determining the effectiveness and suitability of the capability or asset and subsystems for use by typical Coast Guard users to conduct those missions for which the capability or asset and subsystems are intended to be used; and (B) the evaluation of the results of such testing. | DHS/ USCG |
| operational test and evaluation - field test, performed under realistic conditions with operational users against realistic threats in order to determine the operational effectiveness and suitability of a system, and the corresponding evaluation of the data resulting from such test. | DHS |
| ready reserve - The Selected Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve liable for active duty as prescribed by law. See also active duty; Individual Ready Reserve; Selected Reserve. | DOD |
| residual radiation - Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, artificial dispersion of radioactive material, or irradiation that results from a nuclear explosion and persists longer than one minute after burst. See also contamination; initial radiation. | DOD |
| residual risk - risk that remains after risk management measures have been implemented. | DHS |
| risk - A combination of the likelihood that a threat will occur, the likelihood that a threat occurrence will result in an adverse impact, and the severity of the resulting impact. | USAID |

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| risk - A measure of the extent to which an entity is threatened by a potential circumstance or event, and is typically a function of - (i) the adverse impacts that would arise if the circumstance or event occurs; and (ii) the likelihood of occurrence. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk - a measure of the extent to which an entity is threatened by a potential circumstance or event, and typically is a function of: (i) the adverse impact, or magnitude of harm, that would arise if the circumstance or event occurs; and (ii) the likelihood of occurrence. | White House |
| risk - a measure of the probability and severity of undesirable consequences. | DHS |
| risk - As it pertains to source selection, is the potential for unsuccessful contract performance. The consideration of risk assesses the degree to which an offerors proposed approach to achieving the technical factor or subfactor may involve risk of disruption of schedule, increased cost or degradation of performance, the need for increased U.S. Government oversight, and the likelihood of unsuccessful contract performance. For firm fixed-price contracts, the reference to increased cost may be removed from the risk definition. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk - potential for an unwanted outcome as determined by its likelihood and the consequences potential for an adverse outcome assessed as a function of hazard/threats, assets and their vulnerabilities, and consequences. | DHS |
| risk - Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk - Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. See also hazard; risk management. | DOD |
| risk - The net mission impact considering - (1) the probability that a particular threat-source will exercise (accidentally trigger or intentionally exploit) a particular IT system vulnerability; and (2) the resulting impact if this should occur. IT system-related risks arise from legal liability or mission loss due to - (1) Unauthorized (malicious or accidental) disclosure, modification, or destruction of information; (2) Unintentional errors and omissions; (3) IT disruptions due to natural or man-made disasters; and (4) Failure to exercise due care and diligence in the implementation and operation of the IT system. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk - The potential for encountering negative technical, costs, or schedule impacts in a project. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk analysis - An evaluation of the physical, electronic, and software security of a computer system and its vulnerabilities to establish an expected loss from certain events based on estimated probabilities of occurrence, and to identify potential safeguards. | USAID |
| risk analysis - systematic examination of the components and characteristics of risk. | DHS |

Administrative Terms

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| risk assessment - A documented review of the susceptibility of an assessable unit, program, or activity to the occurrence of fraud, waste, loss, unauthorized use, misappropriation, or susceptibility to generate significant improper payments. General reviews will focus on areas such as the existing inherent risk or vulnerability, existing general control environment and safeguards in place, and adherence to the internal control standards. The Department will employ a systematic method of reviewing all programs and activities to identify programs and activities that are susceptible to significant improper payments. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk assessment - A method to calculate risk. Risk is the result of three factors - (1) The impact or consequences of an undesirable event that causes the loss of or damage to a Department asset (i.e., people, information, equipment, facilities, activities, and operations); (2) The threat or likelihood that undesirable event will occur; and (3) All vulnerabilities associated with that undesirable event. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk assessment - an evaluation of-(A) the potential for the introduction, establishment or spread of a pest or disease and associated biological and economic consequences; or(B) the potential for adverse effects on human or animal life or health arising from the presence of an additive, contaminant, toxin or disease-causing organism in a food, beverage, or feedstuff. | DHS |
| risk assessment - An internal management process for identifying, analyzing and managing risks relevant to achieving the objectives of safeguarding assets, compliance with relevant laws and regulations and reliable financial reporting. | USAID |
| risk assessment - an on-site investigation to determine and report the existence, nature, severity and location of lead-based paint hazards in residential dwellings, including- (A) information gathering regarding the age and history of the housing and occupancy by children under age 6;(B) visual inspection;(C) limited wipe sampling or other environmental sampling techniques; (D) other activity as may be appropriate; and (E) provision of a report explaining the results of the investigation. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| risk assessment - Organizations must periodically assess the risk to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets and individuals, resulting from the operation of organizational information systems and the associated processing, storage, or transmission of organizational information. Also called RA. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk assessment - product or process evaluating information based on a set of criteria and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making appraisal of the risks facing an entity, asset, system, network, geographic area or other grouping ³ | DHS |
| risk assessment - The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). Also called RA. | DOD |

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| risk assessment - The process of analyzing threats to and vulnerabilities of an IS [information system] and the potential impact the loss of information or capabilities of a system would have on national security. The resulting analysis is used as a basis for identifying appropriate and cost-effective countermeasures. | USAID |
| risk assessment - The process of identifying risks to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation, arising through the operation of an information system. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk assessment - The process of identifying the risks to system security and determining the probability of occurrence, the resulting impact, and additional safeguards that would mitigate this impact. This is part of risk management and synonymous with risk analysis. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk assessment methodology - set of methods, principles, or rules used to identify and assess risks and to form priorities, develop courses of action, and inform decision-making | DHS |
| risk assessment tool - activity, item, or program that contributes to determining and evaluating risks. | DHS |
| risk avoidance - strategies or measures taken that effectively remove exposure to a risk | DHS |
| risk category - Subdivisions of a cohort of direct loans or loan guarantees into groups of loans that are relatively homogeneous in cost, given the facts known at the time of obligation or commitment. Risk categories will group all loans obligated or committed for a program during the fiscal year that share characteristics predictive of defaults and other costs. | USAID |
| risk communication - exchange of information with the goal of improving risk understanding, affecting risk perception and/or equipping people or groups to act appropriately in response to an identified risk. | DHS |
| risk control - deliberate action taken to reduce the potential for harm or maintain it at an acceptable level. | DHS |
| risk data - information on key components of risk that are outputs of or inputs to risk assessments and risk analyses. | DHS |
| risk exposure - contact of an asset, system, or geographic area with a potential hazard. | DHS |
| risk governance - actors, rules, practices, processes, and mechanisms concerned with how risk is analyzed, managed, and communicated. | DHS |
| risk identification - process of finding, recognizing, and describing potential risks ³ | DHS |
| risk management - process of identifying, analyzing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring or controlling it to an acceptable level considering associated costs and benefits of any actions taken. | DHS |

Administrative Terms

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| risk management - The process concerned with the identification, measurement, control, and minimization of security risks in information systems to a level commensurate with the value of the assets protected. | USAID |
| risk management - The process to identify, assess, and control risks and make decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. Also called RM. | DOD |
| risk management - the program and supporting processes to manage risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, reputation), agency assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation, and includes: establishing the context for risk-related activities; assessing risk; responding to risk once determined; and monitoring risk over time. | White House |
| risk management - the systematic application, by the owner or operator of a pipeline facility, of management policies, procedures, finite resources, and practices to the tasks of identifying, analyzing, assessing, reducing, and controlling risk in order to protect employees, the general public, the environment, and pipeline facilities. | DOT |
| risk management - The total process of identifying, controlling, and mitigating IT system-related risks. It includes risk assessment; cost benefit analysis; and the selection, implementation, test, and security evaluation of security controls. This overall system security review considers both effectiveness and efficiency, including impact on the mission and constraints due to policy, regulations, and laws. | DOS/ USAID |
| risk management plan - document that identifies risks and specifies the actions that have been chosen to manage those risks. | DHS |
| risk management strategy - course of action or actions to be taken in order to manage risks proactive approach to reduce the usually negative impacts of various risks by choosing within a range of options that include complete avoidance of any risk that would cause harm or injury, accepting the risk, controlling the risk by employing risk mitigation options to reduce impacts, or transferring some or all of the risk to another entity based on a set of stated priorities. | DHS |
| risk management strategy - the description of how an agency intends to assess risk, respond to risk, and monitor risk, making explicit and transparent the risk perceptions that organizations routinely use in making both investment and operational decisions. | White House |
| risk mitigation - application of measure or measures to reduce the likelihood of an unwanted occurrence and/or its consequences. | DHS |
| risk perception - subjective judgment about the characteristics and/or severity of risk. | DHS |
| risk profile - description and/or depiction of risks to an asset, system, network, geographic area or other entity. | DHS |
| risk reduction - decrease in risk through risk avoidance, risk control or risk transfer. | DHS |

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| risk response - accepting, avoiding, mitigating, sharing, or transferring risk to agency operations, agency assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation. | White House |
| risk transfer - action taken to manage risk that shifts some or all of the risk to another entity, asset, system, network, or geographic area. | DHS |
| risk-based decision making - determination of a course of action predicated primarily on the assessment of risk and the expected impact of that course of action on that risk. | DHS |
| risk-informed decision making - determination of a course of action predicated on the assessment of risk, the expected impact of that course of action on that risk, as well as other relevant factors. | DHS |
| root cause - initiating cause of a causal chain which leads to an outcome or effect of interest. | DHS |
| root cause analysis - method for identifying the underlying causes of why something occurred. | DHS |
| standard operating procedure - The specific references made in this subchapter to auxiliary and supplementary material that further details procedures and processes that apply to the FS assignment process. Also called SOP. | DOS/ USAID |
| standard operating procedure - A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. Also called SOP; standing operating procedure. | DOD |
| standard operating procedure - Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner. Also called SOP. | DHS/ FEMA |
| strategic goal - Includes the goal statement and goal overview. The highest level statement of aim or purpose that is included in the strategic plan. This plan's five strategic goals articulate clear statements of what the Department wants to achieve to advance its mission and address relevant national problems, needs, challenges, and opportunities. | DOC |
| strategic goal - statement of aim or purpose in a strategic plan that articulates what is needed to achieve objective. | DHS |
| strategic level - indication of scale of significance for plans, activities, or directions that integrate and synchronize activities into overarching common objectives. | DHS |
| strategic mission - primary area in which the organization will engage in order to ensure the desired end state. | DHS |
| strategic mobility - The capability to deploy and sustain military forces worldwide in support of national strategy. | DOD |

Administrative Terms

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| strategic objective - Includes the objective statement and the objective overview. This plan's 18 strategic objectives are the primary unit for strategic analysis and decision-making. Strategic objectives reflect the outcome or management impact the Department is trying to achieve and collectively represent the breadth of all Department activity. | DOC |
| strategic objective - statement derived from broader strategic goal to express more specifically the path to follow to achieve or make progress on the goal. | DHS |
| strategic objectives - statements that reflect the specific impact the agency aims to achieve under a certain goal. Objectives are tied to a set of performance goals and indicators established to help the agency monitor and understand progress. | Treasury |
| Strategic Petroleum Reserve - petroleum products stored in storage facilities pursuant to this part. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| strategic plan - A document used to describe and obtain approval for one or more assistance objectives or Special Objectives to be implemented by an Operating Unit. Approved Operating Unit Strategic Plans represent an Agency-wide commitment to a set of objectives and Intermediate Results (IRs) to be accomplished by an Operating Unit. | USAID |
| strategic plan - A plan that serves as a framework for long-term (more than five years) decisions or for securing support/approval. It provides a basis for more detailed planning; explains the business to others in order to inform, motivate, and involve; and assists benchmarking and performance monitoring. It also stimulates change and becomes a building block for the next plan. | DOS/ USAID |
| strategic risk - risk that impacts an entity's vital interests or execution of chosen strategy, whether imposed by external threats or arising from flawed or poorly implemented strategy includes; risk that the proposed alternative fails to result in the achievement of those goals or in making contributions to them. | DHS |
| strategies - statements that describe the approaches or practices an agency plans to employ to make progress on strategic objectives. | Treasury |
| strategy - A prudent idea or set of ideas for employing the instruments of national power in a synchronized and integrated fashion to achieve theater, national, and/or multinational objectives. | DOD |
| strategy - A prudent idea or set of ideas for employing the instruments of national power in a synchronized and integrated fashion to achieve theater, national, and/or multinational objectives. Views of where strategy ends and tactics begin differ between organizations. USAID views its basic strategic planning unit to be at the country level through the CDCS. | DOS/ USAID |
| strategy - statement of a course of action(s) to be taken in order to execute task(s), achieve objective(s) or goal(s), fulfill mission(s), or realize end state(s) based on existing or expected resources. | DHS |

strategy - The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives. DHS/ FEMA

supported commander - 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3110.01J, (U) 2015 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), or other joint planning authority. 2. In the context of joint planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. See also support; supporting commander. DOD

supporting commander - 1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. See also support; supported commander. DOD

tactical control - The authority over forces that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Also called TACON. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); operational control. DOD

technical assistance - (A) the use of short-term and long-term expert advisers to assist foreign governments and foreign central banks; (B) training in the recipient country, the United States, or elsewhere for the purposes; (C) grants of goods, services, or funds to foreign governments and foreign central banks; (D) grants to United States nonprofit organizations to provide services or products which contribute to the provision of advice to foreign governments and foreign central banks; and (E) study tours for foreign officials in the United States or elsewhere for the purpose of providing technical information to such officials. DOS

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Administrative Terms

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| technical assistance - assistance under rules, promulgated by the Secretary, to States, units of local government and public care institutions - (A) to conduct specialized studies identifying and specifying energy savings and related cost savings that are likely to be realized as a result of (i) modification or maintenance and operating procedures in a building, (ii) the acquisition and installation of one or more specified energy conservation measures in such building or (iii) both, or (B) the planning or administration of such specialized studies. | DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA |
| technical assistance - i) technical services provided directly to farmers, ranchers, and other eligible entities, such as conservation planning, technical consultation, and assistance with design and implementation of conservation practices; and (ii) technical infrastructure, including activities, processes, tools, and agency functions needed to support delivery of technical services, such as technical standards, resource inventories, training, data, technology, monitoring, and effects analyses. | DOI |
| technical assistance - technical expertise, information, and tools necessary for the conservation of natural resources on land active in agricultural, forestry, or related uses. | DOI |
| technical assistance - The providing of advice, assistance, and training pertaining to the installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment. | DOD |
| technical assistance - The provision of goods or services to developing countries and other USAID recipients in direct support of a development objective-as opposed to the internal management of the foreign assistance program. | USAID |
| unity of command - Principle of management stating that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor. | DOD |
| unity of command - The operation of all forces under a single responsible commander who has the requisite authority to direct and employ those forces in pursuit of a common purpose. | DOS/ USAID |
| unity of command - The vesting of a single commander with the requisite authority to direct and coordinate the actions of all forces employed toward a common objective. Unity of command obtains the unity of effort that is essential to the decisive application of all available combat power. Subordinates are then focused on attaining the overall objectives as communicated from a single commander. In turn, this fosters freedom of action, decentralized control, and initiative. Hierarchical organization principle that no subordinate should report to more than one boss. | DOS/ USAID |

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| <p>unity of effort - 1. Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization - the product of successful unified action. (DOD) A cooperative concept, which refers to coordination and communication among USG organizations toward the same common goals for success; in order to achieve unity of effort, it is not necessary for all organizations to be controlled under the same command structure, but it is necessary for each agency's efforts to be in harmony with the short- and long-term goals of the mission. Unity of effort is based on four principles: Common understanding of the situation. Common vision or goals for the R&S mission. Coordination of efforts to ensure continued coherency. Common measures of progress and ability to change course if necessary.</p> | DOD |
| <p>unity of effort - Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization, which is the product of successful unified action.</p> | DHS |
| <p>unity of effort - harmonizing of activities among multiple organizations involves working toward a similar objective while respecting the chain of command and authorities of each participating organization.</p> | DOS/ USAID |
| <p>unity of purpose - 1. Coordination and cooperation among civilian and military actors from one or more nations toward mutually agreed, common objectives or outcomes. 2. Authorities, institutions, processes, and other means that can be used to direct all elements of national power in pursuit of a common understanding of the situation and common vision or goals for the mission.</p> | DOS |
| <p>unity of purpose - 1. Coordination and cooperation among civilian and military actors from one or more nations toward mutually agreed, common objectives or outcomes. 2. Authorities, institutions, processes, and other means that can be used to direct all elements of national power in pursuit of a common understanding of the situation and common vision or goals for the mission.</p> | DOS/ USAID |

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Supersession and Updating

a. This document supersedes the *USG Compendium 2018, 2nd Edition*. Terms and definitions for this edition were updated by inputs from the Departments of Defense, Labor, and Transportation, according to standing operating procedure for modifications, deletions, or additions approved in accordance with this document. Terms and definitions are accompanied with a source and date. The date reflects issuance per Presidential policy with the remaining terms and definitions with dates as entered into the Compendium.

b. The following terms provide a baseline for usage in this document:

| Term | Action | Source |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Glossary | a list that provides definitions for the difficult or unusual words used in a book; specialized vocabulary with definitions but does not provide other information about the words. | Merriam-Webster; Dictionary.com |
| Lexicon/ Vocabulary | the vocabulary of a language; a stock of terms used in a particular profession, subject, or style; a vocabulary. | Merriam-Webster; The Free Dictionary |
| Nomenclature | a system or set of terms or symbols especially in a particular science, discipline, or art | Merriam-Webster |
| Ontology | a branch of metaphysics concerned with the nature and relations of being <i>Ontology deals with abstract entities</i> | Merriam-Webster |
| Taxonomy | the study of the general principles of scientific classification | Merriam-Webster |
| Taxonomy versus ontology | On the technical side, ontologies imply a broader scope of information. People often refer to a taxonomy as a 'tree', and extending that analogy I'd say that an Ontology is often more of a "forest". An ontology might encompass a number of taxonomies, with each taxonomy organizing a subject in a particular way | |
| Terminology | the technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, or special subject | Merriam-Webster |
| Thesaurus | a book of words or of information about a particular field or set of concepts; <i>especially</i> : a book of words and their synonyms | Merriam-Webster |
| Topic map | A standard for the representation and interchange of knowledge, with an emphasis on the findability of information. Similar to concept maps and mind maps in many respects, though only Topic Maps are ISO standards. Topic Maps are a form of semantic web technology similar to the Resource Description Framework | Merriam-Webster |

Figure 2. Glossary for this document only

2. Distribution

Organizations will distribute this document as necessary and post on organizational web-sites such as http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/dod_dictionary/index.html.

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**(a non-official guide to Department Dictionaries
and other terminology sources)
Washington DC, September 2019**